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AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

Advance, Chicago.
Advance, San Francisco.
Advertiser, Boston.
Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
African Methodist Episcopal Church Review, Philadelphia.
Ainslee's Magazine, New York.
Amateur Work, Boston.
American, Baltimore.
American, Manila.
American, Nashville, Tenn.
American Agriculturist, New York.
American and Journal, New York.
American Antiquarian, Chicago.
American Brewer, New York.
American Federationist, Washington.
American Grocer, New York.
American Hebrew, New York.
American Inventor, Washington.
American Israelite, Cincinnati.
Ayerican Journal of Science, New Haven.
American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.
American Journal of Theology, Chicago.
American Machinist, New York.
American Medicine, Philadelphia.
Anglo-American Magazine, New York and London.
Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kans.
Arena, New York.
Argonaut, San Francisco.
Army and Navy Journal, New York.
Army and Navy Register, Washington.
Association Men (Y. M. C. A.), New York.
Atlantic Monthly, Boston.
Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.
Bankers' Magazine, New York.
Banner, Nashville.
Bee, Washington.
Biblical World, Chicago.
Booklover's Weekly, Philadelphia.
Blade, Toledo.
Bookman, New York.
Bradstreet's, New York.
California Christian Advocate, San Francisco.
Call, San Francisco.
Capital, Topeka.
Cassier's Magazine, New York.
Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.
Catholic News, New York.
Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia.
Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati.
Catholic Union, Baltimore.
Catholic World, New York.
Challenge, Los Angeles.
Challenge, New York.
Charities, New York.
Chautauquan Magazine, Cleveland.
Christian Advocate, Nashville.
Christian Advocate, New York.
Christian Endeavor World, Boston.
Christian Intelligencer, New York.
Christian Register, Boston.
Christian Science Sentinel, Boston.
Christian Work, New York.
Chronicle, Chicago.
Chronicle, San Francisco.
Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburg.
Church Advocate, Harrisburg, Pa.
Church Economist, New York.
Churchman, New York.
Citizen, Cleveland.
Citizen, Columbus, Ga.
Citizen, Winsted, Conn.
Coal Trade Journal, New York.
Coast Seamen's Journal, San Francisco.
Commercial, Buffalo.
Commercial, Louisville.
Commercial Advertiser, New York.
Commercial Appeal, Memphis.
Commercial Gazette, Pittsburg.
Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.
Concert-Goer, New York.
Congregationalist, Boston.
Congregationalist and Christian World, New York.
Constitution, Atlanta.
Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York.
Courant, Hartford.
Courier-Journal, Louisville.
Criterion, New York.
Critic, New York.
Current Encyclopedia, Chicago.
Day, New London.
Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.
Deseret News, Salt Lake City.
Dial, Chicago.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, New York.
Discontent, Home, Wash. T.
Dispatch, Columbus.
Dispatch, Pittsburg.
Dispatch, Richmond.
Dispatch, St. Paul.
Dramatic Mirror, New York.
Dun's Review, New York.
Educational Review, New York.
Eagle, Brooklyn.
Electrical Review, New York.
Electrical World, New York.
Electrical World and Engineer, New York.
Electricity, New York.
Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.
Engineering Magazine, New York.
Engineering News, New York.
Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.
Era, Philadelphia.
Evangelist, New York.
Evening Bulletin, Honolulu.
Evening Post, Chicago.
Evening Post, New York.
Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Everybody's Magazine, New York.
Express, Buffalo.
Financier, New York.
Fordham Monthly, Fordham.
Forestry and Irrigation, Washington.
Forum, New York.
Free Press, Scranton.
Free Society, Chicago.
Freedom, Sea Breeze, Fla.
Freedom and Volcano, Manila.
Freeman's Journal, New York.
Free Press, Detroit.
Gazette, Colorado Springs.
Gazette, Pittsburg.
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Good Health, Battle Creek.
Harlem Life, New York.
Harper's Monthly, New York.
Harper's Weekly, New York.
Health, New York.
Herald, Boston.
Herald, New York.
Herald, Salt Lake City.
Herald, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Herald, Syracuse.
Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati.
Homeseeker and Investor, Chicago.
Independent, New York.
Index-Appeal, Petersburg, Va.
International Socialist Review, Chicago.
Inquirer, Philadelphia.
Interior, Chicago.
Inter Ocean, Chicago.
International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
Irish World, New York.
Iron Age, New York.
Japan and America, New York.
Jewish American, Detroit.
Jewish Comment, Baltimore.
Jewish Exponent, Philadelphia.
Jewish Messenger, New York.
Jewish Voice, St. Louis.
Journal, Atlanta.
Journal, Boston.
Journal, Chicago.
Journal, Detroit.
Journal, Indianapolis.
Journal, Kansas City.
Journal, Milwaukee.
Journal, Minneapolis.
Journal, Providence.
Journal and Courier, New Haven.
Journal of Commerce, New York.
Knowledge, New York.
Labor World, Duluth.
Land of Sunshine, Salt Lake City.
Leader, Cleveland.
Leader, Pittsburg.
Leaves of Healing, Chicago.
Ledger, Philadelphia.
Leslie's Monthly, New York.
Leslie's Weekly, New York.
Life, Brooklyn.
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia.
Literary Collector, New York.
Living Age, Boston.
Lutheran, Philadelphia.
Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg.
Mail and Express, New York.
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.
Marine Review, Cleveland.
McCall's Magazine, New York.
Medical Journal, Philadelphia.
Medical News, New York.
Medical Record, New York.
Medical Times, New York.
Medical World, Philadelphia.
Methodist Recorder, Pittsburg.
Methodist Review, New York.
Metropolitan Magazine, New York.
Mida's Criterion, Chicago.
Mind, New York.
Mirror, St. Louis.
Missouri Socialist, St. Louis.
Modern Medicine, Battle Creek.
Monitor, San Francisco.
Morning Telegraph, New York.
Mosher's Magazine, New York.
Municipal Affairs, New York.
Munsey, New York.
Music, Chicago.
Music Trade Review, New York.
Musical Courier, New York.
National Druggist, New York.
National Geographical Magazine, Washington.
National Labor Tribune, Pittsburg.
National Provisioner, New York.
Nautilus, Holyoke, Mass.
New England Magazine, Boston.
New Thought, Chicago.
News, Baltimore.
News, Buffalo.
News, Chicago.
News, Denver.
News, Detroit.
News, Indianapolis.
News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.
News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
North American, Philadelphia.
North American Book Supplement, Philadelphia.
North American Review, New York.
Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.
Observer, Pittsburg.
Ohio State Journal, Columbus.
Open Court, Chicago.
Outlook, New York.
Palladium, New Haven.
Philosopher, Kansas City.
Physical Review, Ithaca.
Picayune, New Orleans.
Pilgrim, Battle Creek.
Pilot, Boston.
Pioneer Press, St. Paul.
Plain Dealer, Cleveland.
Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
Popular Science, New York.
Popular Science Monthly, New York.
Popular Science News, New York.
Post, Charleston.
Post, Chicago.
Post, Hartford.
Post, Houston, Tex.
Post, Louisville.
Post, Pittsburg.

Post, Washington.
Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.
Post Express, Rochester.
Post Intelligencer, Seattle.
Presbyterian Journal, Philadelphia.
Press, Cripple Creek.
Press, New York.
Press, Philadelphia.
Progressive Thinker, Chicago.
Public, Chicago.
Puck, New York.
Railway and Engineering Review, Chicago.
Record, Boston.
Record, Philadelphia.
Record, Troy, N. Y.
Record and Press, Philadelphia
Record-Herald, Chicago.
Record-Union, Sacramento.
Reform Advocate, Chicago.
Register, Mobile.
Register, New Haven.
Register, Purcell, Ind. T.
Republic, St. Louis.
Republican, Denver.
Republican, Springfield.
Retail Grocers' Advocate, New York.
Review of Reviews, New York.
Rural New Yorker, New York.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
Saturday Review (Times), New York.
Science, New York.
Scientific American, New York.
Scribner's Magazine, New York.
Seminary Magazine, Louisville.
Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee.
Social Service, New York.
Socialist, Seattle.
Socialist, St. Louis.
South Atlantic Quarterly, Durham, N. C.
Southern Tobacconist, Richmond.
Standard, Chicago.
Standard Union, Brooklyn.
Star, Honolulu.
Star, Kansas City.
Star, San Francisco.
Star, Washington.
Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C.
State, Columbia, S. C.
States, New Orleans.
Street Railway Journal, New York.
Success, New York.
Sugar Planters' Journal, New Orleans.
Sun, Baltimore.
Sun, New York.
Sunday-School Times, Philadelphia.
Tammany Times, New York.
Telegraph, Macon, Ga.
Telegraph, Philadelphia.
Textile Record, Philadelphia.
Theatre, New York.
Things and Thoughts, Winchester, Va.
Times, Brooklyn.
Times, Denver.
Times, Hartford, Conn.
Times, Minneapolis.
Times, New York.
Times, Philadelphia.
Times, Pittsburg.
Times, Raleigh.
Times, Richmond.
Times, Washington.
Times Saturday Review, New York.
Times-Democrat, New Orleans.
Times-Herald, Chicago.
Times-Republican, Marshalltown, Ia.
Times-Star, Cincinnati.
Times-Union and Citizen, Jacksonville.
Tobacco, New York.
Tobacco Journal, Danville, Va.
Town and Country, New York.
Transcript, Boston.
Tribune, Chicago.
Tribune, Detroit.
Tribune, Great Falls, Mont.
Tribune, Minneapolis.
Tribune, New York.
Tribune, Salt Lake City.
Tribune, Scranton.
Tribune, Wallace, Idaho.
Truth Seeker, New York.
Union, San Diego.
Union Boot and Shoe Worker, Boston.
United Mine-workers' Journal, Indianapolis.
United Presbyterian, Pittsburg.
United States Investor, Boston.
United States Tobacco Journal, New York.
Unity, Chicago.
Universalist Leader, Boston.
Wall Street Journal, New York.
Watchman, Boston.
Western Electrician, Chicago.
Western Recorder, Louisville.
Whim, Newark.
Wine and Spirit Gazette, New York.
Watchman, Boston.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Woman's Journal, Boston.
Worker, New York.
Worker's Call, Chicago.
World, New York.
World-Herald, Omaha.
World's Work, New York.
Youth's Companion, Boston.
Zion's Herald, Boston.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

In the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Academy, London.
Academy and Literature, London.
Anglo-American, London.
Blackwood's Magazine, London.
Bookman, London.
British Chess Magazine, London.
British Medical Journal, London.
British Weekly, London.
Christian Commonwealth, London.
Christian World, London.
Chronicle, London.
Church Review, London.
Contemporary Review, London.
Cornhill Magazine, London.
Edinburgh Review, Edinburgh.
Electrician, London.
Evening Telegraph, Dublin.
Expositor, London.
Express, Dublin.
Express, London.
Fortnightly Review, London.
Free Russia, London.
Freeman, Dublin.
Freeman's Journal, Dublin.
Good Words, London.
Guardian, London.
Guardian, Manchester.
Health, London.
Herald, Glasgow.
Hospital, London.
Irish Ecclesiastical Record, Dublin.
Irish Times, Dublin.
Hospital, London.
Jewish Chronicle, London.
Knowledge, London.
Labor Leader, Glasgow.
Lancet, London.
Leader, London.
Light, London.
Literary Guide and Rationalist Review, London.
Literature, London.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, London.
Mail, London.
Marine Engineering, London.
Marine Review, London.
Methodist Times, London.
National Review, London.
Nature, London.
New Liberal Review, London.
News, London.
Nineteenth Century and After, London.
Notes and Queries, London.
Observer, London.
Outlook, London.
Pall Mall Gazette, London.
Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Pilot, London.
Philosophical Magazine, London.
Post, Liverpool.
Post, Yorkshire.
Punch, London.
Quarterly Review, London.
Reformer, London.
Review of Reviews, London.
Reynolds's Newspaper, London.
Rock, London.
Saturday Review, London.
Social Democrat, London.
South American Journal, London.
Speaker, London.
Spectator, London.
Sphere, London.
Standard, London.
Statist, London.
St. James's Gazette, London.
St. John's Parish Magazine, London.
Tablet, London.
Telegraph, London.
Theosophical Review, London.
Times, London.
Truth, London.
United Irishman, Dublin.
Weekly Register, London.
Weekly Scotsman, Edinburgh.
Week's Survey, London.
Westminster Gazette, London.
Westminster Review, London.

English Periodicals in the British Colonies.

Advertiser, Colesburg, South Africa.
Advertiser, London, Ont.
Argus, Cape Town.
Argus, Melbourne.
Baptist Missionary Review, Madras.
Cape Times, Cape Town.
Christian Guardian, Toronto.
Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberly.
Events, Ottawa.
Friend of India, Calcutta.
Herald, Montreal.
Mail, Sydney.
Straits Times, Singapore.
Sun, Toronto.
Weekly News, Auckland.
Wilshire's Magazine, Toronto.
Wine and Spirit Journal, Toronto.
Witness, Montreal.

English Periodicals in Various Countries.

Celestial Empire, Shanghai.
Chilean Times, Valparaiso.
Chronicle, Kobe.
Herald, Kobe.
Japan Gazette, Yokohama.
Japan Times, Tokyo.
Mexican Herald, City of Mexico.
Overland China Mail, Hongkong.
Venezuelan Herald, Caracas.
Weekly Mail, Bangkok.

FRENCH PERIODICALS

In the French Republic.

Annales d'Hygiene, Paris.
Anthropologie, Paris.
Archives de Neurologies, Paris.
Autorité, Paris.
Brésil, Paris.
Bibliothèque et Revue, Paris.
Bulletin des Ingenieurs Civils, Paris.
Bulletin de Littérature Ecclesiastique, Toulouse,
Chrétien Français, Paris.
Correspondant, Paris.
Cosmos, Paris.
Courrier du Soir, Paris.
Echo de Paris, Paris.
Eclair, Paris.
Ecole des Hautes Études Commerciales, Paris.
Économiste Français, Paris.
Événement, Paris.
Figaro, Paris.
Gaulois, Paris.
Illustration, Paris.
Intransigeant, Paris.
Journal, Paris.

Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, Paris.
Journal des Debats, Paris.
Journal Officiel, Paris.
Lectures pour Tous, Paris.
Liberté, Paris.
Magazin Pittoresque, Paris.
Matin, Paris.
Moniteur, Paris.
Moniteur de la Ceramique et de la Verrerie, Paris.
Nature, Paris.
Nouvelle Vie, Paris.
Patrie, Paris.
Petite République, Paris.
Presse Médicale, Paris.
Radical, Paris.
République, Paris.
Revue, Paris.
Revue d'Art Dramatique, Paris.
Revue Belgique, Liège.
Revue Blanche, Paris.
Revue Bleu, Paris.
Revue Chrétienne, Paris.
Revue d'Economie Politique, Paris.
Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Revue Générale des Sciences, Paris.
Revue Philanthropique, Paris.
Revue de Paris, Paris.
Revue Scientifique, Paris.
Revue Technique, Paris.
Revue Universelle, Paris.
Science Illustrée, Paris.
Science pour Tous, Paris.
Soleil, Paris.
Temps, Paris.

French Periodicals in Various Countries.

Courrier des Etats-Unis, New York.
Indépendance Belge, Brussels.
Journal de Bruxelles, Brussels.
Patrie, Montreal.
Peuple, Brussels.
Reforme, Brussels.
Revue des Questions Scientifiques, Louvain.

GERMAN PERIODICALS

In the German Empire.

Allgemeine Marine Correspondenz, Berlin.
Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich.
Anzeiger, Oldenburg.
Archiv für Hygiene, Berlin.
Berliner Post, Berlin.
Beweis des Glaubens, Gutersloh.
Boersen-Courier, Berlin.
Chemiker Zeitung, Berlin.
Deutsche Adelsblatt, Berlin.
Deutsche Revue, Berlin.
Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin.
Deutsche Tages-Zeitung, Berlin.
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfort.
Fremdenblatt, Hamburg.
Gartenlaube, Berlin.
Germania, Berlin.
Grenzboten, Leipsic.
Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.
Hannoverschen Kurier, Hanover.
Humoristische Blätter, Berlin.
Jugend, Munich.
Kladderadatsch, Berlin.
Kleine Journal, Berlin.
Kölnische Volkstag, Cologne.
Kolnische Volkszeitung, Cologne.
Kolnische Zeitung, Cologne.
Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin.
Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin.
Lustige Blätter, Berlin.
Märkische Kirchenblatt, Märk.
Nation, Berlin.
National Zeiutng, Berlin.
Neue Zeit, Stuttgart.
Neueste Nachrichten, Munich.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin.
Ostdeutsche Rundschau.
Post, Berlin.
Preussische Jahrbucher, Berlin.
Reichsanzeiger, Berlin.
Reichsbote, Berlin.
Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung.
Rheinische Zeitung, Berlin.
Schlesische Zeitung, Berlin.
Schwabische Tagwacht, Wurtemburg.
Tages-Zeitung, Berlin.
Tagliche Rundschau, Berlin.
Trautenauer Zeitung, Trautenauer.
Uit der Tag, Berlin.
Ulk, Berlin.
Volkszeitung, Berlin.
Volkszeitung, Cologne.
Vorwärts, Berlin.
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.
Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.

German Periodicals in Austria.

Floh, Vienna.
Fremdenblatt, Vienna.
Information, Vienna.
Kirchenzeitung, Vienna.
Neue Freie Presse, Vienna.
Neues Wiener Tageblatt, Vienna.
Pester-Lloyd, Budapest.
Reichswehr, Vienna.
Vaterland, Vienna.

German Periodicals in Various Countries

Annalen der Physik, Moscow.
Deutsche Correspondent, Baltimore.
Grosser New-Yorker Zeitung, New York.
Herold, New York.
Morgen-Journal, New York.
Nebelspalter, Zurich.
Neue Freie Presse, Brooklyn.
Neue Zuricher Zeitung, Zurich.
New-Yorker Volkszeitung, New York.
Staats-Zeitung, New York.
Volksblatt, Cincinnati.
Volksblatt und Freiheits Freund, Pittsburg.
Westliche Post, St. Louis.

ITALIAN PERIODICALS.

Civilta Cattolica, Rome.
Cronaca Romana, Rome.
Fischietto, Turin.
Giornale d'Italia, Rome.
Illustrazione Italiana, Milan.
Lega Lombarda, Rome.
Messaggero, Rome.
Nuova Antologia, Rome.
Osservatore Romano, Rome.
Pasquino, Rome.
Patria, Rome.
Piccolo, Trieste.
Tribuna, Rome.
Voce della Verità, Rome.

RUSSIAN PERIODICALS.

Grajdanin, Moscow.
Messenger, St. Petersburg.
Messenger of Finance and Industry, St. Petersburg.
Mir Iskusstwa, Moscow.
Novosti, St. Petersburg.
Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.
Przedswit, Lemburg.
Rousskya Viedomosti, Moscow.
Rousskya Bogatstvo, St. Petersburg.
Russki Invalid, St. Petersburg.
Viedomosti, Moscow.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PERIODICALS.

Aurora, Rio Janeiro.
Avisador Comercial, Havana.
Citade de Rio, Rio Janeiro.
Comercio, Havana.
Correo Español, Madrid.
Correo de Manha, Rio Janeiro.
Diario, Havana.
Discusion, Havana.
Epoca, Madrid.
Gaceta, Rio Janeiro.
Gaceta de Noticias, Rio Janeiro.
Globo, Madrid.
Heraldo, Madrid.
Imparcial, Madrid.
Jornal do Comercio, Rio Janeiro.
Lei, Santiago, Chile.
Liberal, Barcelona.
Liberal, Madrid.
Lucha, Havana.
Mundo, Havana.
Nacion, Havana.
Noticiero de Manila, Manila.
Notizia, Rio Janeiro.
Nuevo Pais, Havana.
Pais, Madrid.
Pais, Rio Janeiro.
Patria, Havana.
Patria, Madrid.
Prensa, Buenos Ayres.
Publicidad, Barcelona.
Razon, Montevideo.
Republica, Caracas.
Republica Cubana, Havana.
Siglo, Montevideo.
Siglo Futuro, Madrid.
Telegrafo, Montevideo.
Union Española, Havana.
Union Ibero-Americano, Madrid and City of Mexico.

OTHER PERIODICALS.

Dutch.

Amsterdammer, Amsterdam.
Dagblad, The Hague.
Handelsblad, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam.
Nieuws van den Dag, Amsterdam.
Telegraf, Amsterdam.
Volk, Amsterdam.
Weekblad voor Nederland, Amsterdan

Japanese.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Hochi, Tokyo.
Kokumin Shimbun, Tokyo.
Mainichi, Osaka.
Mainichi, Tokyo.
Nichi-Nichi, Tokyo.
Niroku, Tokyo.
Rikuga Lasshi, Tokyo.
Taiyo, Tokyo.
Tetsugaki Zasshi, Tokyo.
Yorudzu, Tokyo.

Polish.

Dziennik Narodowy, Chicago.
Zgoda, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

Journal Politiken, Copenhagen.
Moayod, Cairo.
Narodny Listy, Prague.
Tilskueren, Copenhagen.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

THE INDEX of Vol. XXIII. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers whose applications for indexes are already on file in our office. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with the indexes in future will please send us a postal-card request to that effect.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PANAMA OR NICARAGUA?

A NEW aspect has been given to the isthmian canal situation by the meeting of the Panama Canal stockholders in Paris at which, it is reported, the opinion prevailed that the United States should be invited to buy the canal at any price in order to save some of the money invested. A resolution was adopted by an "almost unanimous vote" declaring that "we are prepared to set aside the valuations which have been considered as the price asked and have been judged unacceptable, and offer to take as a basis and point of departure of the discussion we solicit, the figures and declarations contained in the conclusions of the (United States) Isthmian commission's report." Our commission, it will be recalled, thought that the completed work, rights, etc., of the Panama company were worth about $40,000,000. President Hutin, of the Panama company, thought they were worth $109,000,000, a figure that our commission considered "so unreasonable that its acceptance can not be recommended." The price, indeed, seemed to be the principal reason advanced by the commission, in its report, for recommending the Nicaragua route, and now that the Panama company has forced M. Hutin's resignation and shows a disposition to sell at any reasonable figure, a number of influential American newspapers are urging that the question of route be reopened and the Panama claims be given another hearing. Other papers of considerable weight think that we have had too much delay now, that the Panama negotiators have sinned away their day of grace, and that Congress should pass one of the Nicaragua Canal bills now before it, and the work be started at once. Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The American people want a canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. They have patiently waited while investigations have been made and the question discussed in all its bearings. They now want action. If the Panama scheme is the better one and it can be carried out as cheaply as the Nicaragua scheme, they will approve its adoption. If not, not. But one thing they do not want and will not have, and that is more delay. It is action prompt and effective that is demanded. The wordy war should end and the work of building a canal begin without unnecessary delay."

"The trouble is, the Panama people are saying all this too late," declares the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and the New York *Mail and Express* agrees that "the time has gone by for dealing with them," and "they should not be permitted to interpose new hindrances at Washington." "Their case would receive little consideration," thinks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "were not the transcontinental railroads behind them," a suspicion that occurs also to the Washington *Star*, which declares that "the whole play is for delay, for a postponement to another session, in the hope that perhaps next year some greater project may intervene to prevent action. Advocacy of the acceptance of the Panama offer at this stage of the case can only be interpreted as a blow at all canal construction." The San Diego *Union* says: "The entire Panama scheme has been tainted with failure and fraud for many years. The recent exposé of the methods followed by M. Hutin in his dickerings at Washington have made the project more obnoxious than ever to the people of this country. An isthmian canal is needed, and will be built; but it is not necessary, in order to accomplish that end, to buy a fiasco encumbered with all sorts of international complications." On the other side, *The News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C., a port where a keen interest is taken in the canal project, declares that "the only proper place for the canal is at Panama," a view shared by the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which says: "From a purely engineering point of view it seems like a piece of consummate folly to dig a canal 190 miles long, utilizing a lake whose sand bottom is shifting and uncertain, when another route only 46 miles long, in which 40 per cent. of the excavation has been done, is offered upon terms that will insure this Government absolute ownership and control of the water-way and at a price which will keep the total cost within the estimated cost of the longer route." "Happily," says the New York *Evening Post*, "it is not too late for sober reconsideration," and it seems to the Boston *Herald* that matters have not gone so far as to prevent the acceptance of a good proposition. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* suspects that "some interest especially to be benefited by the Nicaraguan project" is behind the opposition to the Panama offer. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"There is no need of hurry; the commerce of the country will not suffer because of a short delay in the construction of an interoceanic waterway. It is essential to the success of the project that the shortest and most practicable route should be selected. If the French shareholders in the Panama company are willing to sell their property on reasonable terms, their proposition ought to be carefully investigated. A little care and discretion before the United States is committed irrevocably to any route may save this Government many millions of dollars."

The respective advantages of the two routes are reviewed as follows by the Chicago *News*:

"Owing to its greater length, the nature of the channel, and the cost of maintaining locks, the annual expense of the Nica-

ragua route is estimated at from $1,350,000 to $2,000,000 a year greater than that of the Panama waterway.

"Length: Nicaragua route, 190 miles; Panama route, 47 miles. Deducting the 59 miles across Lake Nicaragua where vessels may travel at full speed, the Nicaragua channel is 131 miles long, a difference of 84 miles in favor of the Panama route.

"The Nicaragua route is about 500 miles the shorter for vessels sailing from Atlantic to North American Pacific ports. From the Pacific ports of South America to the Atlantic ports thereof the Panama route is about 400 miles the shorter. The Nicaragua route is two or three days' sailing nearer the United States for steam vessels. For sailing vessels the Nicaragua route is from four to fourteen days nearer to San Francisco.

"Time of construction: An estimated advantage of two years in favor of Nicaragua.

"Health and climate: Nicaragua slightly cooler and climate somewhat more salubrious.

"There are fair harbors at both ends of the Panama route. Construction of Nicaragua harbors would be necessary, but that is already included in the estimate of cost.

"Several short curves on the Nicaragua route will impede navigation and give an advantage estimated to be worth $2,000,000 in favor of the Panama route.

"It will be seen that something is to be said on both sides. Arthur P. Davis, the chief hydrographer of the isthmian canal commission, making an estimate based upon a computation not only of cost but of the cash value of relative advantages to commerce, has figured an advantage of $35,400,000 in favor of the Panama route. The commission report just returned, however, avers that these advantages are offset by the superior facilities of the Nicaragua waterway for American shipping. Moreover, the commission estimated the cost of construction at only $189,000,000 in the case of Nicaragua and $253,000,000 in the case of Panama, basing this estimate on the ground that the Panama work already done, for which the French company now claims $109,000,000, is actually worth only $40,000,000. Doubtless if the French company had been content to ask a lower price the Panama channel would have much better chances of consideration than it has at present."

An Exclusively American Exposition in London.—According to an advertisement that appeared a few weeks ago, an exposition, exclusively American, is to be held at the Crystal Palace in London from May 1 to November 1, 1902. The projectors of the enterprise say:

"It is intended to demonstrate the immense commercial development which has taken place in the United States during recent years, and will be the largest and most important exposition of exclusively American exhibits ever assembled outside this country.

"It will afford a unique opportunity to American manufacturers seeking to further their export business, as coronation year will draw to the British metropolis the greatest number of provincial and foreign visitors ever before known.

"The exhibition will be held under the auspices of the American Society of London, which is composed of the most prominent American residents in England. The advisory committee includes the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Dudley Baines Forwood, and Sir Douglas Fox."

A correspondent writing from the London office of *The Iron Age* (New York) says:

"It is yet early to prophesy which section of American trade will be most prominent, but, judging by the number of contracts for space taken out by American metal-working firms, there can be little doubt that the iron and steel trades of America, both heavy and light, will be well represented. The value of these exhibitions naturally depends upon the number of exhibitors. In this instance the exhibition is absolutely unique, for it is to be exclusively devoted to American industries, and is yet to be held in London. The period over which the exhibition will extend is admirably chosen, for it clashes with no other of any importance.

"The decision to hold the exhibition in the grounds of the Crystal Palace is, on the whole, a wise one. The directors of this beautiful edifice have for some time past been steadily cultivating exhibitions of one sort and another; cycles, shoe and leather, naval and military, and other interests and trades have during the past two years found temporary lodgment under the glass dome of the Crystal Palace. The building alone covers 16 acres, well lighted, heated, and ventilated, while it is surrounded by ornamental grounds extending over 200 acres. During the summer months about 2,000,000 people visit the Crystal Palace. An exhibition held under these auspices is in the nature of things bound to be well advertised. Nor must it be forgotten that the Crystal Palace was built to house the great International Exhibition of 1851, so that in most respects, at any rate, the Crystal Palace is well suited for this purpose."

SUGAR AND TOBACCO JOURNALS ON COLONIAL TARIFFS.

THE tobacco interests seem to be much less alarmed over the prospect of reciprocity or free trade with Cuba and the Philippines than are the sugar interests. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, published in the Louisiana cane-sugar region, says: "Let Cuban sugar pay the duty it has been paying. If it could do so under the oppressive government of Spain, when taxation was so heavy, it can do so to-day, and even if the sugar trust does not get its Cuban sugar in free, it is safe to say that it will not lose money. There is no reason in the world why any American industry should be sacrificed either to Cuba or the sugar trust." The New Orleans *Sugar Planters' Journal* says similarly:

"There has been displayed, we regret to say, a lack of sufficient aggressiveness on the part of the sugar planters of this State as regards opposing the nefarious attempt of the sugar trust to grant Cuba free admittance of sugars to this country and so tend to ruin the domestic sugar industry. This is the time for action. A number of planters have suggested that as there is a surplus in the treasury of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, now would be the occasion to make use of it. It is certain that it could be put to no better use than to spend it in the sending on to Washington of some of our representative sugar planters, members of both parties, and keeping them there until the death-knell has been sounded over the trust's aspirations to foist free Cuban sugar on us."

The tobacco papers look at the situation with more equanimity. The Washington correspondent of *The United States Tobacco Journal* (New York) calls attention to the new tariff bill for the Philippines, in which the full Dingley rates are set up between those islands and the States, and remarks that "with this fact in mind, the annexation free-trade Cuban bugaboo will lose its terrors in the mind of every sensible business man throughout the country." *Tobacco* (New York), however, calls to mind rather the case of Porto Rico, whose products are now admitted duty free, and counsels acquiescence in reciprocity or lower tariff rates in the hope that such conciliatory measures will make the Cubans contented with independence and stop the agitation for annexation. "The cigar manufacturers," it avers, "would rather bear the ills' of a lower tariff on Cuban cigars and tobacco than do anything that might hasten the day when Cuban products would come into this country free, like those from Porto Rico." The Danville (Va.) *Tobacco Journal* says that tobacco can be raised much cheaper in the United States than in Cuba, and that "even with a fifty-per-cent. reduction in the specific duty and the abolishing of the *ad valorem* duty, American cigars would have an advantage of $23 a thousand over Cuban cigars." *The Southern Tobacconist*, of Richmond, Va., says:

"We are told by those who should know best whereof they speak that all the Havana tobacco made in Cuba coming free into this country would not materially reduce the profits of the in-

creasing home product or factories, but would on the contrary rather enhance both in value, because the more Havana at cheaper prices the more blending with our domestic tobacco, and tho the latter and cheaper cigars would find greater demand and ensure better business; if this is relatively so as regards Cuba and United States tobacco, it holds all the better to the good, so to say, as relates to China, Japan, and the East generally, where they have just begun really to appreciate and to use our tobacco."

Says the Manila *American:*

"The possibilities of the tobacco business in the Philippine Islands is very great. Probably not more than one-fourth of the land that is adapted to the profitable raising of tobacco is under cultivation. And the tobacco land that is now cultivated, because of the wasteful and primitive methods of cultivation employed, does not produce nearly so much as it might.

"The demand for Manila cigars and Philippine tobacco in the United States is steadily increasing. And free trade between these islands and the United States would eventually put millions of dollars into the pockets of present and prospective tobacco planters. Nowhere in the world can tobacco be grown under more favorable conditions than in parts of the Philippines."

IS THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY CLOSED?

THE President's rebuke to General Miles for discussing the report of the Schley court, his dismissal of Maclay, and his reported intention to veto any action by Congress that would tend to keep alive the Schley controversy are taken to indicate that he wants the dispute dropped. In this he is supported by the pro-Sampson papers, by the papers that have taken a neutral position, and by a large part of the pro-Schley press. This result seems to be due to the divided opinion of the court, which gives each side some ground for claiming a victory. A considerable number of the Schley papers, however, continue to ask for an investigation by Congress, while others, willing to let the case of Admiral Schley rest where it is, are calling for an investigation of the Navy Department.

"Schley has substantially won his case before the tribunal of last resort, the American people," declares the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "and he should be content with that." The Chicago *Journal* says, too, that Admiral Dewey's view "is the country's view," and "must be history's view, for it is the eternal and unalterable truth," and it thinks, therefore, that "there is no need for investigation on the part of Congress," since "the Schley controversy has been settled, and settled right." Similar opinions are expressed by the Indianapolis *News*, the Minneapolis *Journal*, the Kansas City *Star*, the Hartford *Times*, the Baltimore *Herald*, the Salt Lake *Herald*, the Columbus *Citizen*, and the Sacramento *Record-Union*.

The papers that have not been bitterly partizan on either side are practically unanimous in urging that the affair be considered closed. They argue that since no decision in favor of either side will be accepted by the other, further investigation and agitation are useless. Some of the papers that take this stand are the Philadelphia *Record* and *Press*, the New York *Tribune* and *Mail and Express*, the Boston *Herald*, the Chicago *Record-Herald*, the Washington *Star*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Nashville *American* and *Banner*, the Louisville *Post*, and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

Many of the Schley papers, however, object strongly against letting the matter rest without a further effort to vindicate the admiral. "If the officials do succeed in closing the controversy now," declares the Chicago *News*, "it must be admitted that the conclusion of the case is not one that is calculated to secure public confidence in the management of the naval and military affairs of the nation." The verdict of the court is "a gross perversion of justice and must be repudiated," declares the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, and it seems to the Philadelphia *Times* that there is "only one way" to put an end to this naval scandal, "and that is by doing justice." Several papers call upon Congress to take up the matter. Among them are the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the Richmond *Dispatch*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Houston *Post*, the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and the Jacksonville *Times-Union*. The last-named paper says:

"The good name of the soldier is his dearest earthly possession, and the people should not forget that Admiral Schley is now technically under the ban as guilty of remissness in the discharge of his duty and neglect of orders. History must take note of the verdict of the court-martial, and none who write the books for schools will dare go behind the returns—thus it will come about that American youth will be taught that Schley is unworthy of reverence or regard—if the matter be dropped where it has been left. Such a punishment would be enough to break

"BEWARE, TAKE CARE, SHE'S FOOLING THEE."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

HISTORIAN MACLAY'S VINDICATION.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

CARTOON SNAP-SHOTS OF SCHLEY AND MACLAY.

the pride of any man, and the general support and approval of the present generation, who know the facts, will be small consolation, when history has been written by another generation.

"It is in the light of this reflection that we must take Mr. Rayner's advice that the admiral appeal his case and beg that Congress take it up as a last resort. We hope Congress will do so without delay, and await no request from the admiral; the desire to do simple justice in a matter so important should be incentive enough."

The Navy Department "ring," which many of the Schley papers think is at the bottom of the whole "persecution" of the admiral, comes in for its share of attention. "What the people want to know," says the Indianapolis *News*, "is not simply whether Admiral Schley has been mistreated, but whether their Navy Department is in the control of a clique, and organized to punish those who refuse to do homage to the dominant influences. What is needed is an investigation of the Navy Department from top to bottom. In this way we can, if not right present wrongs, at least prevent other wrongs in the future." Other Schley papers, that are willing to drop the case of the admiral, but want to take up that of the Secretary, are the Chicago *Chronicle*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and *Leader*, and the Detroit *Free Press*.

The New York *Sun*, the Boston *Transcript* and *Journal*, the Providence *Journal*, and other friends of Admiral Sampson do not express any wish for further hearings or investigations of the matter.

GOVERNOR SHAW FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LITTLE criticism of a hostile sort greets the choice of Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, to succeed Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury. The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) regards Mr. Shaw's acceptance as the end of his Presidential "boom," and remarks that "thus this selection, like that of Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, for Postmaster-General, is apparently made with a view of strengthening the candidacy of the President in the contest of 1904." The Detroit *News* (Ind.) thinks that Governor Shaw's training in finance has hardly been sufficient to warrant the appointment, and hints that politics may have had something to do with it. It says:

WHO WILL DROP NEXT?
The Brooklyn Eagle.

"In addition to being a lawyer and politician, Governor Shaw is a country banker, being president of institutions at Denison and Manilla, Ia., towns of 2,700 and 700 population, respectively. Ordinarily, even long experience with the monetary problems of such communities as these would hardly be considered adequate training for such a position as the Secretaryship of the Treasury. But since Payne, the corporation politician, was chosen for the Postmaster-Generalship, the public is somewhat prepared for surprises from the President, and less inclined than heretofore to look for careful selections on account of special fitness. In Payne's case it was obviously the politician and the friend of large corporate interests that the President wanted. In Shaw's case it may be the politician and the governor of a granger State, who seems to be particularly popular with the agricultural element, while enjoying a wide degree of general public confidence."

Governor Shaw distinguished himself in 1896 by his frank advocacy of the gold standard when the politicians of the Middle West were treating that topic in a very gingerly manner. The next year he was elected Governor, and was reelected two years later with double his original plurality. In 1898 he was chairman of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. Governor Shaw is one of the most distinguished Methodist laymen in the Mississippi valley, and has represented the Des Moines conference four times in the quadrennial general conference of that denomination. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that it is not a matter for regret that a Secretary has been chosen who "is and always has been far removed from the influences of Wall Street," and who "is as free from trust alliances and entanglements as he is from association with great financial institutions." Several papers note the increasing influence that Iowa is acquiring in national affairs. She will now have two places in the Cabinet, the Secretaryships of Agriculture and the Treasury, and the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Senator Allison, of Iowa, is also regarded as one of the leaders of the Senate.

GOV. LESLIE M. SHAW, OF IOWA.
To be Secretary of the Treasury.

A New York view of this Western appointment may be seen in the following comment by *The Evening Post*, a paper that is in sympathetic touch with the financial circles of the metropolis:

"Governor Shaw has grown in his office, and has steadily impressed himself upon the nation. He was a great figure at the Indianapolis convention for the promotion of currency reform, four years ago, and his speech on that occasion was one of the ablest expositions of sound doctrine that the long controversy over the gold standard developed. He is the sort of man who masters fundamental principles, and then knows how to set them forth in a way to impress and convince people who are not students of financial problems. A Secretary of this class can be trusted, not only to go right himself, but also to know how to keep in touch with the country as he advances.

"The nation is now, for the first time, to have a Secretary of the Treasury who lives in a country town in the Western part of a great agricultural State which lies beyond the Mississippi River. We are glad that the new head of the Department comes from such an environment in the heart of the country. It is not true, as New Yorkers are apt to think, that only a great financier from New York or Chicago or some other large city is qualified for the place. We have great respect for the country banker who has carefully studied broad questions and worked out sound conclusions, and who often understands, far better than the city-bred man, the feelings of the people and the best way of commanding their approval. The nation is to be congratulated that

a President may look to a small town like Dalton in Massachusetts, with only 3,014 inhabitants, or Denison in Iowa, with but 3,646, for a man worthy to succeed the Chicago banker who is about to retire from public service at Washington. It is also cause for rejoicing that the President seeks to honor such excellent representatives of American manhood as the two unpretending Governors whom he has invited to enter his Cabinet during the past week."

SOCIALIST OPINION OF THE NEW ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

As the success of the new capital-labor arbitration commission (discussed in these columns last week) will depend largely upon what the capitalists and laborers think of it, it would be interesting if a frank expression of opinion could be had from large numbers on both sides. The labor union journals (many of which appear monthly) may afford an idea of unionist estimate of the commission; in the mean time the Socialist weeklies are very outspoken on the topic. The Socialist papers profess to speak for the workingman, altho their party polls only about 130,000 votes, a very small fraction of the workingmen's vote. (Herbert N. Casson, in his new book on American labor, estimates that there are 5,000,000 wage-workers in the large factory cities alone.) According to the Socialist view, any truce or compromise between capital and labor is deplorable, and is merely a scheme for riveting more tightly the chains of labor.

The Chicago *Workers' Call* terms the whole affair a "farce," and the National Civic Federation, which started the movement, a "conglomeration of exploiters, reformers, and dupes." The labor leaders who took part in the conference it calls "fakirs," and declares that they are "all well-tried tools of capitalism, all fawning and cringing before the great men who graciously express their willingness to consider both sides of the question impartially." The Seattle *Socialist* thinks that the labor leaders show "folly" and "idiocy," because "they can not or will not see that the conflict between labor and capital MUST continue as long as employer and employee remain," for "to maintain the latter means to maintain the wage system, and the perpetuation of the wage system means the perpetuation of injustice, of exploitation, and of the robbery of the workers." The prominent part taken by Senator Hanna excites the derision of the two papers just quoted, and *The Missouri Socialist* (St. Louis) does not doubt that "Hanna's anxiety in the present case, his desire to bring about a 'friendly relation between labor and capital,' is the result of his desire to continue the power of the capitalist class, which he knows can not be done unless something is done in the 'friendly relation' direction; that is, unless they hoodwink the working class into the continued belief that their interests are identical with the interests of capital." The New York *Worker* says:

"This industrial peace conference will not settle the labor question, will not put an end to the war between labor and capital, any more than the famous international peace conference held at The Hague put an end to the war between nations. Since The Hague conference, the United States has gone right on with its war in the Philippines; within a few months England inaugurated a war of aggression in South Africa; then came the Chinese war, with many minor conflicts. In fact, ever since the delegates of the various nations assembled in that conference promised to work for international peace, the world has been convulsed with war.

"The reason is plain. The Hague conference did not even try to REMOVE THE CAUSE OF WAR—the rivalry of capitalists in the world market. Leaving that cause in full operation, it was impossible that any peace pledges the nations might make should bind them when occasion for war arose.

"In exactly the same way, this industrial peace conference has not tried to remove the cause of strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists, and injunctions. That cause is the exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class, setting the interests of the two classes in direct opposition. That cause remaining in full operation, the pledges made by Hanna and Schwab on the one hand, or by Gompers and Mitchell on the other, however honestly made, NEITHER WILL NOR CAN BIND THEIR RESPECTIVE PARTIES TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE WHEN THE OCCASION FOR INDUSTRIAL WAR ARISES."

The Cleveland *Citizen* gives its idea of what would happen if a great strike were referred to the new commission. It says:

"Not the least important phase of this movement is the prospective lining up of the gentlemen named above when a crucial test is made. We will say, for example, that next spring the iron and steel workers will attempt to recover lost ground or that the miners will demand some concession. The trouble is finally referred to the committee of thirty-six for adjudication. The whole country, we will be assured by the newspapers, will expect a decision that will be accepted as final by both sides.

"Despite their sweet-sounding phrases, the capitalist brethren will stand up for the employers and the labor brethren will stand by the workers. But does any sane man believe Grover Cleveland, Archbishop Ireland, MacVeagh, Eckels, Milburn, and the rest will take the side of the employees? The very thought of such a situation is sufficient to awaken the risibilities of a brass monkey.

"Cleveland and his colleagues will protect the dear public—altho the public is constituted almost wholly of the working class—by taking sides with Hanna and Schwab on all important questions, and they will show how unjust Bro. Labor is in making demands of Bro. Capitalist, how prices would be raised 'arbitrarily' by forcing wages upward, how industry would be injured, how capital would be driven away, and similar gush that we have heard for many years. In a crisis the capitalists will have a majority and use it to cast odium upon the unions, arouse the prejudices of the ignorant, and sow the seeds of dissension. They have done it before.

"We can not see that any good can come in union officials hobnobbing with those who have mercilessly attacked labor upon every occasion, and such speeches as those made by Sargent and Phillips will cause many workingmen to believe and charge that

LABOR: "Ain't this sort of sudden, Mark?"
—*The Denver News.*

THE PASSING OF THE MIDDLEMAN.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

LABOR LEADERS, THE NEW AND THE OLD.

they sold out. Unionism will be enervated and robbed of the spirit of class-consciousness and aggression and damaged in other ways.

"We believe that we express the sentiments of a strong, militant, growing minority of the trade-union movement when we declare that there is no compromise, no identity of interests, between those who live on wages and those who thrive on profits. The labor problem will only be solved when the Rockefellers and Schwabs, the Hannas and Clevelands, get off labor's back—when the profit-mongering system of capitalism is abolished and Socialism is instituted."

COMPARATIVE COMMERCE OF THIRTY LEADING COUNTRIES.

THE fact that the United States leads the world in the excess of its exports over its imports is noted in a recent bulletin of the United States Bureau of Statistics. Many economists look upon a nation's import trade as the measure of its dependence upon other countries, and look upon its export trade as a measure of the dependence of other countries upon it. If that be true, it is remarked, the world is more dependent upon the United States than upon any other country, for our export trade is the largest, while the United States stands fourth in imports, the measure of its dependence upon others; and the excess of our exports over our imports amounts to $40,000,000 a month, a figure that is not even approached by any other nation on earth. The United Kingdom, Germany, and France, which are considered our closest commercial rivals, show decided balances the other way, that of the United Kingdom amounting to more than $90,000,000 a month. In fact, the Treasury bulletin shows that in two-thirds of the countries listed the imports exceed the exports. The bulletin says:

"The countries which show an excess of imports over exports are Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Holland, Norway, the Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

"The table which follows shows the average monthly imports and exports of the ten countries in which the exports exceed the imports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE PER MONTH DURING 1901.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	$71,830,943	$113,864,852
British India	21,508,811	31,505,179
Austria-Hungary	28,098,202	30,311,995
European Russia	22,818,000	27,373,000
Argentina	9,106,347	15,725,763
Brazil	5,095,794	15,051,841
Mexico	5,336,301	6,239,474
Chile	3,909,702	5,100,104
Rumania	3,489,856	4,503,340
Uruguay	2,260,573	3,328,445

"The following table shows the average monthly imports and exports of the twenty countries in which the imports exceed the exports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE PER MONTH DURING 1901.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	$207,886,450	$113,205,085
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	77,535,900	66,226,000
Netherlands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	7,832,000	5,665,000
Egypt	5,735,378	5,701,025
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape of Good Hope	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portugal	5,715,463	2,425,954
Philippine Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"The countries which have a balance in their favor, or, as the protectionist might put it, 'produce more than they consume,' are chiefly the South American republics and the United States. On the continent, only Austria and European Russia occupy a similar position, all the other countries importing more than they export. Among the importing countries must also be reckoned England. The showing thus made is, of course, exactly what might have been expected in view of what has been going on during the past few months, and no doubt will be taken by the Europeans who have been talking about the 'American peril' as a striking corroboration of their fears. It is true that the growth of American manufacturing and of our exports of capital has been coincident with more sedulous exclusion of European goods by higher duties on our side of the ocean, but the main reason for the unfavorable conditions on the Continent must be found in the general depression in manufacturing which has prevailed there, and in the growth of industrial combinations in tariff-protected countries. How these trusts, by their attempt to raise prices, have really opened the market for increased imports of American goods may be seen in the cases of coal and manufactures of iron and steel. The remedy for these industrial evils lies in freer conditions of trade, and not in the higher duties recommended as a palliative."

JOAQUIN MILLER'S PLEA FOR CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

IT may surprise those who favor Chinese exclusion for the sake of the Pacific-coast interests to hear that the Pacific-coast people want the Chinese, and are hoping that the exclusion bars will be let down. Joaquin Miller, who has lived on the Pacific coast for fifty years, and has visited almost every county in the coast States, declares in an article in *The North American Review* that all the people of that region, except the labor unions of the cities, are a unit in favor of Chinese immigration; and the city laborers, he declares, are in a very small minority. The "silent men at the front, of the forest and the field," he says, "outnumber the noisy city 'laborer,' so called, ten to one, altho you would think the figures exactly reversed, to hear the city man and read his noisy resolutions." "I am a laboring man," he continues; "I have never aspired or attained to much beyond hard work. I have built miles of stone wall here, planted thousands and thousands of trees, worked alongside of all sorts of 'hands' right here, as all know, for the past fifteen years, all the time when not at work elsewhere, and so it is that I know what a real laboring-man is." "The so-called 'laboring-man,'" he avers, "who is not one in ten of the real laboring-men, simply is a beggar and a bully. He does not want to work. He only wants to get something for nothing. . . . And I say that, so long as the city of San Francisco, and the State of California, and the Federal Government pander to and try to please and appease this ignorant mob of outlaws, who crowd the saloons and in their drunken desperation tear to pieces honest men who want to work but refuse to associate with them, just so long will San Francisco remain a reproach, as it has been all the season past."

The Chinaman, in contrast, appears to Mr. Miller to be a refined gentleman. The Chinese are "the best-educated people in the world," we are told, and are honest to a degree unknown in this country. As to their cleanliness, Mr. Miller says:

"The Chinese in the placer mines, where I worked alongside of them for years, always took time, at the end of a day's work, to entirely change their clothes and take a bath. I never knew a Chinese miner who did not. I never knew any other foreign miner who did. In fact, I never knew one of the other foreigners to take a bath of any kind, except by accident. The Chinese are the cleanest people in person in the world, except, perhaps, the English gentlemen who take their daily 'dip.'

"In conclusion, let me say I never saw a drunken Chinaman, I never saw a Chinese beggar. I never knew or heard of a lazy one. I sat as county judge of Grant County, Oregon, for four

years, where the miners had sold out to the Chinese to such an extent that the larger half of the mining properties was Chinese. Yet in all that time there was not one criminal case involving a Chinaman, and but one civil one, and in the latter case a white man was finally indicted by his fellow citizens for perjury."

The "wild cry" against the Chinese, we are assured, is "simply sensation," due to the newspapers, "and there is nothing in this world so conscienceless and cowardly as the average American newspaper; except, perhaps, the average American politician." Mr. Miller goes on to say:

"This outcry has widened and spread, until to-day there are few property-owners in San Francisco who care to have their real sentiments on the subject published. But I repeat that all the tax-paying and substantial citizens of our cities and the real laborers of our Pacific empire, from Alaska to San Diego, want and need these people with us, for, as Senator Morton said, they do 'the lowest work.' The man with a home, whether he has a little shop or a little farm, does not want his wife and growing children to cook, wash, and do chamber work, when he can get a silent and submissive little Mongolian to do it for a song. I tell you more: the real laborer on this coast is a Christian, and when he reflects that 'the little, brown man' is starving, starving for work, and that his people at home are literally starving for the dollar or two a week, which is all he asks when he first comes to us, why, this Christian man wants to open his home to him, and his heart, too, and give him work. We have, perhaps, the finest, best people in the world on this Pacific coast, the select of the republic, and we can keep this standard up, and even advance it, and do Christian good at the same time, by not only allowing but inviting the little brown men to come. For our ambitious and splendid white boy or white girl can not get on nearly so well at school if kept at home to do washing, do chamber work, and help mother to do what Senator Morton called 'the lowest work' about the house. The foreign girl simply will not go away from the city; and even in the city, if we except the Swede, German, and the like, she must have light work and heavy wages. My work as a teacher, talker at teachers' institutes, colleges, and so on, has, in the last four years, taken me into nearly every county in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, and I have nowhere heard one voice in favor of the Chinese exclusion act, but the contrary, at all times and places. The Chinese are particularly wanted in the great Southwest.

"I can count letters from women by hundreds, begging that this brutal act be not perpetuated. Our women here in this warm land are not so strong. They must have 'help,' and they can not depend on foreign white 'help,' and their daughters must go to school.

"Now a word about the 'hordes' that are to 'overrun us.' Senator Morton estimated that we had about 75,000 Chinese in California. We may have that number now; we may have only half so many, but I think, at one time, we have had at least a quarter of a million. This was when the placer mines were open to all, and the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton graduate shoveled dirt in the same gulch with 'John,' and found him a very quiet, cleanly little fellow, from the Oregon Sierra to the Sierra Madre. And when the graduate, the gentleman, got his claim washed out, he sold it to 'John' for gold and went home; and John sold it to his newly arrived cousin, 'on tick,' and went home also. Then the cousin worked the claim to the bed-rock and went home, too.

"So things went on till the first Pacific railroad was built, and when the last old claim was worked out, as a rule, the Chinaman went home. The quarter million of Chinese, without any restriction at all, had dwindled to about 75,000. Thus much for the 'hordes' that are to overrun us. How illogical that the yellow element of the American press should be forever boasting of American valor, and yet constantly warning us to beware of the 'hordes of degraded Mongolians that are to overrun us.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

POSSIBLY Maclay will decide to write a history of how it feels.—*The Hartford Post.*

"WHAT'S that fellow doing out there in mid-ocean with a kite?" "He's trying to tap the wireless line."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IF the French commission which has come over to discover how trusts are made should find out, it might tell Congress.—*The Chicago News.*

IF it were necessary, we believe General Miles would even go so far as to have his picture taken for the Schley cause.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE editor of the *Congressional Record* should put the McLaurin-Tillman controversy in his colored supplement.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THOSE Bulgarian brigands might obtain the rest of their prize-money by coming to this country and going into vaudeville.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PHILADELPHIA will soon send the Liberty Bell and a number of City Councilmen to the Charleston Exposition. She wants the bell back.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PLATT says he is going to prosecute William Allen White to the bitter end. Platt seems to have got hold of the bitter end right at the start.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE isthmian canal can not be considered a joke any longer. Later on, however, the contractors may indulge in a few digs at Uncle Sam's expense.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

GENERAL MACARTHUR says we are planting American ideas of beneficence in the Philippines. Incidentally we have planted a great many Filipinos along with the ideas.—*The Manila American.*

LATER on the Post-Office Department may decide to exclude the *Congressional Record* from the mails. It is largely an advertising scheme and much of its matter is deceptious and deleterious.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

EVEN living in the Philippines has its advantages. If life here does not fit us for heaven, it may accustom us, in a measure at least, to the tortures said to be meted out to the wicked in the other place.—*The Manila American.*

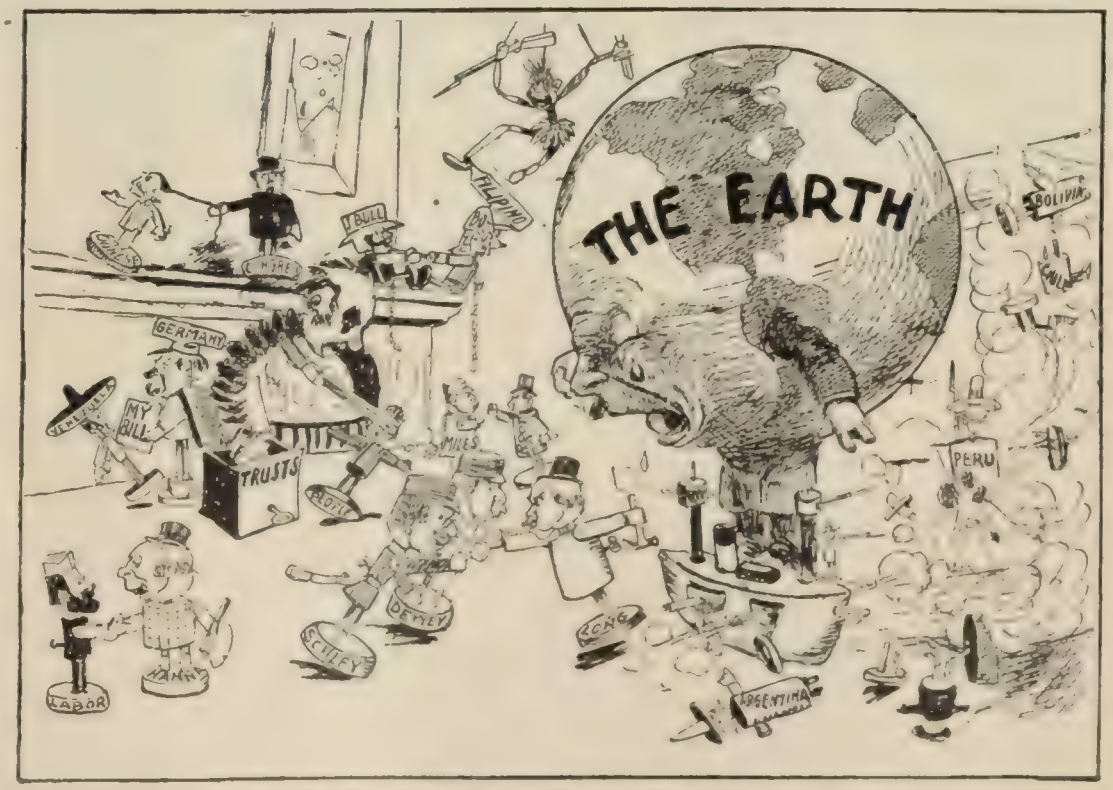
BOSTON is to have a college in which young women will be taught electricity, mining, engineering, naval construction and architecture, thus hastening the coming of the happy day when men will not have to work.—*The Salt Lake Tribune.*

NUMEROUS Republican organs commend Senator Hoar's plan to maroon the Anarchists and let them run their own island. This is all very well, but what about allowing the people of other islands who are not Anarchists to do the same thing?—*The Commoner.*

A BOSTON man found three split infinitives in the President's message, and immediately afterward Boston went Democratic by 20,000. The President will have to be careful of his English if he expects to have the support of Boston.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

RATHER serious humor was that of the Chicago street-railway company which, in issuing passes to aldermen last week, made each pass read: "Pass So-and-So, employe." While some aldermen do not object to being street-car employes, the wage being fat and strictly confidential, none of them can be expected to relish being so described on their passes.—*The Public, Chicago.*

THE price of wheat is the result of demand and supply; the present price of copper is the result of demand and deliver.—*The New York World.*



THE KID: "Gee, what kind of an old Santa Claus was here?" —*The Denver News.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE BOOKS THAT ARE INDISPENSABLE.

EDMUND GOSSE, one of the foremost of living critics, has been giving some advice to readers bewildered by the conflicting lists of "best books" with which we have been flooded during recent years. He is certainly well qualified to speak on this subject, for, as he himself confesses, he was the first to draw up a catalog of "best books,"—"an offense of sufficient enormity," remarks the Washington *Post*, "as it has probably been responsible for similar performances by hundreds of ambitious *littérateurs* and perspiring Chautauquans." He says (writing in *Lippincott's Magazine*, December):

EDMUND GOSSE.

"What the list of books which I enumerated as indispensable exactly was I have forgotten. But I am sure that it included Boswell's 'Life of Dr. Johnson' and Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield.' Among Shakespeare's plays, certainly 'Hamlet.' I must have named 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Don Quixote,' and Goethe's 'Faust' in a list that included 'Tom Jones,' I am certain, because some moralist expostulated with me afterward. As I am easy-going, I will put 'The Arabian Nights' instead of 'Tom Jones.' What of Dickens? Surely 'Pickwick.' I am inclined to say Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' and to finish with 'Robinson Crusoe.' Here, then, are ten indispensable books, by familiarity with which a man may certainly hope to escape from the charge of being wholly unlettered. If he is ignorant of these ten, he can not escape from it. Of course, all of these throw out side-branches and offer parallel advantages. If 'Hamlet,' we may say, why not 'Othello'? and if 'Faust,' why not 'Tartuffe'? Quite so; and the ten thus lead to twenty, and the twenty to as many as you will. It will be observed that my little rudimentary list contains no non-dramatic poetry, no theology, no history, no philosophy,—nothing that in any degree requires or presupposes previous technical study. It merely tries to come down to the very bone of literary reading that is in an equal degree entertaining and instructive."

The scope and purport of lists of "best books" have considerably changed, observes Mr. Gosse, since he drew up this first and most tentative of them, and in many of the most widely circulated lists "a display of the erudition of the list-makers seems to have been preferred to the requirements of the people for whose use the list is made." He continues:

"What names are wanted in a handy list of obvious books are neither those of obscure Indian erudition nor of ephemeral romance nor of pure every-day utility. Pliny says that it is well to read much, but not many things; our modern vice is to read many things, and yet not much. After we have read much,—that is to say, after we have grounded ourselves on the soundest culture,—we are free, if we like, to read many things, such as folk-lore and entomology and even the 'Mahábhárata.' It is not necessary or wholesome that the average man should read all books. If he tries to do so, he is instantly invaded by mental bewilderment. But there are certain books which, if he has not read, he is at a constant disadvantage in moving among educated persons. He fails to perceive the line of thought, he does not understand the humor, of his friends. He misses the extreme pleasure of following the continuity of the intellect of mankind. We have all known such people; at the play they ask their neighbors why Polonius is lurking behind the curtain, and at church they wonder who the preacher can have meant by 'Christian' and 'Hopeful.' They interrupt conversation to exclaim, '"The cynosure of neighboring eyes." What an odd expression!' These are the people, I take it, for whom lists of the best books are requisite.

"If so, we ought, surely, to beware of weighing down these lists with pedantry on the one hand or with triviality on the other. Such a man as I have just described does not want to be recommended to read 'Ben Hur'; he probably knows it from cover to cover. He does not want to be urged to plunge into the 'Bhagavadgítá,' for he certainly would be drowned in it at once. But he does want to be led gently to Walter Scott and to Dickens, to Milton and to Shakespeare. He who should carefully read these four writers alone, even if he should look at nothing else, might become a man of high and distinguished cultivation. He who has not read these four, no matter what else he may have read, is imperfectly equipped as a student in the rudiments of English. It is not a question of whether these are or are not the best English authors, but these are unquestionably the writers in whom the genius of the nation has expressed itself with the most lasting popularity, those who have stored the national memory fullest with figures and sayings, and those without whose companionship the mental adventures of a modern Anglo-Saxon are left most featureless."

"I should say that each individual is bound to have a certain familiarity with Gray's 'Elegy,'" adds Mr. Gosse, "and a nodding acquaintance with the 'Essays of Bacon' I insist upon. He will find Izaak Walton's 'Lives' delightful reading, but it is not essential; on the other hand, he must have read Boswell's 'Dr. Johnson,' or he knows nothing." The writer concludes:

"At the present time, when the production of books is so excessively enlarged, there is a danger that the modest reader may despair at the threshold, and never have the courage to enter the library at all. He knows not where to start among the endless myriads of volumes, and he may easily perish of perpetual thirst in the very fountain of literary waters. But, fortunately, the chaos is not so pathless as it seems, and for some reason or other which defies analysis there are a few works among these millions which have contrived, preeminently, to attract and to hold the attention of Englishmen, generation after generation. There are not very many of these; a considerable proportion of them are exceedingly short, and there is no reason why the busiest of men, if his notice is definitely drawn to them, should not be able to master them all, with no special effort or expenditure of time. If he does so, he is equipped for private reading; he has the threads in his own hand, and has but to follow them in whatever direction he wishes them to lead him. But he is almost sure to make mistakes and lose his time if he has not a guide to the greatest names at the outset, and to supply this guide is, in my opinion, the proper aim and the only excuse for the existence of tabulated lists of 'The Best Books.'"

Emperor William as an Art Patron.—Not content with his multitudinous activities in other fields, the Kaiser has blossomed out as an art patron and critic. Some time ago he conceived the idea of creating a "Sieges Allee,"—an avenue bordered by heroic statuary representing the great victors of the German race—and he entrusted its execution to the accomplished sculptor, Prof. Reinhold Begas. The plan having been successfully carried to completion, Emperor William gave a dinner in the royal palace to the collaborating artists, and took advantage of the occasion to ventilate his views on art. Comparing himself to the art patrons of the Renaissance, he expressed the belief that he, like them, had encouraged the formation of a distinctive school of art. He said that Germany could proudly point to many artistic productions almost equaling in excellence those of the classical era, and he hoped that German art would remain

true to the antique traditions. "Art," he said, "should educate the people and offer ideals to the lower classes after a hard day's toil. The cultivation of the ideal is the highest mission of civilization, and if we are to be and remain a model for other nations in this respect, the whole people must work in unison. . . . In all lands there is the deepest respect for German sculpture. May this be maintained."

Commenting on the Kaiser's utterance, the New York *Evening Post* declares that the standing reproach against modern German sculpture is its "dull, pseudo-classical quality," and that the Emperor seems to wish to emphasize this commonplaceness. It continues:

"Of course, as things go to-day, the views of potentates on matters of general esthetics are seldom important enough to be interesting, or grotesque enough to be amusing, and right here lies the distinction of the Kaiser. Where King Edward, on such an occasion, would have confined himself to safe platitudes, and our own President would probably have spoken under advice from some competent person, the Kaiser trusts naively to the inspiration of the post-prandial moment. Is there another monarch of our times who has never learned the fear of seeming ridiculous?"

OPENING OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON IN NEW YORK.

THE ninth season of grand opera under the direction of Maurice Grau began on December 23 in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Contrary to the usual custom, a Wagner opera — "Tristan und Isolde" — was presented on the opening night. Mr. Walter Damrosch conducted, and the leading rôles were taken by Ternina and Van Dyck. In the same week were presented Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" and "Faust," and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," the cast including Albert Reiss, Maurice Déclery, Luigi Tavecchia, and several other new singers. The honors of the opening performance, declares the New York *Tribune*, "went to Fraülein Ternina, who was marvelously eloquent in voice, pose, gesture, and facial expression." "Tho the numerous audience might have been more demonstrative in its expression of approval, considering the excellence of the representation," continues the same paper, "it paid the beautiful tribute of rapt and earnest attention." The New York *Evening Post* comments with some surprise on the choice of "Tristan und Isolde" as the opening opera, remarking that "the times have changed indeed." "Where are the prophets who predicted in 1886 that the production of 'Tristan' in New York was the beginning of the end of the Wagner craze?" it asks; "what has become of those to whom it was 'unsingable,' 'a monstrosity,' 'higher cat-music,' and so on?" The New York *Times* says, in similar vein:

"There is a general public to be reckoned with in the Opera House, and half a dozen years ago its tastes would have made the opening of a season with 'Tristan und Isolde' a hazardous experiment. That Mr. Grau was not afraid of the attitude of this general public last night is the really significant fact in this matter. To be sure, there is not the least reason in the world why Gounod's 'Romeo et Juliette' should not be presented with the same spirit of artistic devotion on the part of both performers and public as that which we find in the performances of Wagner's later dramas at the Metropolitan, but we have not yet reached that state of blessedness, nor are we likely to do so while the singer and not the work is the center of interest. The public still regards such works as Gounod's as vocal entertainments, while it is satisfied to accept 'Tristan und Isolde' in the light of a dramatic function and to assume toward it at least an outward aspect of seriousness. With this in view, the filling of the house last night, the opening night of the season, when the externals of an opera season, rather than its substance, might be expected to make the most natural appeal, had a meaning not to be disregarded. With all our frivolity in art affairs, we have made perceptible advances. If at some happy period in the impenetrable future we shall come to take all our opera as earnestly as we now

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1. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor of German Opera.
2. SIGNOR A. SEPPILLI, Conductor of Italian and French Opera.
3. CAMILLE SEYGARD, a new member of the Grau Company
4. EMILIO DE MARCHI, New Italian Tenor.
5. M. PHILIP FLON, Conductor of French and Italian Opera.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THIS SEASON'S GRAND OPERA.

take 'Tristan und Isolde,' the problem of a permanent lyric institution in New York will be close to solution."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The superb acting and effective declamation of Van Dyck, the satisfaction that is ever found in Bispham's picturesque Kurvenal and Ternina's beautiful delivery of the 'Liebestod' were sufficient to raise it far above the commonplace. No man, since Niemann, has been able to invest the death of Tristan with such poignant tragedy as Van Dyck does. An accomplished actor, he not only knows thoroughly the routine, but he has moments of genuine inspiration. A master of pose, gesture, and facial expression, he drives home his points with a surety and an effectiveness that spell absolute conviction. His personality seems entirely to be submerged in the part, and he gives himself to it generously and without restraint. And, unlike in the second act, the music hampers him but very little. It is practically straight declamation. His phrasing throughout is that of an artist, and his lapses from pitch, very few as compared with those in lyric passages, are of small account. His third act of 'Tristan und Isolde' must be placed by the side of his Loge in 'Das Rheingold' and his Sigmund in the second act of 'Die Walküre.' Of Ternina's Isolde from beginning to end, there is nothing to add to what has been said in this column time and again. It is one of the most completely beautiful impersonations of the operatic stage, and the better one becomes acquainted with it, the more it appeals to him. A royal princess she is with all the pride and arrogance of her rank; yet she is a fond, loving, guilty woman. The psychological blending of these two elements is so fine that it all but defeats analysis."

THE HENLEY-STEVENSON CONTROVERSY.

NOT for many years has a storm of controversy been aroused in literary circles equaling in bitterness and intensity that precipitated by Mr. W. E. Henley's derogatory article on Robert Louis Stevenson in the December *Pall Mall Magazine* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 14). The overwhelming consensus of opinion, as voiced in the literary journals both of England and of this country, is one of condemnation of Mr. Henley,—a condemnation that at times becomes scathing denunciation. For example, the London *Saturday Review* (November 30), under the title "Literary Leprosy," declares that "this attack on Stevenson would have been unpleasant and unworthy enough if published in his lifetime when Stevenson could answer, but published long after his death, it becomes, in plain words, the only words that fit the offense, cowardly and malignant." The article, which is written throughout in this tone, concludes with the following paragraph:

"This last instance of the fragility of literary friendship sets one thinking what it is in the pursuit of letters as a profession that so often, if not usually, in one way or another corrupts the manhood of literary men. And we speak of real men of letters in this instance; we do not refer to the miserable crowd of spurious imitators, who dub themselves 'literary men.' It is a painful phenomenon observed many centuries ago. Men of letters know it themselves. The title of this article is a phrase taught us by one of the best and best-known English men of letters now living: one who has lived amongst the cream of them all his life. Leigh Hunt was not the first nor the last literary leper. It is a pity they can not be isolated and outlawed as are lepers in the flesh. We should be glad if we could say that this paltry exhibition of envy, jealousy, and spite was without parallel. Unfortunately the past makes any such statement impossible, and we are not sanguine of the future justifying it any the more. Still, it is too bad a case to ignore. If the world lets this pass, there is an end of all confidence and of any real friendship amongst authors and men of letters."

The London *Academy* (November 23), in its characterization of Mr. Henley as "The Candid Friend," is less severe in some of its judgments, but comes to the same general conclusion. It says:

"If Mr. Henley's article is a specimen of the 'new biography' from the pen of the friend who knows, then give us the official Life. We have already said what we thought of Mr. Balfour's colorless but conscientious Life; but that, in conjunction with the Letters and Mr. Colvin's biographical chapters, gives, we believe, the true picture of the man. Mr. Henley's pages, with their trivial accusations of frailty, add nothing, prove nothing.

"Stevenson is beyond the reach of praise or blame. He was neither whole saint nor whole sinner, but, like most of us, something of both. He was a man of infinite variety. In early life his many-sided nature, his lively fancy, his eagerness for experience ran him hither and thither; later it settled into a broad, deep stream. He could always be kind, and just, and sympathetic in his estimate of others. That his paper on Burns shows. He knew how little we understand one another, how 'greatly dark' a man we have known even for thirteen years may be."

In the opinion of William L. Alden, London correspondent of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, Mr. Henley's article was "a mistake from beginning to end." "Nearly every one will feel sorry that it was ever written," he says, "but the sorrow will be more for Mr. Henley than for Stevenson." Julian Hawthorne, writing in the Philadelphia *North American Book Supplement* (December 14), excoriates Mr. Henley in burning words. "The rascality of his achievement," he says, "is equaled by its cowardice and impudence only. . . . Literary felon he is, and also assassin of friendship, defiler of the dead, and betrayer of every relation of fellowship and moral obligation." The New York *Times Saturday Review* (November 30), reviewing the whole subject in much more moderate vein, concedes that there is a certain amount of truth in Mr. Henley's point of view. Out of an "official biography," it says, a true portrait can not possibly come, because in such a biography "there must be no shadows either in the figure or in the background." It continues:

"Mr. Henley may, and probably does, expect an outbreak of wrath for his candor. And indeed he does not help matters much, for the sooty streaks wherewith he defaces the image presented by Mr. Balfour can not be taken for a likeness either, as we have said. And his work is thus not useful, except to relieve his own mind. When Carlyle was disgusted with Archdeacon Hare's life of Sterling, his disgust took the rational form of making one of his own, which remains the most artistic of his books, and the most artistic biography in the English language. So long as the candid friend is not prepared to undertake the work himself [Since this was printed an announcement of such a work by Mr. Henley has been made.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST], he may as well perhaps restrain his pen."

Mr. Henley is not without vigorous defenders. A writer in London *Literature* (November 30) declares that "Mr. Henley did not dream that he would be suspected of advertising his own importance and of charging Stevenson with ingratitude, when he produced credentials to show that his own masculine and undraped representation of Stevenson was truer to life than the conventional, emasculate substitute for a portrait offered by injudicious friends." A correspondent of the London *Academy* (December 14) describes Mr. Henley's action as that of a man who, "seeing a smooth, characterless, unlike portrait of a beloved face, takes a brush full of dripping paint, lurid or black it may be, and blots it out." His action may have been unwise, but "to those of us who know and love him the one thing inconceivable is that any motive base or unworthy could have, however unconsciously, influenced the article." The St. Louis *Mirror* (December 19) says:

"Out upon all this maudlin sympathy with Stevenson after the 'attack' by Henley. Henley's protest was not so much against Stevenson's self as against the false, simpering, pathetic picture others had drawn of his 'Lewis.' Henley protested against an emasculated Stevenson, and Henley did right, if ever man did. He has told the truth as he saw it. He saw Stevenson as a man, not as a god. There is no doubt in the world that Stevenson did become a prig. To be sure he was a delightful prig, but, nevertheless, a prig. . . . Stevenson was a mortal being. He had his faults. When Henley points them out, the world cries 'sacrilege.' It was no sacrilege. It was a service to the memory of

Stevenson, yes, even tho it be true that Henley and Stevenson had quarreled. Henley objects to an emasculated and eviscerated Stevenson. So does everybody else—except the ladylike persons who want to think of R. L. S. as a sort of sugar-coated dummy who contrived a new trick of blending the minor poet in the rollicking Stoic. So far as the two men are concerned, Henley is the greater. That he is not so well known argues nothing. It is, if anything, in his favor that he has not caught the fancy that has made Stevenson an idol and his life almost an idyl. Stevenson has his value, and it is a high value. But Henley is a grippy man, the man who does the heroic without posing, and is withal as gentle, without wallowing in self-contemplative gentleness, as the author of 'Will of the Mill.' Henley is just enough of a man to be aroused to ire by the namby-pamby Stevenson that is becoming fixed in popular opinion, through the indiscriminate superficializing of some unpenetrative critics both of men and books. Henley has done no harm to Stevenson, or to himself. He has done a service to truth."

An attempt was made by London newspaper men to interview Mr. Henley, but all they could get out of him was a quotation from Bishop Berkeley: "They say, What say they? Let them say." In an "Impression of the Week," contributed by Mr. Henley to the London *Sphere*, he made, however, the following addenda to his article:

"Last week Mr. Greenwood asked me a question: Did the late R. L. S. (I can not with the shrieks of the Bandar Log still shrilling to the Empyrean, I dare not be more particular) look as selfish in life as he looks in his portraits? There can be but one answer: He did not. In the photographs we have of him there is nothing perforce of the brilliancy, the color, the mobility, the impudence ('tis the sole word) which his features wore. As for the 'changeling,' let Mr. Greenwood turn to the eight-and-twenty volumes of the 'Edinburgh Edition.' If the changeling were ever anywhere at any time, he will certainly be there."

Mr. Sidney Colvin, the editor of Stevenson's "Letters," declares that he will reply to Mr. Henley in his "own time and manner." The light he can throw upon the subject will be that of "both an earlier and a later friend of Stevenson than Mr. Henley was; and one whose intimacy with him was at no time broken by misunderstanding. Meanwhile," he says, "the public will do wisely not to let the image they had previously formed of him from his books and his letters be disturbed."

SHOULD THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN BE THE SAME AS THAT OF MEN?

THE statement is made, by a woman professor in a college for women, that all intelligent and unprejudiced persons now concede that the intellectual development of women is subject to the same laws as that of men. She distinguishes, however, between the preliminary general training which has intellectual and moral development for its main object, and the specialized work which presupposes such development. She thinks there should be a difference in the education of the sexes when that grade of study is reached which is represented by the freely elective work of colleges, the graduate work of universities, and the professional work of technical departments and schools. This writer, Celestia S. Parrish (*Educational Review*, November), says that at first sight it would seem that college men and women who choose teaching as a profession ought to have exactly the same training; but, she observes, the main educational fields open to women are the primary and secondary departments, and this will beyond doubt cause some difference between the training of the majority of men and the majority of women who intend to teach. In professions other than teaching, still greater differences are to be found:

"It is not entirely true that men and women who are physicians have the same diseases to deal with. It is true that very many more diseases are common to both men and women than are peculiar to either sex, and that physicians must all know these common diseases; but it is also true that women physicians will be very seldom called upon to treat any of the diseases peculiar to men, and that they will rarely, if ever, specialize in them. It must be granted that there is no more reason in the nature of things that women should not specialize in men's diseases than that men should not specialize in diseases peculiar to women; but one cause of the growing demand for women physicians is that women, and the men who are their natural protectors, are coming more and more to believe that the attendance of a man physician upon a woman is, in some cases, unnatural, to say the least. Hence, women physicians will more and more, perhaps, specialize in diseases peculiar to women. Because of their greater sympathy with and love for little children, children's diseases will probably be more and more given over to them. The position of family physician and counselor, in which sanitary supervision and the hygiene and physico-moral instruction of children form an important part, has sought women physicians. There may, and probably will, be here an increasing demand. Naturally, any difference of function will and should tend to cause a corresponding difference of training."

This writer's further opinion is that in the education of men who are to become husbands and of women who will become wives there should be sufficient difference "to allow each to assume different phases of the complex work which the home and the family necessitate." She says there are certain functions or duties in household economy "whose proper performance presupposes more special knowledge than is needed by physicians, lawyers, teachers, or members of any other profession." These duties are now almost universally left to the wife, at least in cases where the husband must support the family. Such duties are the sanitary supervision of the home, the selection and preparation of the food, and the main social direction of the family life. Miss Parrish writes:

"If I were called upon to select two types of women most unfitted for this work (I am speaking now of women who claim some education and refinement), I would select first of all the women trained after the old 'parlor boarding-school' *régime;* but next I would select the college woman who has specialized very narrowly in certain lines which do not bear importantly upon a single one of the functions mentioned. The latter would unquestionably have an immense advantage over the former. She could much more easily gain the knowledge she lacks. When she sets to work to do that, however, she is furnishing the most incontestable proof of my main point. She is taking the professional training which I am contending she should have. The statement that the college laboratory should not be turned into a kitchen, or the university class-room into a nursery, is only one of the epigrammatic half-truths which from time immemorial have served to obscure truth."

Miss Parrish glances over the course of education of "a Bryn Mawr A.B.," and comments as follows:

"By the time she reaches her Ph.D. degree, and even before, she may have attained a fairly good balance of powers, but one would hardly consider her ready without further study to regulate her own life before and after marriage so as to secure the best results for her children. Without assiduous study she would hardly know enough of physiology or hygiene to regulate the physical life of a little child; hardly enough of psychological laws to train the delicate organism, the child-mind; certainly not enough of chemistry or the hygiene of foods to prevent hopeless indigestion on the part of her household; not enough of bacteriology to guard intelligently a household against germ diseases; and not enough of the workings of social forces to be a very intelligent worker in the social regeneration which ought to be a part of the work of every influential mistress of a home. She would hardly be ready without further study to guide either her son's or her daughter's thoughts through the several life crises.

"For the reasons given, as well as for some to which the limit of this article have allowed only a passing reference, I am convinced that tho we need no arbitrary action on the part of institutions, it will be very much better for the majority of women who will marry and become mothers to shape their work with some reference to that, and that, so far as this will create a difference between their education and that of men, the difference should exist."

THE RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL LITERARY PRIZE.

THE French poet Sully-Prudhomme, now a confirmed invalid living in retirement at the Valles aux Loups, has been awarded that one of the five Nobel prizes which was to be bestowed for 1901 for "the higher work of literature in the sense of the ideal." These prizes are awarded without regard to nationality, and the names considered each year are by the terms of the award to be presented by the academies or official learned societies of the different countries. All the prizes are to be awarded for services to humanity, this particular one being open to any literary man, philosopher, or writer. The Paris correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York) tells of the different candidates presented last year and the votes received by them as follows:

RENÉ F. A. SULLY-PRUDHOMME.

"Ibsen and Tolstoy, whose name, it seems, was not regularly presented, come first, with three votes each. Frederic Mistral, who has written poetry the truest and most enchanting in his Provençal language; Sienkiewicz, with the 'Quo Vadis' craze behind him; Ossip-Lourié and Hauptmann, both objects of temporary fads, followed after, with two votes each. And a single vote was found for Rostand and for D'Annunzio, among the young whose fancy roves freely, and for Freitag (so it is said), tho he has passed beyond the age-long discussion of the lower real and higher ideal. Echegaray, the dramatist, was named by Spain, and is thought to have had serious chances."

Dr. Wersen, perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy, which makes the award, in official explanation of the choice made, speaks of Sully-Prudhomme in the following way:

"Sully-Prudhomme was born March 16, 1839, and showed himself an accomplished poet from his first publication, in 1865, of 'Stanzas and Poems'; this volume was followed by several others—verses, philosophy, or esthetics. While the imagination of other poets is essential turned outward, reflecting the life and world which surround us, Sully-Prudhomme has a nature of more inward turn, as sensitive as it is delicate. His poetry rarely occupies itself for its own sake with outer images and situations, but chiefly in that measure in which they may serve as a mirror for poetic contemplation. His soul's love, its doubts, and trouble, which nothing earthly can dispel—these are the ordinary subjects of his composition, which in finished form and sculptural beauty suffers no useless word. His poetry is not exuberant in color, and it is only by exception that it takes on the character of melodious music; but it is all the more plastic in the creation of forms apt to express sentiments and ideas. Noble, deeply pensive, and inclined to sadness, his soul betrays itself in poetry which is tender without falling into sentimentality; and its sorrowful analysis inspires the reader with melancholy sympathy. By the charm of exquisite diction and consummate art, Sully-Prudhomme is one of the first poets of our time; and there are poems of his which are pearls of undying worth. It is not the didactic or abstract poems which have most attracted the attention of the Swedish Academy, but lyric compositions of less extent, full of feeling, contemplative, charming by their nobility and dignity, and by the extremely rare union of refinement of reflection and wealth of heart.

"Yet another feature of the work of Sully-Prudhomme should be brought out in relief. It reveals a seeking and observing mind that finds not repose in things which pass, and which, since it seems impossible to know that which is beyond, finds in the moral domain, in the voice of conscience, and in the lofty and unquestionable behests of duty, a witness of the supernatural destiny of man. From this point of view Sully-Prudhomme better than most represents what the founder of the prize called Idealism in literature; and the Academy thus believes it is acting in the spirit of the will when, for the first time it has to award the prize, it gives its votes, among so many names illustrious in letters, to that of Sully-Prudhomme."

Commenting upon the absence of votes for any candidate from an English-speaking country, the Paris correspondent of *The Evening Post*, referring to the words quoted in the paragraph above, remarks:

"It is only fair to acknowledge that such words could not be applied with any show of justification to any living English or American writer. Perhaps all our idealism, which flourished during the first half of the century now closed, has been drowned in the waves of material prosperity. Perhaps, too, here lies the reason why our literature in its present representatives is so little known among the peoples of the Continent and exerts so little influence. In France Channing has been known since 1848, and Emerson has more recently been the object of a light fad; but Edgar Allan Poe alone among our authors seems to have risen to the rank of a universal classic, in part from the literary merits of his translator, Baudelaire. But it remains certain that the English language, at the new century's beginning, has no candidate for the Nobel prize in the literature of the ideal. . . . . .

"Sully-Prudhomme has, indeed, more than fulfilled the first ideal of the average French youth, of whom it has been said that, before he lies down like a sheep in some decorous profession, he must needs bleat like a kid in verse. He is a Parisian of Paris, the son of a merchant of honorable position, for whose commerce he had little taste. He kept on at the university in law, and then attempted the special mathematics. All these influences are shown in his life-work, but he has been through all the poet and philosopher."

NOTES.

THE Danish Government recently granted an annuity of 5,000 kronen (about $1,300) to the eminent critic, Dr. George Brandes, in recognition of his services to literature. Dr. Braudes is now fifty-nine years old, and he is, without doubt, the most conspicuous figure in the literary life of Denmark.

ANOTHER experiment in handicraftsmanship inspired by William Morris and his friends has been inaugurated at Eastwood, near Syracuse, N. Y., where an association of cabinet-makers and metal- and leather-workers has been established, under the direction of Mr. Gustave Stickley. This guild styles itself "The United Crafts," and its purpose is to produce artistic household furnishings. It also issues a monthly journal, *The Craftsman*, three numbers of which have been issued.

THE opening of the dramatic and musical season in Vienna has been marked by several notable events, among them the production at the Burg Theater of a new play by Hermann Bahr, entitled "The Apostle." The Vienna correspondent of *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York) writes that the most noteworthy feature in "The Apostle," the first play of the author, who is a well-known Vienna journalist and author, is its vivid reproduction of a session of parliament, with photographic exactness in all the details connected therewith. The scenes that disgraced the Austrian parliament a few years ago are presented with startling realism. Sonnenthal takes the part of the leading character of the play, a cabinet minister, whose fall is brought about by the thoughtless improvidence of his wife. "As a triumph of stage management," says the writer, "the play is remarkable, and all Vienna will probably be running for weeks to see this stage presentment of political life."

THE deaths of Edward Onslow Ford and Sir Joseph Noël Paton a few days ago remove two interesting art personalities from contemporary British life. Mr. Ford was among the most famous of British sculptors, and his statues of Sir Rowland Hill, W. E. Gladstone, Sir Henry Irving, and General Gordon are as notable as anything of their kind that has been attempted during recent years. Probably his most poetical conception was embodied in the "Shelley Memorial" at the University College, Oxford; and one of his last works was a bust portrait of his friend Edwin A. Abbey, which is now on exhibition in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg. Sir Noël Paton was an entirely different type of artist, and his fame rests chiefly on his religious paintings, which bear such titles as "The Good Shepherd" and "The Man with the Muck-Rake." Many critics, however, think that his best work was done in his illustration of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," Kingsley's "Water Babies," and other books. It is said that Sir Noël was Queen Victoria's favorite artist. He was knighted in 1867, soon after his appointment as "Queen's Limner" for Scotland. The late Queen bought several of his most important pictures.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC CURIOSITY.

"TRICK photography" has become an interesting branch of the art. One of the most curious photographic tricks is that by which one person may be made to figure in the same picture in different capacities. We may thus have a photograph of a man boxing or fencing with himself, playing chess with himself, or figuring as each separate individual in a large group, all in different attitudes. A correspondent of *Nature* (Paris, December 7), signing himself "G. M.," tells us how these pictures are produced. He writes:

"Generally these effects are obtained by using a black background. In these conditions nothing is easier, since the background makes no impression, or a very slight one, on the sensitive plate. The subject can therefore occupy successively different positions, provided the shutter be closed after each pose, while he is changing place. Very curious effects may thus be obtained, especially if the scale on which the subject is represented be reduced. Thus a man may be shown holding on his outstretched hand his own figure reduced to the size of a statuette. But it has been recognized that the use of the black background is monotonous and does not enable us to give the picture thus presented the desired appearance of reality. There is another method, which has been in use for some time and which has already been utilized for composite photographs; it is the employment of screens analogous to those used for the so-called Russian backgrounds. For this kind of photographs there is placed inside the camera, between the objective and the ground glass, a card with a hole in it, and thus the action of the light on the sensitive plate is prevented all around the bust to be taken. For composite photography we must substitute for the pierced card a simple rectangular leaf that occupies only one side of the camera, so as to mask about one-half of the sensitive plate. As this screen is at considerable distance it does not give a clear separation, but a blur that mingles with that produced by the second pose. The effect to be produced may be arranged by examining the image on the ground glass. When it is desired to pose a person only twice—on each side of a table, for instance—this is the best method to use. But when we wish to increase the number of poses, and to complicate the picture as in the one reproduced herewith, . . . where the same person is represented four times, it is better to put the screen outside. It is necessary to select the spots to be screened on the ground-glass, and if the screens are inside, this can not be done. The following arrangement is adopted. . . . One or two blocks of wood are taken, in which have been made cuts with a saw so that they can hold pieces of cardboard. These pieces are cut to the desired size and interposed between the subject and the lens. Thus portions of the sensitive plate, as numerous as desired, are held in reserve. Of course the positions of these must be carefully noted on the ground-glass so that the extra exposures may be properly made. Thus was obtained the photograph represented in our illustration. First the extreme right-hand part was taken, masking with a screen the whole left-hand part; then the extreme left was taken in like manner. After this the middle of the plate, on which no impression had yet been made, was utilized for the other two poses by masking the desired portions of the plate with two separate screens. There is no danger that the points of union of these various pictures will be too much in evidence; the edges of the screens give a penumbra which unites with that produced in the same spot in the following poses. When needed, a slight retouching of the negative will efface all trace of the process."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GROUP CONSISTING OF A SINGLE PERSON PHOTOGRAPHED FOUR TIMES.

MARCONI'S LATEST FEAT.

THE attitude of the scientific world regarding Marconi's belief that he has recognized signals transmitted across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, last week) seems to be that of suspended judgment. No one questions Signor Marconi's high character and scientific attainments, yet it is felt that such results as he asserts that he has attained, altho they are not impossible, or perhaps even improbable, certainly need confirmation. The experiments have not yet been repeated owing to the hostile attitude of the Anglo-American Cable Company, which controls Newfoundland for cable purposes until the year 1903. *Electricity*, which makes no editorial comment, prints the following dispatches (December 18):

"Signor Marconi, tho satisfied of the genuineness of the signals and that he had succeeded in his attempts to establish communication across the Atlantic without the use of wires, emphasizes the fact that the system is yet only in an embryonic stage. He says, however, that the possibility of its ultimate development is demonstrated by the success of the present experiments with incomplete and imperfect apparatus, as the signals can only be received by the most sensitively adjusted apparatus, and he is working under great difficulties owing to the conditions prevailing there. The Cornwall coast is 1,740 miles from St. John's.

"In view of the success attending these trials, Signor Marconi will for the present disregard the matter of communicating with transatlantic steamers. He will return to England this week, and will conduct the experiments from Poldhu. He explains that the greater electrical power there will enable him to send more effective signals. He will undertake this work himself, leaving assistants at St. John's to erect a mast and receive the signals as he forwards them. It is not possible to send return signals from St. John's until a powerful electric battery shall have been installed. . . . . .

"Signor Marconi intends to build a large, fully equipped experimental station near St. John's, besides the Lloyd station at Cape Race. The former will have the same equipment as the Poldhu station, and will play the same part on this side of the Atlantic as Poldhu does on the other side. It is expected that the St. John's station will communicate with New York on one side, and Cornwall on the other, being midway between the two. This establishment will probably cost about $60,000, and is intended to perform the same work as a modern cable station.

"Signor Marconi announces that he will remain in England until after the coronation of King Edward next summer, and that he hopes to send the news of that event across the Atlantic by the wireless method, so as to prove the capability of the system for such purposes."

Marconi's statements are frankly accepted by *The Electrical Review* (December 21). Says this paper:

"From a certain point of view there is no reason for accepting this statement with a spirit of incredulity or permitting it to be made the foundation of any sensational rumor; the reason is that this achievement was to have been expected, and that records of recent successes with long-distance transmission of signals by this particular variety of apparatus should have prepared the public mind for the reception of this further intelligence. But, notwithstanding any preparation which might have been made, the news that the Atlantic has been bridged with another method of electrical signaling is one that can not fail profoundly

to impress popular thought and to register itself as one of the significant milestones that mark the progress of engineering.

"It is not becoming at this time, with the meager information at hand, to discuss at any length the immediate possibilities of transatlantic signaling by electrical waves. If this achievement is as real as it appears to be, it is indubitable that sooner or later practical and commercial use will be found for a system with such possibilities. In the mean time such an astonishing performance may well enlist the admiration of the scientific and technical world.

"The most immediate consequence that seems to be promised from these experiments is the possibility of keeping constantly in touch with ships on the transatlantic passage. If the possibilities of the new system are limited to this result alone, then it will have accomplished something that the mercantile and shipping world has long desired and that can not fail to prove of the utmost value and importance to the public at large. If, several years ago, when the steamship *Umbria* broke her shaft in mid-Atlantic and limped into port more than three weeks overdue, some word could have been sent of her condition and position, it would have relieved an intense anxiety that was felt in at least two countries. The value of such a system in war is practically incalculable and will doubtless lead to a revision of naval codes of strategy. Notwithstanding the object-lesson of wireless telegraphy, which has been before the public for some time, it is still too early to discern the practical value of such an extension as is indicated by Mr. Marconi's experiments."

Engineering News, while accepting the success of the tests as published, is not quite so sanguine regarding immediate results. Says this paper:

"Whether the new system of transmission is likely to supersede the submarine cable is a question that no one is yet wise enough to answer. That wireless telegraphy can be made a commercial success over moderate distances is now well established; but it does not follow necessarily that over such great distances as that from Europe to America the system can be made so reliable, free from interruption and from unauthorized interference that there will be no business left for the cable companies. In fact, the competition of the new method may prove just the stimulus needed by the cable companies to improve their methods, increase their speed of communication, and reduce their rates so as to make their lines more generally available.

"Meanwhile the new system promises to have a field of great usefulness all its own in communicating to or between moving vessels, and thus removing, or at least mitigating, some of the danger which now attends the movement of ships at sea in time of fog or storm."

Many of the technical papers, especially the electrical ones, have not commented upon Mr. Marconi's announcement, and some have not mentioned it in any way.

Discoveries from the Spectrum of Lightning.—If we are to credit dispatches published in the daily press, Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, has made a discovery that, as he is reported to have said, "opens up possibilities of a very great future and bids fair to revolutionize all chemical and physical theories of the final composition of matter." From a study of the spectrum of a lightning flash, photographed last July, it appears probable that the chemical elements are so-called compounds, even possibly hydrogen itself seeming to be of composite nature. Says the New York *Times*:

"Other photographs made at about the same time show the curious fact that the spectrum of lightning is not always the same. Some of the photographs show a doubling of the bright lines. Professor Pickering was at first inclined to believe that this was a sort of composite photograph, but he now concludes that the doubling looks as tho hydrogen, the only element studied in the lightning spectrum, and hitherto believed to be least likely ever to be proved a compound body, is made up of at least three components. This conclusion he bases upon the fact that there were thirty lines in the hydrogen spectrum on one photograph, three in another, and one in the third, the different flashes having been photographed under different circumstances. Another remarkable circumstance in connection with the study of the Pickering spectra of lightning flashes is that they are similar to that of the second new star in the constellation Perseus, known as Nova Persei No. 2, which were taken on March 23, 1901."

THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT.

THAT light rays exert pressure is known to very few, yet scientific men who accept Maxwell's theory of the electromagnetic nature of light have accepted this as a fact, altho the smallness of the effect has long prevented its practical demonstration. Professor Maxwell showed theoretically in 1873 that all radiant energy exerts a pressure in the direction of its path. The electromagnetic wave nature of light has now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of most students of the subject, but until quite recently no one has been able to verify the existence of this pressure. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in an editorial on the subject:

"The push of the sun's radiant heat and light only amounts to . . . about 0.7 milligram weight per square meter of normally exposed surface. In other words, a sheet of perfectly black material 1 meter [3 feet 3 inches] square, and supported perpendicular to the sun's noonday rays, would only receive a pressure of about 0.4 of a milligram [0.006 grain] at the earth's surface underneath the atmospheric ocean, while immediately above the surface of the atmospheric ocean it might be about 0.75 of a milligram [0.012 grain]. If the surface instead of being perfectly black, or wholly absorbent, were absolutely polished, so as to be wholly reflective, these theoretically deduced pressures would be just doubled. . . .

"There would be no difficulty in measuring repulsive forces of this order of magnitude on a torsion balance, but as soon as a vane is supported on a torsion balance and exposed to radiation, either in air or in a highly exhausted chamber, the repulsion which is observed is very much greater than that now considered, and is due to the Crookes effect of molecular bombardment under unbalanced thermal conditions. . . . It is, therefore, necessary to remove the large Crookes effect from the apparatus before the feeble Maxwellian pressure component can be made apparent."

Two papers on the experimental investigation of this subject have recently appeared, one from Moscow by Lebedew, in the *Annalen der Physik*, and the other by Nichols and Hull from Dartmouth College, in *The Physical Review*. Both conclude that after removing, as far as possible, the large Crookes effect, there is an observable residual pressure of the order of magnitude conforming with the Maxwellian law. Lebedew employed very high vacua and used an arc lamp to throw the radiant energy upon his suspended vanes. The difficulties are said to have been considerable, and to call for considerable experimental skill, so that still closer and more reliable results are to be hoped for; but there seems to be no doubt that the pressure of light has at last been practically demonstrated. The editorial from which we have already quoted continues as follows:

"The total luminous pressure of the sun upon the earth is about 100,000 tons, on the basis of Maxwell's repulsion law; but this is only about the 1-40,000,000,000,000th part of the gravitational attraction, so that the astronomical influence of the radiant pressure becomes insignificant, in the case of the earth. If, however, we consider matter as separated out into a very thin layer of small spheres, each having a density equal to the earth's mean density, then the smaller the spheres the greater will be the ratio of the radiant repulsion of the sun's light to the gravitational attraction of the sun's mass, because the repulsion varies as the square of the radius of the particle, while the attraction varies as the cube. At any considerable distance from the sun, the attraction and repulsion become theoretically equal upon a spherical particle of matter . . . having a diameter about equal to the wave length of violet light. Segregated particles smaller than this would be pushed from the sun, while particles larger than this would be pulled toward it, if it is safe to assume

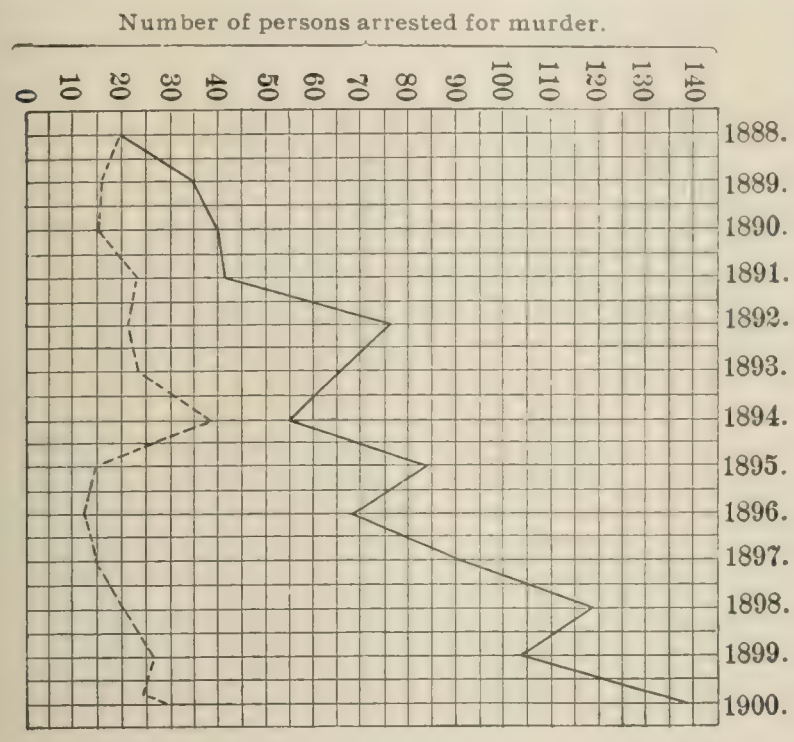
that particles can absorb energy and cast shadows from radiant waves whose lengths are large in comparison with their own dimensions."

The bearing of this on the observed repulsion excited by the sun on the tenuous matter composing the tails of comets is quite apparent, and an astronomical mystery of long standing may have thus been satisfactorily solved.

IS JUVENILE CRIMINALITY INCREASING?

ACCORDING to Dr. Paul Garnier, an official of the Paris Prefecture of Police, statistics demonstrate that juvenile criminality is on the increase as compared with adult criminality. He attributes this state of affairs to alcoholic heredity. In the *Annales d'Hygiene* he sums up the question as follows:

"During the last thirty years, examples of precocity in crime have been so numerous that we are not surprised to see in the criminal courts, among murderers, a large proportion of young



STATISTICS OF THE PARIS PREFECTURE OF POLICE, 1888–1900.

Juvenile Criminality (16 to 20 years old)..... ——
Adult Criminality (31 to 35 years old)..... ....

people, almost children. The causes of this social phenomenon are numerous, yet it is evident that alcohol is the chief agent.

"In criminology, when we sum up the social offenses directly attributable to alcohol, we are only mentioning a small fraction of the harm that it does. To the direct action of alcohol should be added its indirect effects through heredity. In Paris we have seen alcoholic insanity progressing with astonishing rapidity, but excessive precocity in crime fills us with wonder. To-day the great criminal, the 'hero of the assizes,' as a rule is a mere child. One fact is now admitted: alcoholism is the most formidable agent of degeneracy, and as such is the direct cause of *insanity* and *crime*. If we take into consideration that drinkers become the parents of epileptics and idiots, we ought not to be surprised to find criminals among children. . . . . .

"In infancy the future hero of the assizes does not differ very much from the ordinary child. His criminal instincts appear only at the age of puberty."

In the opinion of Dr. Garnier, such a child should be removed from his surroundings; the state should provide for him an asylum in which he would be properly educated. Considering murder only in its relation to age, Dr. Garnier furnishes the following chart, which shows the proportion of murderers among young people (sixteen to twenty years old) and men (thirty-one to thirty-five years old).

In conclusion Dr. Garnier states that "the adolescent criminal is as a rule born of alcoholic parents, and that his criminal instincts are the result of a want of intellectual development." Hence his contention that asylums of a special kind, not necessarily jails or hospitals, should be provided by the state to educate young people born from alcoholic parents.— *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES SALT CAUSE CANCER?

IF a man were to abstain from all alimentary substances that have been supposed at one time or another to promote cancer, he would be very likely to starve. Salt is the latest sufferer from this suspicion. In an article in *The Lancet* (December 7), Dr. James Braithwaite, of Leeds, suggests that cancer results from the use of an excess of salt in the diet. Says *The Hospital* in discussing his article:

"It may be that several causes cooperate in the production of the disease; it may be that there is an over-nourished condition of the body resulting from eating too much, and especially too much meat; or a loading of the body with effete non-oxidized matters, as among those who lead indolent and indoor lives; or, again, that some local irritant or stimulant may determine the place at which cancer shall develop; but whatever may be the part played by these conditions, Dr. Braithwaite holds that the one factor which will be found to be operative in all cases is an excess of salt in the diet. In supporting his suggestion he points to the asserted rarity of cancer among the Jews, who do not eat pork; to the fact brought out by a recent research into the distribution of cancer in Buffalo, that the increase in the prevalence of cancer which has taken place there has fallen specially upon the foreign-born population, and particularly on the Germans, who eat much salted food; and to the generally asserted relation existing between prevalence of cancer and the consumption of large quantities of meat, which, he says, connotes large quantities of salt. At first sight what he says about the Jews might seem to incriminate the pig. But he points out that the pig is just the one domestic animal in which no case of cancer has yet been met with. Hence, if cancer occurs among those who feed on bacon, it is the salt and not the pig that does the mischief. Salt is a powerful stimulant to cell metabolism, as every watering-place physician knows. Such stimulation, however, according to Dr. Braithwaite, may be overdone. The farmer who over-manures his fields with artificial fertilizers finds weeds as well as crops grow up luxuriantly. So with the salt eater, in whose over-stimulated cells small provocations, which otherwise would have passed by without effect, set up infective overgrowths. It is an interesting speculation, which, however, seems to us to remain at present in the regions of pure hypothesis."

In a later number of *The Lancet* (December 14), the writer of an editorial note on the subject says:

"His [Dr. Braithwaite's] strongest argument is that malignant disease is unduly prevalent at Malton and Pickering, where the main articles of food would appear to be beef and bacon, a diet containing an excess of salt. An argument of this nature, however, would require considerable support before it would have any weight. A similar course of reasoning has been followed with regard to other conditions (*e.g.*, anemia) without success."

Of Dr. Braithwaite's assertion that cancer is rare among Hebrews, the writer says:

"We believe that a more systematic and widespread inquiry would show that cancer is not so uncommon amongst women and men of Jewish birth as has hitherto been supposed. Inquiries which we have ourselves made support this contention. Some years ago a similar view was held with regard to pulmonary tuberculosis, but all physicians attached to the special chest hospitals, especially those in the East-end of London, would be able to bear witness to having met with many cases of that disease in the numerous Jewish patients attending the out-patient departments. Dr. Braithwaite's contention, however, may be of value as suggesting inquiries by other observers as to proof or otherwise of his theory."

Baldness and Breathing.—Of the making of theories as to the causation of baldness there seems to be no end, says *The British Medical Journal* (November 30). Some of these theories are: Heredity (which only throws the difficulty back a generation or two); the hard-rimmed hat; the ubiquitous microbe, gaslight, and the wearing of beards which by derivative action

are supposed to take unto themselves the nourishment intended by nature for the scalp. Still another theory is thus described:

"A remarkable theory has recently been put forward by an American physician. His notion is that expired air contains organic matter which, if retained in the lungs and absorbed, blights the growth of the hair. He knows so much of this poison as to be able to give it a name, 'trichotoxicon.' . . . He has made experiments with it on animals and demonstrated its toxicity to his own satisfaction. The fact that men are much more liable to baldness than women finds a ready, if not altogether convincing, explanation in the 'fact' that men being abdominal breathers, they do not empty their apical air-cells; while, on the other hand, it is triumphantly pointed out that women, whose respiration is costal, develop little trichotoxicon, and hence have luxuriant hair. Consumptive patients, in whose consolidated cells the poisoned air can not stagnate, are said to be markedly free from baldness, whilst in adults of both sexes, as fixation of the ribs comes on with advancing age, the tendency to baldness increases in direct proportion. If this theory is accepted, it is clear that the best means of preventing baldness would be the adoption of a good style of breathing. Now that this act, which used to be thought natural, has developed into a fine art, an appropriate system of 'exercises' could doubtless easily be devised. It would be an interesting spectacle to see a number of gentlemen, whose heads are beginning to show the depredations of trichotoxicon, panting and blowing in the effort to expel from their lungs the 'subtle thief' of hair."

Sensitiveness of a Telescope Lens.—Some years ago a contributor to *The Youth's Companion* paid a visit to Alvan Clark at Cambridgeport to witness the testing of the huge lens for the famous Lick telescope. After the usual tests for imperfections, Mr. Clark proceeded to show the wonderful sensitiveness of the lens to outside influences, such as the heat of the human body. The contributor narrates as follows what happened:

"He [Mr. Clark] walked down to the lens and held his hand under it about two feet away. Instantaneously a marvelous spectacle burst into view. It seemed as if the great glass disk had become a living volcano, spurting forth jets of flame.

"The display was dazzling. Waving, leaping, dancing, the countless tongues of light gleamed and vibrated; then, fitfully, reluctantly, they died away, leaving the lens reflecting only a pure, untroubled light.

"'What is it? How do you account for the wonder?' were the eager questions.

"'It is only the radiation of heat alternately expanding and contracting the glass. If I had put my hand upon the lens itself, the phenomenon would have been even more violent.'

"To a person ignorant of lenses the almost supernatural sensitiveness of a mass of glass weighing several hundred pounds was astonishing, but to the scientist it is an every-day matter, for he has instruments that will register with unfaltering nicety the approach of a person fifty or a hundred feet away."

Changes in the Blood at Great Altitudes.—No satisfactory explanation has yet been made, says the *Revue Scientifique* (December 7), of the changes that take place in the blood at high altitudes. "The most commonly received hypotheses are that the acceleration of the pulse is due to the diminution of the atmospheric pressure, or that a greater number of red corpuscles is necessary to furnish the quantity of oxygen required by the tissues when the quantity furnished by the atmosphere diminishes. In a paper read before the Denver meeting of the American Association by John Weinzerl, of Albuquerque, N. M., he shows that there are serious objections to both these hypotheses. In the first place, the absorption of oxygen by the hemoglobin of the red cells is a chemical phenomenon independent of the partial pressure of the oxygen. In the second place, it is not at all evident that the increase of the number of red cells is necessary to furnish a determinate quantity of oxygen, for Father Bert has shown that the quantity of oxygen consumed by an animal remains constant whether the amount furnished is diminished by half or whether the oxygen is furnished pure. An experiment made with white rabbits accidentally brought to light the fact that extreme changes of temperature produce the same effects as great heights. It seems, then, that cold must be considered as a factor of importance in the explanation of the changes undergone by the blood at great altitudes. The author does not assert, however, that it is the sole factor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Ventilation through Walls.—Since the experiments made in 1878 by Flugge on the quantity of air that passes through the walls of a room and produces what has been called "spontaneous ventilation," it has been believed, says the *Revue Scientifique* (December 7), "that for small rooms with reasonably tight walls, the air is renewed in the proportion of 0.077 of the volume per hour and per degree [Centigrade] of difference between the inside and outside temperatures. For instance, for a difference of 14° C. [25⅕° F.] the entire air would be renewed in one hour. Experiments to verify the exactness of these figures have been made by H. Wolpert, who has determined hour by hour the proportion of carbonic-acid gas contained in the atmosphere of an empty room, the measured diminution enabling him to show the activity of the air-movement inward. The *Bulletin des Ingenieurs Civils* (August, 1891) gives the following results: For rooms with a capacity of 60 cubic meters [about 2,000 cubic feet], with masonry walls covered with paper, the hourly coefficient of renewal was 0.025 per degree of difference of temperature, the actual difference being 12.6° C. [22.7° F.]. For rooms with walls covered with oil paint the coefficient fell to 0.017, and it rose to 0.053 for ordinary whitewashed walls."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PEARLS may contract disease, according to M. S. Jourdain, a French investigator, who thus gives the sanction of science to the popular tales of "sick" pearls. Such diseases, says *Cosmos*, are "modifications that cause the gems to lose the qualities that give them their value. Some consist of a sort of disaggregation of the superficial layers that takes place slowly and ends by destroying the brilliancy and sheen of the pearl. It is possible to remedy this, for a time at least, by removing the altered layers either by a chemical process or by mechanical polishing. Other 'diseases' are due to prolonged or repeated contact of the pearl with the skin, whose acid secretions and sebaceous matters act injuriously. Others are caused by gaseous emanations, particularly by hydro-sulfuric acid."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"A UNIQUE story comes from Pennsylvania," says *The Electrical Review*. "A certain Bohemian truck farmer had been extraordinarily successful in the early marketing and in the quality of the vegetables which he produced, and had in this way caused his neighbors to become envious. At the same time the officials of the trolley company whose wires passed his field began to notice that an extraordinarily large amount of electricity was consumed in the operation of its cars and lighting business. The dynamos had to be worked overtime. By a strange coincidence, it is said that the greater the troubles of the trolley company the greater was the prosperity of the producer of vegetables. At last the affairs of the trolley company reached such a state that men of science were summoned to solve the problem. One of these men accidentally heard of the marvelously fine crops raised by the farmer. He made an investigation and found, it is alleged, that the trolley feed wire had been tapped ingeniously and that a fine network of wires ran through the soil of the truck farm, which solved the mystery. It is said that the trolley company has now brought suit against the farmer for damages for taking electricity. How many kilowatts are required to ripen a turnip is not stated."

WHY PEOPLE SEE APPARITIONS. In an interesting paper on "Fairies, Apparitions, Visions, and Hallucinations" read by Sir Lauder Brunton recently in England, the author directs attention to the fact that there is considerable variation in the acuteness of the sense of different people and that apparitions are probably due to an abnormal condition of certain sense organs. *Nature* thus reports the conclusions of the writer: "Some persons perceive blue flames in the fire in winter and some persons hear the shrieks of bats, whilst others are sensible of neither. In the same way there are people who feel things which others do not feel. Apparitions are probably due to abnormal conditions of the apparatus required for the reception of external impressions. The vessels inside the brain may be capable of contraction, like those outside, and in that case there would be anemia of parts of the brain and consequently affections of vision, hearing, smell, and taste. Epilepsy is connected in the minds of psychologists with migraine. In many people migraine is preceded by a vision of zigzags, rather like a procession. A troop of spirits in this form appears in Doré's illustrations to the 'Inferno.' It was suggested as not unlikely that both Dante and Doré suffered from headache of this kind. Stories of fairies might partly be referred to visions as well as to the aboriginal race mentioned by Prof. Rhys. Speaking of Mohammed, Sir Lauder Brunton described his visions, trembling fits, and convulsions, and said it was curious to speculate how different might have been the course of the world's history if the prophet had been thoroughly dosed with bromide of potassium."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG MEN GO TO CHURCH?

AN investigation into the attitude of young men toward religion and the church was recently undertaken by secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association in cooperation with the Federal Census Bureau. Representative cities, towns, and country districts were selected in different parts of the United States, and in individual cities representative wards were selected and average blocks in these wards were visited in a house-to-house canvass. A number of questions were framed, and a blank containing them was used with each young man, between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, who was questioned. The results of the inquiry are thus summarized in *Association Men* (New York, November):

"In the country, one in two young men go to church regularly; one in three occasionally, and one in fourteen not at all. In the city, one in four regularly; one in two occasionally, and one in seven not at all.

"In families where the father and mother belong to the same church, seventy-eight per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where the father and mother are church members, but do not belong to the same church, only fifty-five per cent. of the young men are church members. In families where but one of the parents is a church member, only fifty per cent. of the young men are members of churches. Where the father and mother are both Catholics, only eight per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where the father and mother are both Protestants, thirty-two per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, sixty-six per cent. of the young men do not belong to a church. Where the parents are members of Protestant churches, but do not belong to the same church, fifty per cent. of the young men of these families are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic, forty-four per cent. of the young men do not belong to church. Where one of the parents is a Protestant, fifty-one per cent. do not belong to church.

"In the blank the following question was asked: 'Why are you not a church member?' To quote a few of the reasons given in the order of their frequency: 'Indifference.' 'No reason.' 'Can be as good a Christian out of church as in.' 'No time because of work.' 'Hadn't thought much about it.' 'Don't see the need.' It is interesting to notice that a very small per cent. of the men avow agnosticism.

"Another question was asked of the men who were not going to church, why they did not attend. Among the answers were: 'Sunday work.' 'Indifference.' 'Not a Christian.' 'More pleasure other places.'

"Here again only two or three out of all those answering this question spoke about being agnostic."

The Interior (Presb.) declares that "for this reconnoissance of a field where the forces of evil drive their attack more keenly than anywhere else, all Christians owe a debt of thanks to the Association secretaries," and continues:

"The tradition has been that in the average city at least three-fourths of the young men never heard a sermon. This new enumeration indicates that the proportion of utter indifference is not more than one-fifth that great. One in twenty young men, we are accustomed to say, belong to church in the cities, but here are facts seeming to mean that we have guessed at only about one-fourth the actual ratio. All in all, the hold of Christianity upon young men is so much better than it has been our custom to think that every Christian laborer ought to take new heart and good cheer from these statistics."

The Watchman (Bapt.) says:

"A large proportion of young men do not profess to be Christians, yet believe in the reality of the Christian life. Their reasons for not becoming Christians are independent of their mental convictions, and are founded on a reluctance to assume the obligations, moral and religious, of the Christian life. This agrees with the common observations of Christian workers among young men. Infidelity of the Tom Paine type has become rare. The attitude of college men and of public men toward Christianity has completely changed in the last fifteen years. There is no longer any cause for a young man to be ashamed to be known as a Christian. It has become respectable and even commendable in the eyes of the secular world."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC EXODUS FROM FRANCE.

IN Elizabethan times, laws against the Roman Catholics were made so severe that the Roman Catholic orders were compelled to seek refuge in France and other continental countries. Now, in the reign of Edward VII., the tide is flowing the other way, and the members of Roman Catholic orders and institutions in France are returning to English soil in large numbers. Not England only, but Spain and other European countries, and even Canada and the United States, are being sought by Jesuits and by monks and nuns from the monasteries of France. Says a writer in *Harper's Weekly* (New York):

"The reason for this second pilgrimage of the friars to England is that France recently passed a measure, known as the 'association act,' which requires every religious body within its confines to make public the source and disposal of all its funds, and to publish the rules governing these bodies. There were in that country 16,468 establishments of a religious character which were subject to the terms of this act. Of this number only 5,141 have applied for the registration provided for. This leaves a balance of 11,327, which, by their apparent unwillingness to become registered, would make it appear that rather than take the French Government and the world at large into their confidence with regard to their finances, they will leave the country which has been their home for so many years."

Mr. Wilfranc Hubbard, writing on "The French Association Law" in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (November), thinks that the Roman Catholic orders in France are responsible for their own troubles, and maintains that the recently enacted law was but the logical culmination of a long struggle between the civil government of France and religious orders that not only refused to acknowledge its authority, but in some cases actually conspired against it. He says:

"The sedition that lurked underground and never came out into the open, that spent its time and its forces in unwearying efforts to undermine and subvert the authority to which it vowed no allegiance, that never lost an opportunity of fomenting troubles and stealthily encouraging conspiracy against that authority, how could it be dealt with? The question had to be solved, for every day increased the danger which rose from its neglect. Already wealthy, these communities were rapidly amassing more wealth, and the large means at their disposal were almost openly used for the furtherance of political ends. Entrusted with the education of the children of the most influential classes of France, they abused that trust by instilling principles of disloyalty to the state which their pupils might some day be called upon to serve. Wherever trouble arose, or any conflict in which the constituted authority of the state was concerned, they or their emissaries were to be found somewhere in the background watching to see if profit might be drawn for themselves by helping to defeat or thwart the side that the Government seemed to espouse. It mattered nothing what was the nature of the case or the justice of the cause, whether it was a strike of workmen or the barbarous sacrifice of a French soldier to save the credit of his chiefs; their restless hands were always plucking at the strings, their busy brains were always scheming with ever the same end in view—the defeat, the discredit, the ultimate downfall of the *régime* under which they lived."

The Government had to act, declares the writer, and it took the only course which could have been dictated by moderation and common sense. It passed a law limiting and regularizing the right of association. The Catholic party, while always insistent upon the most stringent regulations for political and so-

cial associations, would be satisfied with nothing less than complete exemption for the religious orders, ignoring the fact that the present law was but an honest attempt to deal with lay and religious bodies alike. Mr. Hubbard continues:

"It is well to remember these facts when one is moved to a sympathetic pity for the dispersed communities. For the Jesuits, Assumptionists, and some of the Passionist communities, pity in any case is uncalled for; they provoked the storm, and have only suffered a just retribution. . . . But it is impossible not to sympathize with others. How many bewildered, helpless women, one wonders, are now wandering about Europe seeking shelter and being denied? Why should these poor women, whose life spent in devotion to others has utterly unfitted them to take care of themselves, be sacrificed and turned out into the world, when it needed but one word from the headquarters in Rome to stay their going? One can only suppose that the permission to seek authorization was withheld in their case, in order to give a touch of pathos to the exodus, and make the action of the French Government appear odious."

A very different view of the religious problem in France is taken by Richard Davey, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (December). "To my mind," he says, "and I should think to that of every liberal-minded Englishman who has examined the question impartially, the associations bill is a very unjust and illiberal measure, for surely in a country which boasts of its freedom, and in an age when men can openly express their opinions, be they ever so eccentric and even dangerous, it is almost incredible that a certain class of respectable citizens should be treated as pariahs because they elect to live in community, wear a distinctive habit, and pass their lives in study, prayer, and works of charity." He says further:

"The associations bill, which has been in preparation for fully twenty years—being merely a development of M. Ferry's famous decrees—has a twofold object, the suppression of the religious orders and obligatory secularization of education. When the historian of the future comes to chronicle the age in which we live, and deals frankly with matters that we now handle with kid gloves, undoubtedly his most interesting chapter will be the one describing the process of dechristianization now in progress throughout Europe. Living in the midst of it, we do not perceive its insidious encroachment and are loath to believe that the aim of so-called anti-clericalism in Latin Europe really means the supplanting of Christianity by a form of nebulous atheism. . . .

"As to the Jesuits, they, of course, will be dispersed, leaving, as we are assured, teachers well trained in their methods to continue their work in those colleges where they have been sufficiently successful to excite the jealousy of the Government. With respect to the alleged conspiracies against the republic, in which the Jesuits and other associations are said to have been implicated, I think that one good public state trial which resulted in conviction would do the accused far more harm than the associations bill. I can, however, well believe that they do not like the present Government, for the reason that it has done nothing but harass and worry them since it came into existence, and I am inclined to think that if the republic had given them the same liberty which they enjoy in England and America, they would long ago have become its stanchest supporters and friends."

Mr. Davey states it as his conviction that the associations bill will prove "a very Pandora's box, overwhelming with confusion and vexation of spirit all who have meddled with it." He continues:

"In the long run the orders will have the best of it, and years hence will be back in their old homes as flourishing as ever. I am certain that not one single penny of their money will benefit any one single Socialistic or other scheme, but that, on the contrary, the only people who will receive any profit by the proposed spoliation will be the lawyers on both sides, for the bill is so ill-conceived and so badly expressed, so at least I am assured by a leading French jurist, that unless a draconian edict is passed expelling all the religious *en masse* its execution will lead to endless lawsuits between the congregations and the state. I am equally certain that the departure of some of the orders, the Benedictines from the abbeys of Lyguet and Solesmes, for instance, will give rise to a great deal of suffering among their poorer neighbors, for the abbots of these and other large monasteries, who have left France, had, of course, to dismiss many thousands of workmen at the very worst season of the year. The 150,000 unfortunate people who are cared for by the monks and nuns—the halt, the lame, and the blind—may also find themselves one fine morning turned out into the street, their old friends and hosts being no longer able to support them. The Government will also have to count with the Holy See, which may, if provoked, transfer the guardianship of Catholic interests in the East from France to Germany and Italy, both of which nations are eager to make very handsome concessions to the papacy in exchange for so conspicuous a favor."

MODERN CRITICAL THEOLOGY AND THE PERSON OF CHRIST.

ALTHO throughout the nineteenth century the person of Jesus has been the center of "progressive theology," this has never been so much the case as at present. The problem has been intensified by that much-discussed proposition in Harnach's "Wesen des Christentums," in which he declares that the Father only, and not the Son, originally constituted a part of the Gospel proclamation. This has called forth an effort to determine exactly what the real relation of Christ to original Christianity was, and a discussion of this question from the pen of an advocate of the liberal theology of Harnack is found in the new work of Prof. P. Wernle, of the University of Basel, entitled "Die Aufänge unserer Religion." From this representative volume we quote the following views:

"Christianity came into existence through the actions of a layman, named Jesus of Nazareth, who began his public career with a more than common consciousness of prophetic power, and who understood how to attract men so that, notwithstanding the disgraceful form of his death, they were willing to live and to die for him. Jesus has coined new words and has scattered abroad new thoughts; but it was only his personality that gave these words and thoughts the victory which they achieved over the world. Men who make history impress their personality on its records. Jesus, however, did not speak with the consciousness of a superhuman being, and this fact furnishes the explanation for the origin of Christianity. The remarkable feature in Jesus is that this consciousness of being a prophet was united with a deep humility before God. It is not altogether possible for us to understand psychologically such a consciousness and heart. There can be no doubt that Jesus himself already felt the consciousness of being the Messiah, but the origin of this high consciousness remains a secret. The effort to trace the beginning of this conviction to the time of his baptism, as is done in the Gospels, is incorrect, as Christ himself never appeals to visions. In the life of Jesus, his baptism and his transfiguration can be stricken out, and nothing essential is lost. The main thing is not that Jesus had special relations to God, but rather that these relations drove him among men. Then, too, the inadequateness of the Messianic ideas of Jesus is evident. Fortunately Jesus is something different from and greater than the Jewish Messiah. That Jesus and the Messianic idea were not intimately connected is evident from the narrative of the temptation. His activity in that capacity was a free addition to his calling and career. His whole development was a struggle with the inadequate factors in the Messianic idea. But the end of his career was an acceptance of the Messianic title and calling before his death; otherwise he would have been compelled to give up both himself and his God.

"Jesus died with full faith in his speedy return in Messianic glory. In embracing these ideals he did not only err in reference to the point of time, but the whole idea is fantastic, that a man who has died should return again in the clouds of the heavens. This notion is the product of the thought and psychology of the antique world. In this one case only the inadequate element of the Messianic idea gained its victory over Jesus. The hope for a return is the tribute which Jesus paid to the religious creed of his times. He accepted the Messianic idea, changed it, struggled with it, but it remained a deception, and this was transferred to him. Son of God and Son of Man are the terms which Jesus ap-

plies to himself; the first has been an unfortunate term because it has called forth a deluge of metaphysical and psychological speculations, and the latter name, taken from the Jewish apocalypses, was never understood by the Greeks. In this way these names were from the beginning sources of evil for the new religion, and called forth, in the early church, two movements, one way leading to the Messiah of the apocalypse, and the other to the second Adam of Paul and the Logos of the Fourth Gospel.

"The death of Jesus was a result of his opposition to the Pharisees and the scribes. It seemed to bring with it the end of the cause which he represented. But just the opposite result took place. What faith in the living Jesus could not effect, namely, the founding of a new religious communion, the separation from Judaism, the conquest of the world, the belief that Jesus had risen again from the dead accomplished. The disciples appealed to certain appearances of Jesus as the basis of their faith; but the enlightened Christian of the day finds no difficulty in recognizing in certain visions of the first witnesses the real ground for the belief in the resurrection of Jesus. Later developments in the thought of the church gave currency to the opinions that became the common faith regarding the risen Lord."

This critical reconstruction of the person and mission of Jesus by Harnack, Wernle, and others of the advanced school, has called forth determined defenders of the old positions. Among these is Rev. Dr. Rupprecht, in his work "Das Christentum von Adolf Harnack," in which he maintains that these new views directly antagonize the deepest experiences of true Christians. A thoroughly learned reply to Harnack is the work of Professor Walther, of Rostock, entitled "Harnack's Wesen des Christentums," in which are used the cool but pointed weapons of modern scholarship; while the work of Schick, in his book "Wesen des Christentums," is more popular and an appeal to Christian feeling. One of the most interesting gladiators in the arena is the Roman Catholic professor, Reinhold, of Vienna, who, in a small book also entitled "Wesen des Christentums," shows that Roman Catholic scholarship must also reject the reconstruction of the person and work of Christ by liberal Protestant theology. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS RELIGIOUS EMOTION THE SECRET OF FAITH?

AN English author, Mr. H. Fielding, has recently published a work entitled "The Hearts of Men." In it he advances the view that all faiths, in so far as they can be expressed in creeds, are equally false, while all religions, in so far as they are expressions of emotion, are alike true. This writer brings under three heads certain religious instincts, always existing, modified from time to time by circumstances and by brain development. These are: the instinct of confession, the instinct of prayer, and the instinct of sacrifice. He maintains that "it is only to satisfy and explain these fundamental cravings that men have evolved a god or gods." In this inversion of the ordinary argument lies the key to Mr. Fielding's book. A reviewer in the London *Spectator* (November 16) says:

"He [the author] would have men go behind all their theories of the supernatural to what he considers the practise of true religion, which is 'the cult of the emotions.' This cult is, he believes, the highest exercise of which the mind of man is capable, and he should pursue it with all his might. To the common-sense questioner who asks, Why? he has only one answer to give —in order that 'he may fill his heart with beauty.' Mr. Fielding's position is by no means that of the religious-minded agnostic. He does not say, 'I do not know.' He evidently believes that he does know, that he has discovered the secret of all the faiths, and found, moreover, in 'the recognition and cultivation of the more beautiful instincts and emotions,' that which all men seek,—'the great peace.' . . . Is a man who studiously cultivates his religious emotions really pursuing the highest aim of which human nature is capable, and are the three emotions of which Mr. Fielding speaks, after all, the most worthy of cultivation? To the first question we would answer emphatically, 'No.' And with regard to the second question, in so far as the instincts of confession and sacrifice are concerned, we would reply that they are not by any means the highest instincts common to man,—unless by sacrifice we mean self-sacrifice, which Mr. Fielding plainly does not mean, and which, indeed, could hardly be considered an instinct at all. With regard to prayer, we are a little doubtful what our author implies by the word, seeing that he does not derive the desire to pray from the belief in a Being who hears the petition. If he is recommending a conscious formulation of instinctive moral, religious, and so God-seeking, aspirations, then, whatever word he may use, he is indeed inculcating one of the highest exercises of which the human mind is capable. If, on the other hand, he means nothing but the cultivation of emotion by means of ecstatic expression, this instinct does not appear to be worth the time to be wasted in its cultivation."

Of Mr. Fielding's "instinct of confession" the reviewer says further:

"Of conscience as an elevating force very little is made in this book, except in so far as it impels men to confession. But surely if confession is to be cultivated without reference to moral improvement, it is not only not elevating, but is positively degrading. . . . It may prove as dangerous to the moral nature as perpetual poulticing to the bodily. Any one who has had anything to do with children knows how too strong insistence on confession will make children go perilously near wrongdoing for the luxury of confessing their misdoings. We do not gather that this violent advocate of emotional religion would instigate confession to the person offended. Many men, he assures us, will confess to a stranger,—he himself has been the recipient of such confessions. True, he adds, his penitents were Burmese; and one can not help wondering whether, finding what a religious respect the white man had for the disclosure of evil deeds, some of these brown sinners did not draw on their imaginations at the same time as they relieved their consciences. The Roman Catholic Church, which has, Mr. Fielding argues, assimilated and made her own almost all the instincts of the human heart, encourages and commands auricular confession; but it would be a gross libel upon the Roman Catholic Church to suggest that she asks men to confess in order to give them the pleasure of telling, or primarily even in order to unburden their hearts. She requires of her penitents, before she allows them to confide in her at all, that they should believe that she possesses a delegated power to forgive sin, and she then absolves them to the intent that, being relieved of the burden of the past, they may enjoy greater freedom to do better in the future. Direct confession to God as it is practised by Protestants and Mahommedans Mr. Fielding regards as merely an expedient of the proud, who feel ashamed to confess to men, and are thus obliged to cultivate their emotions in secret."

When *The Spectator's* reviewer comes to the cult of "sacrificial" emotion, as Mr. Fielding expounds it, he becomes severe in his comment. He says:

"We are brought face to face with a very fundamental instinct indeed, and, we should be inclined to say, with a very base one. Mr. Fielding describes for our edification a religious festival among coolies, at which a goat is sacrificed in a singularly cruel and revolting manner (a priest puts it to death with his teeth). The emotion evinced by the worshipers simply testifies, we are told, to the existence of the religious instinct, while the priests make their little scientific theology to explain and apologize for this peculiar emotion. So arose sacrifice, the author explains, out of some hidden emotion in man's heart, for 'man and his necessities are the eternal truths, and all his creeds are but framed by himself to minister to his needs.' To people in any stage of civilization, he assures us, the sight of suffering and death is very attractive, and 'if not witnessed too often or in wrong circumstances,' such sights 'are by no means brutalizing, but quite the reverse.' Those who have little opportunity of looking upon such scenes 'seek in art the stimulus they require.'"

This critic finds it difficult to write coolly of such a "repulsive cult" as Mr. Fielding dignifies by the name of religion, and he closes his review by saying:

"Religious emotions which bear no fruit either in faith or benevolence are better suppressed, and belong, like the sacrificial

instinct,' to the category of savage survivals. Such emotions as are not inherently barren may, as Newman says, 'condense within the soul, and change to purpose strong'; but even these should be husbanded as a force, not wallowed in as a luxury. The highest instincts of religion take birth, as we believe, not amid the whirlwinds of emotion, but in the quiet recesses of conscience. Moved, no doubt, by the instinct of confession, Mr. Fielding confides to his readers that when as a young man he renounced his faith in Christianity, he was actuated not so much by obedience to the dictates of his reason as by his determination to be free—not to worship 'a God who interfered.' In a refusal to bear this interference lies, we believe, the death warrant of the true religious instinct; just as in submission to it lies the germ of faith. A determination to get quit of conscience is the destruction of the thread of communication between the divine and the human which no 'cult of the emotions' avails to reestablish."

A PLEA FOR A COMMON PROTESTANT COMMUNION TABLE.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON, of Westminster, a prominent English Broad Churchman, proposes to draw the different branches of the Protestant Church into closer bonds of fellowship by breaking down the barrier between Episcopal and Nonconformist communicants. "The inevitable expression of Christian fraternity," he says, "is the common reception of the Lord's Supper"; and "it is not consistent with self-respect to exchange compliments and congratulations with fellow Christians whom, none the less, you repel from communion and officially regard as schismatics." He continues (in *The Contemporary Review*, December):

"The great English denominations have spread throughout the world, and, unless some unimaginable forces reverse the prevailing tendencies, they are destined in the future to take a paramount position in the reformed churches. English churchmen are slow to appreciate the magnitude and rapidity of their progress. Even within this island their growth has greatly exceeded that of the Church of England, and tho little more than a century ago the 'dissenting interest' seemed evidently waning, it is probable that at this moment half the professing Christians in the country are Nonconformists. When, however, we look beyond the confines of Great Britain, and consider the religious state of the British Empire and the United States, the importance of non-Episcopal Christianity becomes immediately apparent. The National Church, then, does not now stand over against a few novel and heavily suspected sectaries, but has to define its attitude toward a federation, or quasi-federation, of organized and militant churches, some of which represent a religious energy and a volume of Christian conviction far greater than its own. Numbers, it may be said, are properly irrelevant to truth—the title-deeds of a religious society can not be its success. But the 'free churches' are not only numerous and increasing societies: they are mighty evangelistic agencies: they add their full contribution to theological science: they enrich the spiritual life of Christendom with their full proportion of beneficent and saintly lives."

Why can not the communicant members of the non-Episcopal churches communicate in the Church of England? asks Canon Henson. It may be replied that there is nothing to prevent Nonconformists from communicating with Episcopalians now, since it is the custom of the Church of England to admit to the Sacrament all who present themselves, asking no questions and interposing no difficulties. But, as the Canon points out, the results of this policy have been the opposite of what might be desired. For while the "less desirable and conscientious" Nonconformists have availed themselves of the privilege, the "more religious and sensitive" have, as a rule, refrained from presenting themselves.

The two formal barriers that stand in the way of intercommunion are the clause in the Prayer-Book which declares that "there shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion, until such time as he be confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be confirmed"; and the doctrine of Apostolic Succession. Canon Henson does not consider either of these obstacles insurmountable, and urges historical justification to sustain his conclusions. "The rubric in the Prayer-Book," he maintains, "ought not to be regarded as asserting a principle of universal application, viz., the necessity of Episcopal confirmation as the preliminary to the reception of the Holy Communion, but as the domestic rule of the Church of England, to which its members must conform as the condition of being admitted to the full privileges of members." On the second point he says: "The antiquity of the Episcopal government and its great history may be subjects of legitimate satisfaction to the members of an Episcopal church, may justify a jealous retention of that order, and authorize an exceptional confidence in its practical value, but I wholly fail to see how either the one or the other can form the basis of a divine right, and require the condemnation of the non-Episcopal ministries." He concludes:

"If, then, we are compelled to admit that non-Episcopal ministries are not less spiritually effective than our own, that the sacraments administered by them are equally with ours the channels of those supernatural graces which create the Christian character, that all the tokens of the Holy Ghost's presence and action are as evident in them as in us, by what right can we continue to exclude them from our frank and affectionate fellowship? By what right do we ignore them in our parishes; refuse them all access to our pulpits; urge their clergy to repudiate their orders, and facilitate their reordination? We treat them as the Roman Catholics treat us; but with even less excuse. This is the root of bitterness in our religious life, and until it be plucked up there will be no sincerity in our professions of fraternity. The best Nonconformists resent most justly the insult implied in exhortations to reunion, however courteously expressed, which require of them an act of spiritual apostasy."

A Swiss Passion Play.—It was to be expected that the fame of the great Passion Play in Ober-Ammergau would inspire attempts at reproduction, and several such have already been chronicled in our pages. The latest presentation of the Christ-drama is that reported from Selzach, a remote and quiet little village in Northern Switzerland, as yet unspoiled by the tourist. Over three hundred and fifty actors, singers, and musicians participate in the play, all being inhabitants of the village, and fourteen performances have been given during the past summer. Says the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland (in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*):

"In general the plan of the great model [in Ober-Ammergau] has been followed, but the detailed carrying out is original, sometimes resulting in defect, at other times in marked improvement. There is much less of dramatic work, comparatively little dialog, with correspondingly more tableaux, music, and recitation. The rendering at Selzach is rather more oratorio than play. . . . . .

"The musical and dramatic ability of these humble tillers of the soil and makers of watches, remotely situated from the finer influences of art, with only the ruder impulses that physical nature gives, is wonderful. It rises to the level of genius. The choosing and training of 350 actors, musicians, and singers for the rendition of Mozart and Mendelssohn and Wagner out of a simple mountain hamlet of 1,600 untutored people seems little less than miracle. The daring of their undertaking is itself a tribute to their faith and courage."

The whole production, continues the writer, is unmistakably animated by a sincere religious feeling and purpose, and the managers of the play have sought to repress any attempt to make financial gain a prominent end.

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, who for the past two years has been resident in Switzerland in charge of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe, has been appointed as a delegate to the Weslevan conferences in England next June. In July Bishop Vincent will sail for the United States and spend August in his old work at Chautauqua, with which he is still officially connected.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WILHELMINA AND HER TROUBLES.

NO Dutch newspaper of standing has given publicity to the stories affecting the private life of the Queen of Holland. It is true that Socialist weeklies have copied the accounts printed in France, but no comment from a Dutch source is available beyond the following, which appeared in the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant:*

"In view of the palpably false rumors lately circulated in foreign newspapers concerning Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands, we are authorized to deny these tales and to state, on the highest authority, that they are absolutely without foundation."

Familiar as is the despatch in *The Daily News* (London) which purports to give a full account of the incident, it may be reproduced here:

"Prior to Queen Wilhelmina's illness, a slightly heated discussion took place between Her Majesty and the Prince at a dinner at the Chateau of Loo. The Queen, annoyed at some inattention on the part of her husband, used a somewhat harsh word, and the Prince, losing his temper, insulted the Queen. Lieutenant Van Tets, Her Majesty's aide-de-camp, is stated to have then intervened and to have reproached the Prince with the impropriety of his conduct. A challenge ensued, and a duel with swords took place immediately after dinner. Lieutenant Van Tets was wounded and has since been dangerously ill, peritonitis having supervened. Shortly afterward Prince Henry fought a duel on account of the same affair with another gentleman of the court, who sustained a slight wound."

This precipitated the sensation, and newspapers outside Holland at once took it up. The *Anzeiger* (Oldenburg) denied that Prince Henry was in any way responsible for the trouble, but the Duchess of Oldenburg is Prince Henry's sister, and she unquestionably inspired this utterance. It ran:

"It is untrue that the Prince of the Netherlands gave himself up to gambling. He had no pecuniary embarrassments prior to his marriage. He is now financially independent. Besides, money matters could not affect a love match."

The Dutch people love the Orange dynasty, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), and hold the belief that their national independence is bound up with its destiny. They are jealous of German influence, and hence the Prince Consort will not escape prejudice. But it is the *Temps* (Paris) which seems to have spoken the last word. It gives an elaborate account of the trouble, vouching for its accuracy. As this reliable French newspaper has access to authoritative sources of information, its version, given below, is generally accepted:

"Every one knows that Queen Wilhelmina, who, like all the Oranges, has a will of her own, married for love. Why not admit frankly that the Dutch people were somewhat disappointed by the match? The young Queen's choice was not the ideal husband dreamed of by many. But she had freely chosen him, and he was accordingly accepted by the nation, which adored its little blonde Wilhelmina. In these circumstances, the happiness of the royal family seemed assured. . . . Has that happiness been destroyed? This was the question asked of one of the most notable personalities in the political life of Holland. 'The Queen loves the Prince dearly,' answered the individual referred to. 'She married him for love and this love has strengthened since. So far are they from living in discord, that the couple are models of married harmony.' It was the Flemish press and some miserable little Socialist sheets that sowed these calumnies. They went to extravagant lengths. It was alleged that at the time of his marriage the Prince was overwhelmed with debts. Yet he bought not long afterward the lordly domain of Dobbin, paying for it 1,500,000 marks. He naturally wanted to visit his own family occasionally and have a house in his native land. It has been insinuated that the Queen herself paid for this property. This lie has been exposed. The Prince's eldest brother has indulged in wild extravagance, but the Queen's husband himself has never been dunned by creditors."

A very interesting aspect of the situation is broached in this delicate and discreet manner:

"The Queen's hopes of maternity have been prematurely dissipated. For some weeks there was fear of such an outcome, and to-day the fact is certain. But what does that prove? Are not queens liable to accidents of this sort, like ordinary mortals? Is cruelty the only thing that induces these calamities? The event was wholly unexpected, a fact which explains the absence of the Prince. He had gone hunting and was summoned back by telegraph. It is a disappointment for the country, but the misfortune is not irreparable."

Thus this well-informed authority, whose account, as already hinted, is accepted as the true story of Wilhelmina's sorrow. It may be well to take leave of the subject with the following observation from *The Weekly Mail* (Bangkok):

"If five years had passed without Queen Wilhelmina giving birth to a child, her marriage would have been dissolved by the Dutch parliament. The constitution of Holland also provides that, if the Queen has a son, she is to abdicate in his favor when he reaches the age of eighteen."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MYSTERIOUS MEMBER OF THE ROOSEVELT CABINET.

A SENSATION has been created in the press of two hemispheres by a "warning" which, according to an article in *The Nineteenth Century* (London), a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet addressed, unofficially and in a friendly spirit, to England. The warning reaches the public through Sir Wemyss Reid, who writes the article. He was in conversation with "one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet" at Washington. The member is not indicated by name, but he said, according to Sir Wemyss Reid, that England ought to end the Boer war at once:

"My friend went on to tell me of the almost daily appeals that were being made to the United States Government by the representatives of European Powers to take some step for ending the war. 'Of course we can do nothing. We are powerless; everybody is powerless. It is your own country alone that can solve the problem. The European Powers know that, and when their ministers make representations to us here, they always declare that they are speaking unofficially, tho we know quite well that their Governments are backing them. Does England realize all the gravity of the situation, and the extent of danger in which this state of foreign feeling involves her?'"

Astonishment was expressed throughout the European press upon the publication of these particulars. The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) pronounced the affair a "sensation," and credited Sir Wemyss Reid with reproducing the exact words of the mysterious member of the Cabinet. But this the Englishman does not claim. He jotted down notes of the conversation after the interview, but while it was still fresh in his memory. *The Times* (London) prints the following, which, in the case of a European complication of this sort, would be termed "inspired":

"Sir Wemyss Reid has misunderstood both the nature of this conversation and what was said to him. The conversation was supposed by the minister to be private. The statements above quoted were made by Sir Wemyss Reid without authority and are misleading. In other statements in the same article Sir Wemyss Reid has put his own words into the minister's mouth."

It will be observed that the London newspaper commits the blunder of referring to the mysterious unknown of the Cabinet as a "minister" instead of as a "secretary." *The Pilot* conjectures that it was Mr. Hay who did this talking. The only clues to the identity of the communicative secretary afforded by Sir Wemyss Reid are first that "throughout his life he had entertained a desire that was passionate in its intensity for the main-

tenance of union and good-will between Great Britain and the United States"; second (this point has already been mentioned), that he is "one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet," and, finally, that his name, if Sir Wemyss Reid "were to give it, would add immense weight to his opinion." Now *Truth* (London) says:

"On the appearance of the article in *The Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Smalley, the correspondent of *The Times* in America, and a devoted adherent to the gospel of that paper, telegraphed over to say that Mr. Hay had informed him that he had not made any such observation to Sir Wemyss."

The "sensation" has drawn a letter from Sir Wemyss Reid to the London *Times*, in which he complains that the correspondent of that paper "appears to imply that in one instance I have been guilty of a breach of confidence in my treatment of a private conversation." But not a syllable more has transpired on the subject of the identity of the communicative secretary, and this member of the Roosevelt Cabinet remains as mysterious as ever.

"HUNGER DUTIES" AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

ATTEMPTS to explain Germany's serious position and to predict the outcome of the conflict between the impoverished landlords and the beggared working classes are filling columns in the European press. "Hunger duties" is the term applied by the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) to the tariff on cereals demanded by the landed aristocracy. This paper puts the number of the unemployed in Berlin at 80,000, but more conservative estimates are 35,000 to 40,000. However, the tone of the German press in dealing with the crisis is so very partizan that it may be well to begin with the impressions of a detached observer like the London *Spectator*, which says:

"The landlords, always poor for their position, which is socially better even than in England, had been heavily hit by falling prices and a rising rate of wages, due chiefly to the swarming toward the towns and emigration, and the prospect of increased incomes proved too much for their habitual caution. They mortgaged their estates, bought shares in new industrial companies with the proceeds, and awaited the coming wealth with implicit confidence. Look, they said, how rich Englishmen are. For two or three years the confidence seemed justified. Every kind of undertaking appeared to prosper, loans were easily procurable from 'spirited' banks, foreign commerce was brisk, and new steam lines were continually projected. The court fed the prevailing excitement, the Emperor encouraging every new development with his approval; the Government proposed new enterprises in the shape of canals, and new expenditure on the navy 'to protect our growing commerce'; and every thing and person was prosperous till the reaction came. Then it was discovered that everything had been overdone, that there were too many factories, too many mercantile companies, and, above all, too many steamships. There was an overplus of articles with nobody to buy them. . . . The landlords could not meet their mortgages, the citizens were driven back on their small trades, and the employees were cut down or discharged by tens of thousands. It is admitted that fifty thousand men, most of them heads of households, are out of employ."

The view thus outlined is shared by the entire British press, which is also of opinion that the Reichstag will not take the wisest measure to improve the situation because it is dominated by the great vested interests. But *The Speaker* (London) brings out another point thus:

"Italy, Austria, and Hungary are all preparing to denounce their commercial treaties with Germany, and to raise their own tariff against Germany if Germany raises her tariff against them, and the opinion is widely expressed in influential quarters in Budapest, Vienna, and Rome that a real political alliance is incompatible with commercial war. Altogether the situation on the Continent as well as at home is darker than it has been for many years past."

Turning to the German press, we find a most excited state of partizan feeling. The Socialist *Vorwärts* is fierce in its denunciation of the landlords. The "hunger duties" will add about four dollars to the annual bread bill of the workingman, a burden which all parties admit to be severe, and which prompts the Socialist press to demand the establishment of a department of

DEMANDS OF THE AGRARIANS IN GERMANY.

LEADER OF THE AGRARIANS: "Conductor, I want a better seat. The Agrarians have an undoubted right to ask that their wishes be complied with, in the interest of the whole community."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

labor. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) inclines to advocacy of the commercial interests as distinguished from those of the agrarians. It is particularly alarmed at the prospect of tariff wars with Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the United States. It says:

"Such a development would be a catastrophe fatal to Germany's well-being for a long time to come, and the severest blow to our industrial life. . . . And what is to be done in the face of the growing scarcity of work? The empire, the states, the cities, must henceforth concern themselves with this weighty question. The right to work may not be recognized, but the unemployed can not, nevertheless, be left to destitution and hunger. Even the poorest must eat to live. And must their bread, therefore, be made dearer? All branches of the Government must strive to minister to the general need by encouraging public works and general enterprise as much as possible. It must be remembered that winter increases the suffering of the poor. If the 'canal' is to be built, there could be no better time for setting about it than the present. But no period is so unfavorable for an increase of the tariff on food-stuffs as one of economic depression. The chairman of the committee of Berlin metal manufacturers is energetically advocating the temporary suspension of the duty on American meat, that the food problem for workingmen's families may be easier of solution. But it must appear an inadmissible proceeding to every one in view of the reductions in wages and the wholesale discharges of wage-earners to increase the duties on the necessaries of life. No one seriously believes in the theory that the foreigner pays the tax. What are the agrarians striving for if not for a rise in the price of their products? Not one agrarian would lift a finger for a higher tariff if he did not expect higher food prices from it. But what workingman will let himself be persuaded that, in the event of dearer bread, he will have it made up to him in the shape of higher wages?"

The middle classes are also suffering severely from the depression, according to the *Zeitung* (Cologne). It advocates a return to that frugality which distinguished the Germans prior to the reign of commercialism. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) denounces the Socialists for trying to make party capital out of the general distress:

"The Social Democracy, in its efforts to use the problem of the

unemployed to further its own propaganda, is costing the idle work-people their prospect of relief. It is deliberately seeking to do this, and to this end has got up in Berlin a series of mass-meetings of the unemployed. The result is a bitterness of feeling and a social hatred that may yet bear evil fruit. It may be well to recall the consequences of the rousing of the unemployed in the year 1892. The participants in the mass-meetings and demonstrations went from their halls into the streets and proceeded to the royal castle, singing revolutionary songs and uttering threatening cries, bringing about, in the end, bloody conflicts with the authorities. *Vorwärts*, it is true, tried to repudiate these 'walks Unter den Linden,' as having no connection with the propaganda of the Social-Democratic party, and as being set on foot by the 'liberty-cap' proletariat. Nevertheless, these things were the outcome of Socialist agitation against church and state, the putting into practise of Social Democratic campaign phrases."

The German press is visibly embarrassed by the fact that the Emperor is on the side of the agrarians and against the demands of the industrial population. The laws on the subject of *lése-majesté* make it difficult for the Socialist and free-trade papers to speak their minds. However, that liberal and free-trade paper, the *Nation* (Berlin), says:

"The free traders are determined not to make the slightest additional concession to protection, whether of the agrarian or the commercial kind. We in Germany suffer enough from protection as it is. Naturally, the weal or the wo of a great nation does not hang upon the possibly slight increase in a single tariff duty. But it is important to make clear the direction in which we are going, to determine whether our tariff and commercial policy shall be a progressive or a backward one. Never backward! That is the watchword of all friends of free trade in the present emergency."

This paper, however, notes regretfully that the outspoken free-traders in the Reichstag number only a quarter of the membership. After a survey of the different political groups on the floor of the Reichstag, it concludes:

"It might be possible to bring these diverse elements into a working majority even yet if a strong hand held the reins of imperial administration. But it is itself dominated by opposing interests. Manifestly it wants commercial treaties. But to carry out a tariff policy that will leave any possibility of concluding commercial treaties requires the very statesmanship which the administration lacks, but which distinguished Count Caprivi so preeminently. Among the higher officers of the ship of state, no one at present seems to know where the commercial-political metacentrum is situated."

There is a tendency to general recrimination in the German press, the various parties seeking to throw responsibility for the crisis upon all the others. The *Deutsche Adelsblatt* presses home the agrarian argument that it is the duty of industrial capital to take care of the unemployed:

"It lured the masses from the country into the cities. It caused them to forget the agricultural love of rural life, so that they know now only how to live from hand to mouth. Therefore it should not leave the toilers out in the street because they yield a profit of only ten or twenty per cent., and the manipulators of the stock exchange have reached the end of their wisdom. It is irrational to let the well-being or the misery of thousands depend upon such circumstances as these. It is downright madness to permit the state and society to be imperiled by masses left hungry in this fashion. The 'social problem' is in this instance very simple. A progressive dividend tax would soon create a fund out of which the unemployed could be maintained or at least kept from dire hunger until a new distribution of industrial forces could be effected."

This idea of a tax on dividends is "amusing" to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and has led to a warm controversy on every phase of the German crisis. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) says that if the workers would stop contributing to strike funds they would have something to fall back upon when employment failed. But the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* thinks the capitalist should not be allowed to accumulate great mobs of workers in the towns and then abandon them to starvation when they have no further use for them. Hence it thinks a tax on dividends deserves consideration.

The threats of the Austro-Hungarian press that there will be reprisals if the German Reichstag puts up the duties are alarming the Berlin newspapers. The proposed new hop duties would be a serious matter to the dual monarchy. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) insists that measures be adopted to "get even." It feels certain that the agrarians will ultimately gain their point even if their majority in the Reichstag is not yet in sight, and it urges Hungary and Austria to serve notice upon Germany of what she may expect.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BOER COLONEL IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

IRISH newspaper opinion, from the Home Rule point of view, seems most adequately summed up in the following comment by *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) on the election of Arthur Lynch as member of Parliament for Galway:

"Those who have never heard of Mr. Plunkett will hear that Galway, an Irish constituency, has elected to the British House of Commons a man whose chief claim upon it is that he defended Boer independence against unscrupulous British aggression. From Madrid to St. Petersburg the fact will be noted. Hitherto an effort has been made to discredit the hostility of the Irish members to the British policy in South Africa as unrepresentative. A cabinet minister declared upon that matter that the Connaught Rangers and the Dublin Fusiliers were better representatives of Irish opinion than the Irish members of Parliament. That fiction is ended. Galway has proved to demonstration that now, as in the past, Ireland is on the side of the rights of humanity and the laws of civilization. Nor will the fact be missed that the only constituency outside Dublin University and Ulster that returned a quasi-Unionist at the general election has reverted to its allegiance at the call of the United Irish Party.

ARTHUR LYNCH.

So much for the conversion of Ireland by souperistic Unionism. The Irish delegates in America will be heartened by Galway's message. The old town has repaired the one breach in the Nationalist fortress that faction left behind it. Irish-America and Irish-Australia will receive the news as the crowning proof that 'faction and feud' have, indeed, passed away, and that the

standard of the United Irish Party is the standard of United Ireland."

"If his [Lynch's] constituents should be deprived of the pleasure of reading his parliamentary speeches," says *The Irish Times*, "they will doubtless find compensation in reading his letters from Paris in the local press. A vote more or less does not matter a rap." A very different way of looking at the affair is that of *The United Irishman* (Dublin):

"It is a long time since such an obvious triumph of ignorance occurred in Ireland as is made evident by the result of the Galway election. The Nationalists of Ireland who wish for the day of their country's regeneration, when a self-reliant people shall assert their manhood and their right and ability to live intelligent lives, have reason to be sadly disappointed, and if not absolutely to despair of the future of the country, to realize at all events that there are years and years of hard work still to be done before the average Irishman can be taught to use the brains God gave him for his guidance. But the saddest part of the business is to find the 'National' press eulogizing the people for their exhibition of incapacity to see beyond their noses—the press which claims to represent the brains of Irish politics, and which claims to lead the people to material, social, and political advancement. *The Telegraph* has the audacity at this period of National revival to claim the election of Mr. Lynch as a victory gained over the united forces of the Gaelic League, the industrial and literary movements, the policy of Cumann nan Gaedheal, and, of course, the Unionists."

Exasperation is the apparent feeling in English newspapers. *The Standard* (London) says:

"If Mr. Lynch claims to act as a member of Parliament, attention will, necessarily, be drawn to the credentials which were presented on his behalf to the electorate; and if he does not repudiate the charge that he joined with the enemies of the state in waging war, he must be expelled from the House. In that case Galway will have practically disfranchised itself for a time, by way of 'spiting the English.' There is, it is true, a alternative course. Mr. Lynch may disavow the testimony of his backers, and sacrifice his reputation as a fighting pro-Boer to the exigencies of the parliamentary struggle. It is, indeed, believed by some that his adventures in the Transvaal were not of a nature that should expose him to the charge of blood-guiltiness, and that the smell of powder existed mainly in the atmosphere of an unusually animated election."

"The return of Mr. Lynch," says *The Daily News* (London), "is a tolerably striking object-lesson in what Nationalist Ireland thinks of the war." "The hostility of the Irish," says *The Morning Post* (London), "is not to be disposed of by congested district boards, and land acts, and agricultural boards." "Galway is only acting up to its reputation," says the *The St. James's Gazette* (London). "The extraordinary result of the poll shows the remarkable strength and discipline of the Irish party," says *The Speaker* (London). To which *The Westminster Gazette* (London) adds:

"And with Mr. Lynch's return the solution of a difficult and delicate constitutional problem is thrust upon the British authorities. Mr. Lynch, according to the tendency of his conversation with journalistic friends in the French capital last night, contemplates appearing at St. Stephen's in due course, and apparently does not anticipate apprehension by the police or ejection by order of the Speaker. The problem is: Can Mr. Lynch be refused service in the House before conviction? The opinion of some legal pundits is that he can not be denied admission as the case stands to-day."

Meanwhile the press of Paris, in which city "Colonel" Lynch still sojourns, is making a hero of the gentleman. The *Intransigéant*, whose sympathies are always revolutionary, is delighted with the episode, and makes it the occasion of severe denunciation of England. The *Journal des Débats* thinks the affair may end very seriously, and calls it "an alarming symptom." The *Liberté* has even interviewed the "exile" regarding a paragraph in *The Daily Mail* (London). This paragraph said, in effect:

"The Speaker has only to ask Mr. Lynch the question: 'Did you fight in the ranks of the Boers?' If he answers 'Yes,' his election will be annulled. If he answers 'No,' his election will be robbed of all significance."

The *Liberté* quotes Mr. Lynch as saying that the Speaker of the Commons will not ask anything of the sort. But if he did, the "Colonel" would say it was none of the Speaker's business. He —that is, the "Colonel"—intends to claim his seat in Parliament when that body assembles this month. So he said, at any rate, according to the *Liberté*, which avows great admiration for him. *L'Illustration* (Paris) prints a photograph of Mr. Lynch crossing in a ferryboat with Theodore Roosevelt, the two being in confabulation, and calls this a "curious coming together."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY, VENEZUELA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE press of three nations has for some weeks been dealing with the German-Venezuelan complication, without, however, making the matter very clear. According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the immediate crisis is due to Venezuela's toleration of outrages upon German subjects. But there appears to be an old debt to German financiers in connection with a projected Venezuelan railroad. It amounts to about $20,000,000. The *Republica* (Caracas), a personal organ of President Castro's, repudiates this claim and says the Government will resist it to the utmost:

"Germany is misled if she imagines that a few men-of-war in the harbor will settle the claims she makes. Venezuela constitutes a sovereign Power, independent of and equal to the other Powers in dignity. She will maintain that position. She wants peace. But she can make her enemies suffer and give tit for tat."

The same paper announces that if Germany's pecuniary claim represents a private debt it should be settled in the courts of law. But the German papers insist upon the satisfaction of wrongs done to individuals in cases having no connection with the railroad matter. One of these cases is thus stated by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

"George Schlueter, proprietor of an ironware establishment and a respected member of the German colony, was shot and killed in the street, after an encounter, by one Luis Felipe Lopez. Lopez was at once arrested. Upon learning of the occurrence, the German minister addressed a communication to the Government, asking what it proposed to do and emphasizing the necessity of reparation. According to an official communication, the Venezuelan courts set Lopez free. Thereupon steps were taken to have the release of Lopez revoked and, in the event of refusal, to obtain damages for the denial of justice."

Another German demand against Venezuela had its origin, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in a visit of the Kaiser's cruiser *Vineta* to Puerto Cabello. Two petty officers of the man-of-war came to blows with the Venezuelan police. There was a pursuit, and the police, followed by a mob, boarded a German merchant vessel in quest of the fugitives. What happened next is not clearly stated. The Hamburg newspaper, however, asserts:

"If the Venezuelan police, while displaying no tokens of their authority, wished to arrest the German petty officers, and if the Venezuelan officials, during the subsequent outbreak of the mob, proceeded unwarrantably against the officers and men of the German merchant vessel, which was in no way implicated in the previous affair, then the Venezuelan Government will have to answer."

The German Government has assured the United States Government of its intention to respect the Monroe Doctrine, according to *The Times* (New York), and therefore we can await developments, giving Germany credit for good faith. *The Independent* (New York) prints an article for which it vouches editorially, and from which it appears that some civilized government should step in and end present conditions in Caracas, for they are barbarous.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN EMPTY TALE BY A POPULAR AUTHOR.

IN THE FOG. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Thomas Mitchell Pierce and F. D. Steele. Cloth, 5½ in. by 8¼ in., 155 pp. Price, $1.50. R. H. Russell.

THERE are certain books that place the reviewer in the predicament of which Voltaire speaks: "The necessity of saying something, the perplexity of having nothing to say." These, he says, combined with a desire of being witty, "are three circumstances which alone are capable of making even the greatest writer ridiculous." In the face of a book to be reviewed, the first two are so disheartening in themselves that they would quite check any vainglorious desire of the third. It is this that confronts one in Richard Harding Davis's new book. There is the necessity of saying something about it, because Mr. Davis is too much in the public eye to allow a book of his to pass unnoticed. Had John Jones written "In the Fog," the reviewer could use the phrases usually employed for a story that is neither good nor bad, not very dull nor very badly written. Mr. Davis has, among other qualities, a knack of constructing a certain type of short story very well. This he has done in this case. One notices also his usual taking style and the amusing bits of description; but after that, nothing. The story is as empty as a hollow shell. It makes no pretense, indeed, of being anything more than an amusing little tale.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

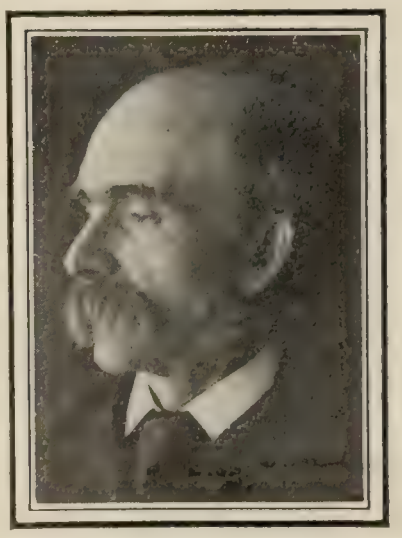
The story opens in the Grill Club. Four men, strangers to each other, sit at supper. According to the customs of the club, they talk with each other, altho no one knows to whom he is speaking. A fifth member of the club sits reading by the fire. This is a member of parliament whose passion is for detective stories. He has just finished one, and the "man with the black pearl" mourns because he has not another story to throw in Sir Andrew's way, this being the only method of keeping him from the house, where he will speak in favor of a bill for enlarging the navy. As Sir Andrew is about to leave, an honorary member, an American, begins a sensational story in which he himself was concerned, of the mysterious murder of a notorious Princess Tichy and an English lord. When he finishes Sir Andrew starts to go, but another member of the company begins to make an interesting addition to the story. Again Sir Andrew gets under way, but a third story-teller takes up the story and, by a chain of ingenious evidence, goes on to fix the crime on the American attaché himself. The sequel we leave to the book to tell.

MORAL SCIENCE AS TAUGHT AT HARVARD.

THE FIELD OF ETHICS. By George Herbert Palmer. Cloth, 12mo, 213 pp. Price, $1.10 net, postage extra. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS is a compilation of the "William Belden Noble Lectures" for 1899, which were delivered by the author in his capacity of "Alfred Professor of Philosophy" in Harvard University. The work is important from the standpoint of pedagogy rather than of moral science. It shows the extreme of the inductive method of instruction as practised at our leading universities, a method that is seriously proposed even for geometry, in which the "new instruction" would end with the axioms which Euclid postulates.

So Professor Palmer closes with the definitions that to students of Mill and Whately and McCosh will seem essential to the introduction of the subject. Such students may be advised to begin with Professor Palmer's final sentence and to read the book backward. This sentence, which is Professor Palmer's main proposition, is as follows:



GEORGE HERBERT PALMER.

"Those words of Jesus,—of which Phillips Brooks was so fond,—announcing that he had come in order that men might have life and have it abundantly, are the clearest statement of the purposes of both morality and religion, of righteousness on earth and in heaven."

This confusion of the purpose of ethics with its effects is characteristic of what might be called the Matthew Arnold cult of culture. The American devotees of this cult, while centered at Harvard, are to be found in cloistered life everywhere. We are tempted to say that Professor Palmer's "field of ethics" is coterminous with the Harvard Campus, but the campus, in that case, must be taken to represent, as Boston is said to represent, not a locality, but a "state of mind." It would be more proper, however, to apply the term restricted to the attitude of the teacher rather than to the scope that the subject assumes under his hand. While he treats of the relations of ethics to the physical sciences, to philosophy, history, law, esthetics, and religion, the lines of connection which he shows are so attenuated and subtle that to comment upon them in the presence of the great common bonds of practical concern is like noting the morning gossamers that gleam among telegraph wires, and ignoring the wires themselves. In such a comparative study as the present, the proper work of a teacher of ethics is not that of a poet or artist, but of a lineman, whose business it is to keep the connections from getting tangled. Professor Palmer seem purposely to have made a tangle of the subject in the first chapter, for the pleasure of straightening things out in the rest of the book. His filaments of relation are very prettily strung at the close, but we doubt if they will convey much of a current of ethical force.

O THOU INVISIBLE SPIRIT OF WINE!

THE TIPPLER'S VOW. By Lee Fairchild. Illustrated with 26 dry-prints by Jean Paleologue, Holland. Paper edition, boards, uncut, 9 x 12 in. Price, $10. Croscup & Sterling Co.

COMES reeling into the Symposium of the poets a new Alcibiades—the author of "The Tippler's Vow."

Lee Fairchild is a leader in the "Bohemia of the Table d'Hôte" of New York, where his wit and wisdom have won him all the honors which that realm can contribute. That he is something more, however, than a "prince of good fellows" is proved by the present book, which is, indeed, a masterpiece of its kind. In stanzas that while differing slightly in form produce the same esthetic effect as the quatrains of Omar, a victim of dipsomania is represented as addressing the "invisible spirit of wine" that has and needs no other name than "devil."

LEE FAIRCHILD.

The moods in which his apostrophes are expressed are as many and as various as those which in nature possess the drunkard. But through all the stanzas, as through the justifications of a tipsy man, runs an undertone of confession where weak resolve and shameful surrender contend for mastery.

So Alcibiades' "devil" of sensual appetite and selfish ambition fought against the good "dæmon" that made the better part of his nature long for the pure life and noble aims of Socrates and his circle. And as his speech in Plato's "Symposium" seems to us the noblest sermon of Greek literature because of the vitality of his theme to-day, so will poems like this of Lee Fairchild have value for generations to come when even the Omar fad, that has been the artistic but not the ethical inspiration of "The Tippler's Vow," shall have passed away.

In his illustrations of the book, Jean Paleologue has united art and allegory, usually a most unhappy combination, in very harmonious fashion. The letter-press is a triumph of American typographical art.

HOME-MADE LITERATURE.

THE GARDEN OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE. By the Gardener. cloth, 12mo, 354 pp. Price, $1.50. Macmillan Company.

THERE is really no reason at all why we should not make our own literature in this country. We are an adaptable people, and readily learn to imitate and even improve on the industries of other countries; why not on their books? Now there is the case of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." That book was all very well in its way, no doubt. The author had a very pretty trick of gossiping about nature and children. But since "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" has been written, just like "Elizabeth" and nearly as good in every way, there is no longer any need of the earlier book. For, after all, books are a species of merchandise, and it is the duty of the patriotic to patronize home industries. In this country book-making is an ever-growing industry, and the anonymous author of the Commuter's Wife deserves much credit for having so promptly done into Americanese the work of Elizabeth. The book has been advertised as written by an American Elizabeth, and for once the advance book notes do not lie. We have the same sort of a lovely garden, and Barbara—that is the American name of the English Elizabeth—has the same fine love of early morning and bulbs, and has trouble with her gardeners. To be sure, there are some minor differences. Instead of three babies, Barbara has six dogs, and in her succeeding books—for of course she will

write more books; at least we hope so—she will be able to do a great deal in the animal study line. In place of an "April Baby's Book of Tunes," for instance, she might do a "Bluff Dog's Book of Whines and Howls." It would be something new, too, for dog language has been one of the few things overlooked in the recent eruption of animal books.

In character, Barbara and Elizabeth differ a good deal. Elizabeth had a whole-souled enjoyment of her neighbors' peculiarities. Barbara again improves on the original, for not only does she enjoy them to the uttermost, but she derives solid enjoyment day by day in thanking God she is not as others are. There was never a more contented, thoroughgoing little Pharisee than Barbara. It shows what a love of nature can do for one, and how many elements of joy it can bring into a quiet life.

ANOTHER TALE OF DERRING-DO.

COUNT HANNIBAL. A ROMANCE OF THE COURT OF FRANCE. By Stanley Weyman. Cloth, 7¾ x 5¼ in., 404 pp. Price, $1.50. Longmans, Green & Co.

EVERY novelist, except the greatest, has his formula. He may ring changes on it, but in essence each of the minor novelists has his one and only plot. This is more than usually true of Mr. Stanley Weyman, who had the daring to begin his career as novelist with two excellent pieces of work, "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe," both fundamentally identical in plot. Mr. Weyman's formula is how a middle-aged man of no particularly good reputation manages to win the affections of the heroine by true deeds of derring-do. The present example of his art in large measure repeats his original formula.

STANLEY WEYMAN.

Count Hannibal is the middle-aged hero,—shall we call him?—who at first is presented to us in exactly the same terms as the villain of the old melodrama. If we did not know Mr. Weyman, we should feel sure the Count's plots were destined to frustration. The situation in the present instance is a little more complicated than usual. The heroine is engaged to be married, and what is more, loves the man to whom she is engaged. The working out of the plot consists in showing how Count Hannibal de Tavannes shows himself nobler than M. de Tignonville, and thus wins the affection of the heroine. The artistic difficulty of this situation is that the heroine loses somewhat of our respect in caring for such a cur as De Tignonville. Still, on the whole, Mr. Weyman makes his tergiversations as little humiliating to him as possible, and, taken altogether, the book is one of his most successful productions. It must be confessed, however, that it smacks of formula, and scarcely strikes one as having obsessed the author.

A BUNDLE OF LOVABLE ABSURDITIES.

EUGENE FIELD: A STUDY IN HEREDITY AND CONTRADICTIONS. By Slason Thompson. 2 vols., cloth, 12mo, 346 pp. With portraits, views, and facsimile illustrations. Price, $3. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A GREAT deal of a reader's interest in this book will depend upon his estimate of Eugene Field. If he be among the great number of people who love Field and esteem him one who, for the originality and perennial charm of his work, merits a high place in the literature of this country, this biography will have an absorbing interest. The many portraits and facsimiles of poems, letters, and drawings alone make it a piece of Fieldiana that lovers of Field will not wish to pass by. If, on the other hand, the reader looks on Field as a very much overrated man who made a big splash in the literary puddle, he may very well look on Mr. Slason Thompson as one of those biographers of whom Mr. Andrew Lang speaks, who use such a profusion of pointless letters and banal details that what little is worth recording is choked.

SLASON THOMPSON.

But this is true only in part; for two reasons the book should be of interest to any one, whatever view of Field he may take. One is the insight it gives into newspaper life in the West during the seventies and eighties, and the other the charming spirit in which the book is written. It is as a study of a character and not as the record of a life that Mr. Thompson wishes his book to be considered—the study of a character that was a bundle of contradictions and lovable absurdities, at once the despair and delight of all who knew him. It is a very definite impression of the author of "Little Boy Blue" that one gets in reading, although Mr. Thompson's methods are sometimes slow and cumbrous in giving this impression. The character of Eugene Field is brought out by piling on detail after detail, instance after instance, often of the same kind. The reader sees this colossal *farceur* playing his jokes over and over again; the impecunious knight *sans peur et sans monnaie*, borrowing again and again; the charming friend and jovial companion, time after time, entertaining his friends. It seems as though some of these details might have been spared, some of the many instances omitted, and the portrait of Eugene Field suffer not one whit, for life is crowded and books are many, and the reading world has grown impatient of what is unnecessary. The excuse of this prolixity of detail is, that Mr. Thompson was carried away by his subject. He who had seen Field's intellectual development from a brilliant paragrapher with little knowledge of books to a bibliophile and writer of lovable verse, deemed every step on the way to this development important, every detail significant. Sincerity is Mr. Thompson's only aid in writing this, in some ways remarkable, interpretation of his friend's character. There are no lightning flashes of insight, no illuminative touches to bring Field before the reader's mind; but a careful accumulation of evidence presented with all the literal truthfulness that a devoted friend and honest man was capable of.

This method does very well in describing Field himself, but is a notable failure in the description of his jokes and pranks.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, INDICATED BY ITS HISTORICAL RESULTS. By Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D. Ten lectures delivered before the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and the Lowell Institute, Boston. Cloth, 9 x 6 in., 674 pp. The Pilgrim Press, Boston and Chicago.

THE ground covered by this book is so large that one might expect a very generalized treatment of the subject-matter. The genius of Dr. Storrs shines brightest in the discussion of these wide themes. The ability to break them into facets, points, angles, by means of sentences cast into the form of metaphor, and paragraphs comprising brilliant images, and luminous illustrations, has effected results that are in fact both clear and concrete. After eliminating such proofs of a divine origin for Christianity as are furnished by miracles, prophecy, criticism of the New Testament, and personal experiences, the author narrows his field down to a few of the more obvious historical effects in which he sees implicated the evidence that Christianity has exhibited results not attributable to ordinary human energy, and that must therefore be accounted divine. Among these effects are the changes wrought by Christianity in man's conceptions of the personality, unity, sovereignty, and fatherhood of God; of the value of man, his greatness, intellect, conscience, affections, freedom, and immortality; the changed ideas of worship, especially the abolition of external sacrifices; the outbreak and growth of the song spirit, including the development of hymns, and the building up of the credal liturgies; the revolution wrought in certain social and political conditions, as the treatment of children, women, and slaves, and the manner of regarding the poor; the improvement in international relations, as seen in the higher standards of fidelity to pledges, in the growth of peaceful arbitration, and in the increased humaneness of war; and the quickening of the mental and moral life of mankind, and the energetic hopes of future progress. The lectures conclude with a recapitulatory review, and are supplemented by nearly three hundred pages of notes, and a full index.

RICHARD S. STORRS.

It is doubtful if this work will ever have the same effect upon the critical reader that it must have had upon the students of the Union Theological seminary when reenforced by the mellow and resonant oratory of Dr. Storrs. Except for a small contingent of unversed students, the notes have no considerable value in connection with the lectures. It is not required that such considerations as those offered in this book should be supported by authorities. The discussions are mostly useful as suggesting fields of evidence that, in a more detailed study, might be worked out to profit; but in themselves the arguments are far too generalized to have evidential value to the student of Christian history. While this is a later book by thirty years than Fisher's "Supernatural Origin," it seems to take no account of methods any more modern than those that Dr. Fisher was content with in that comparatively far-off time. It is worthy of remark that Dr Storrs does not deny that all religions are divinely originated, and has seemed to concede the point that Christianity, as indicated by its historical effects, has shown a greater *degree*, only, of divine energy than other faiths. It is also desirable to notice that Dr. Storrs has made his claim far more modest than that which at one time was put forward by the defender of Christianity. "I admit," he says "that many things in which we delight as belonging distinctively to our civilization have come through those not consciously affected by Christian faith, and sometimes through those who have strenuously resisted this religion."

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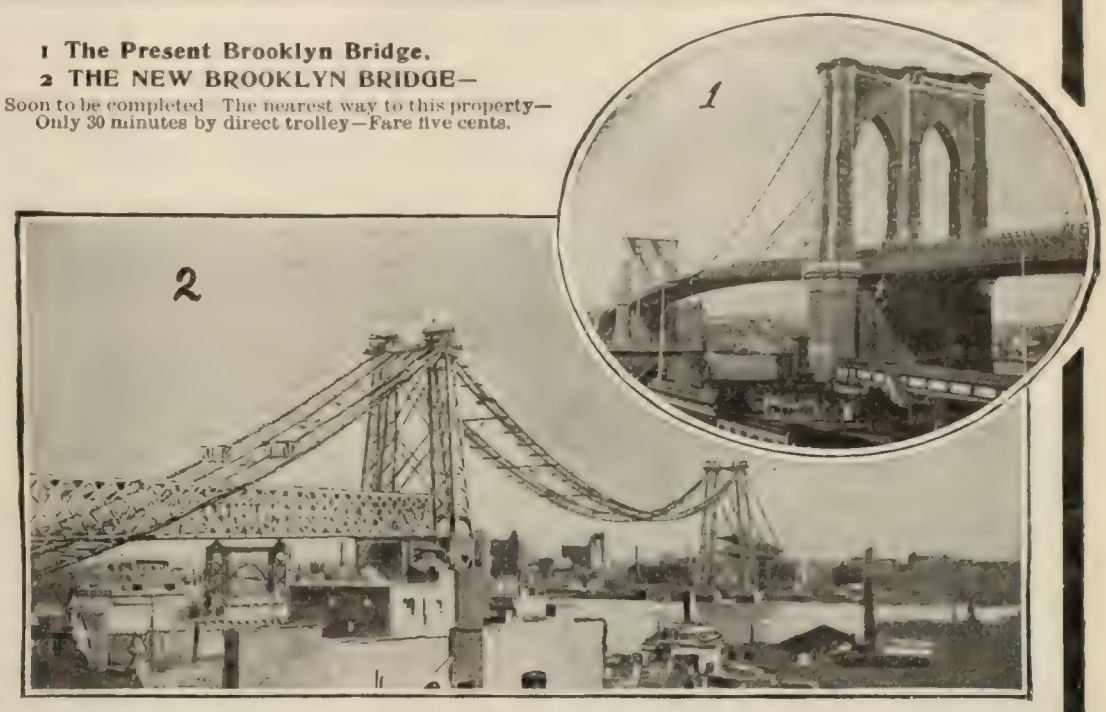

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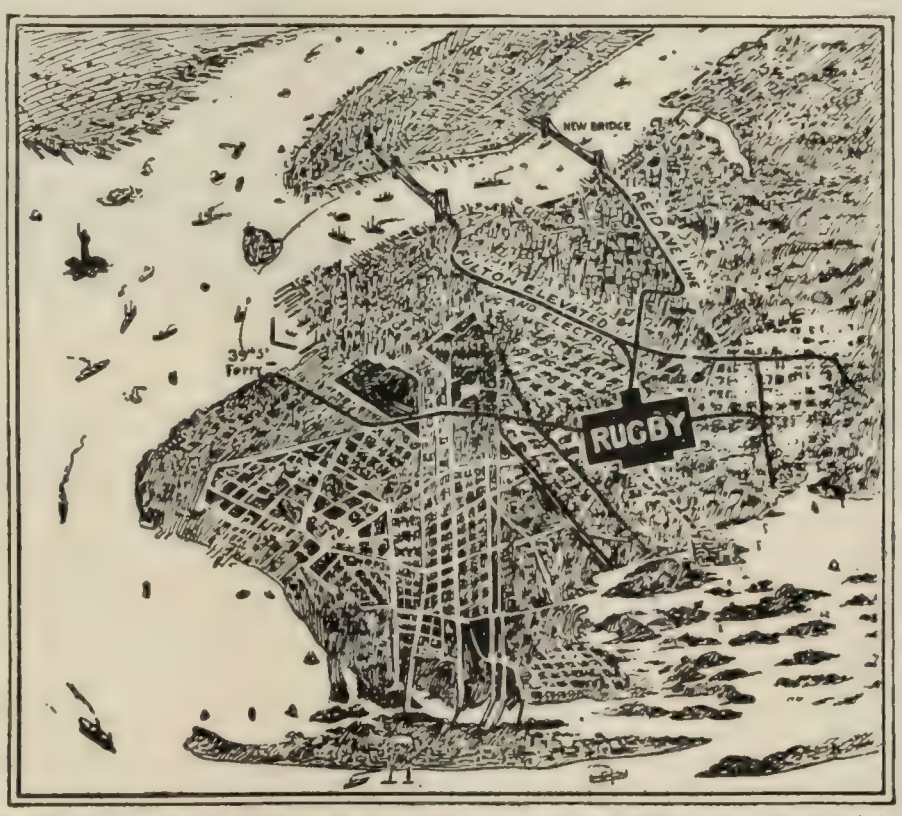

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Hawthorn and Lavender."—William E. Henley (Harper and Brothers.)

"In The Fire."—Richard Harding Davis. (R. H. Russell, $1.50.)

Studies in History and Jurisprudence."—James Bryce. (Oxford University Press.)

"Fortune Telling."—Madame Xanto. (Penn Publishing Company.)

"The Shrine of Silence."—Henry Frank. (The Abbey Press, $1.50.)

"My Dear Little Girl and Other Poems."—Edwin S. Metcalf. (L'Ora Queta Publishing Company.)

"Left-Overs Made Palatable."—Isabel G. Curtis. (Orange Judd Company.)

"Esther Mather."—Emma L. Orcutt. (The Grafton Press.)

"An Idol of Bronze."—Louise P. Heaven. (The Grafton Press.)

"Forest Trees and Forest Scenery."—G. Frederick Schwarz. (The Grafton Press.)

"John Gildart."—M. E. Henry-Ruffin. (William H. Young & Co.)

"The Old Farm."—Pictures by Rudolf Eickemeyer. (R. H. Russell.)

"Mr. Dooley's Opinions."—F. P. Dunne. (R. H. Russell, $1.50.)

"Forty Modern Fables."—George Ade. (R. H. Russell, $1.50.)

"Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes."—D. Streamer. (R. H. Russell, $1.25.)

"Our Accused Spelling, What to Do with It."—Edited and published by E. O. Vaile.

"A Buckeye Baron."—W. A. Paxson. (Robert Clarke Company, $1.50.)

"The Book of Exodus."—Edited by A. R. S. Kennedy. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $0.40.)

"The Book of Genesis."—Edited by A. H. Sayce. (J. B. Lippincott Co., $0.40.)

"Edwin Booth."—Charles T. Copeland. (Small, Maynard & Co., $0.75.)

"Samuel F. B. Morse."—John Trowbridge. (Small, Maynard & Co., $0.75.)

"California Violets."—Grace Hibbard. (A. M. Robertson, $1.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Winter Trees.

By KATHARINE TYNAN.

Across the sky, across the snow,
The sober rooks are winging slow,
Gray roses in the rush-fringed pool,
And Winter trees are beautiful.

The West is now a garden-close,
Pink roses and a golden rose,
With amber and with tender green,
To let the throbbing stars between.

Against that world of roses stand—
These are the woods of Fairyland—
Poplar and oak and elm to make
A gold brake and a rosy brake.

Instead of silky leaves of Spring,
The stars now make their garnishing
For May roses and April white;
The snow has lit them all the night.

The red sun hangs his lantern red
Between the black boughs overhead,
The evening clothes them with his mist
Half sapphire and half amethyst.

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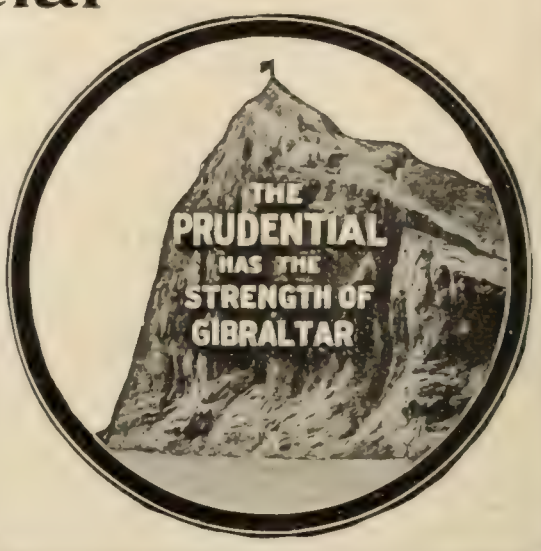

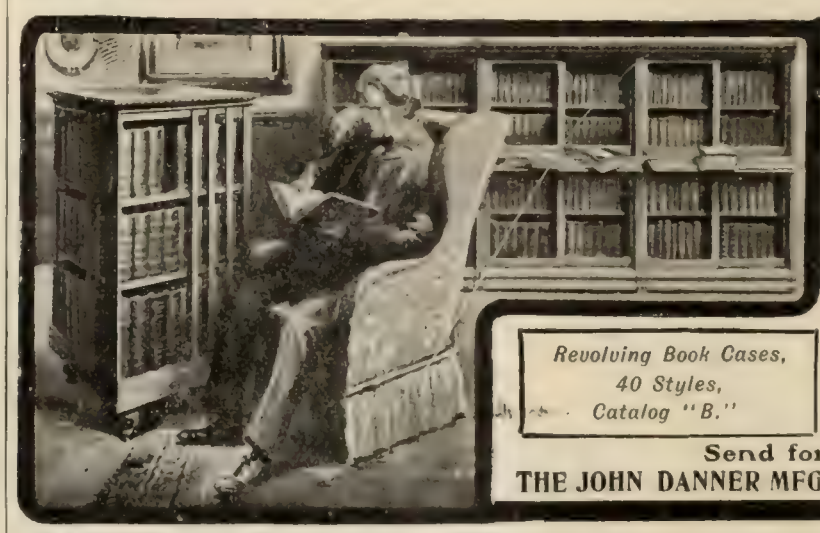

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The dawn roses are scattered here
As 'twere a rose espalier
Whose happy boughs have borne for fruit
Red roses all from head to foot.

Even the lamp that men have set
To light the way for traveling feet
Caught in the dark tree glitters bright
As chrysoprase and chrysolite.

Down the long road's perspective go
The dark trees in a double row,
Spangled with lamplight gold and cool,
And Winter trees are beautiful.

—The London *Spectator*.

The City of Light.

The Pan-American Exposition.

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

[The following poem contains two lines which have an interest attached to them apart from the poem as a whole. It will be remembered that in the course of President McKinley's last speech, delivered on the day before he was shot, he quoted two lines of poetry whose authorship, at the time, puzzled many newspapers:

"These buildings," said the President, "will disappear; this creation of art, beauty, and industry will perish from sight; but their influence will remain to

Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving."

The St. Louis *Globe* calls attention to the fact that Mr. Gilder's poem clears all doubt as to the lines and the poet.]

What shall we name it
As is our bounden duty—
This new, swift-builded fairy city of Beauty—
What name that shall not shame it,
Shall make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving?

Its name—how shall we doubt it—
We who have seen, when the blue darkness falls,
Leap into lines of light its domes, and spires and walls,
Pylons, and colonnades, and towers,
All garlanded with starry flowers!
Its name—what heart that did not shout it
When, from afar, flamed sudden against the night
The City of Light?

—From "Poems and Inscriptions."

The Subalterns.

By THOMAS HARDY.

I.

"Poor wanderer," said the leaden sky,
"I fain would lighten thee,
But there be laws in force on high
Which say it must not be."

II.

"I would not freeze thee, shorn one," cried
The North, "knew I but how
To warm my breath, to slack my stride;
But I am ruled as thou."

III.

"To-morrow I attach thee, wight,"
Said Sickness. "Yet I swear
I bear thy little ark no spite,
But am bid enter there."

IV.

"Come hither, Son," I heard Death say;
"I did not will a grave
Should end thy pilgrimage to-day,
But I, too, am a slave!"

V.

We smiled upon each other then,
And life to me wore less
That fell contour it wore ere when
They owned their passiveness.

—From "Poems of the Past and Present."

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PERSONALS.

Eccentric Men of Genius. The well-known eccentricity of many writers, composers and artists has suggested to Dr. Regnault, of France, a very interesting article on the "Mania of Authors," published in the *Revue Universelle.* By "mania" Dr. Regnault does not mean insanity, but an ungovernable desire to do certain foolish things when accomplishing their work as authors. He writes:

"For strong men like Victor Hugo, Mistral, Ampère, Catulle Mendès, walking is often sufficient to stimulate the production of ideas, which they can jot on paper while passing near their desks. Weak men like Descartes and Leibnitz, on the contrary, can produce only when they lie down. Cujas wrote lying on his stomach; Rossini found inspiration only in his bed; So did Ambroise Thomas, but not so regularly.

Châteaubriand, while dictating to his secretary, was in the habit of walking in his bare feet; Schiller and Grétry could not write unless their feet were on ice; Glück had his piano brought into the sun in the open air; Bossuet covered his head with hot cloths. The shirt-frills and ruffles of Buffon have demonstrated to us long since how great is the influence of the costume upon the writer."

To emphasize his idea concerning this influence of costume, Dr. Regnault gives a list of persons addicted to eccentric dress who were well known for their literary achievements:

"A monk's hood was necessary to Balzac. Théophile Gautier had to wear a red gown and Milton a woolen cloak. Mendès only writes in his shirt-sleeves; Victorien Sardou would not think of handling a pen if he had not previously put his black silk skull-cap on his head; Without his scarlet vest, François Coppée could write nothing, not even the *Pater.*"

There is also, according to the writer, a close relation between the senses of taste and smell, and the faculty of thought:

"Lord Derby always filled his mouth with brandy-cherries; Fenimore Cooper used to chew gum-drops; Byron filled his pockets with truffles; Théophile Gautier burned incense; Pierre Loti gets 'intoxicated with perfumes.'"

Other varieties of mania are as follows: Zola needs only light; he writes, even in daytime (in which case his blinds are closed) surrounded with numerous lighted candles. For Cimarosa, Verlaine, and John Stuart Mill nothing but noise would do to stimulate their brains. Those who require absolute silence are, however, more numerous. Carolus Duran never begins to paint until he has played the violin; Morot plays the organ; Darwin always practised on his old fiddle before writing. Finally the author mentions a composer who can not arouse musical inspiration without walking in his bare feet on broken glass. He often fills his shoes with broken glass and then walks for hours until he is ready to write his compositions. "When they have come to that," gently comments Dr. Blanche, the insanity expert, "it is better not to disagree with them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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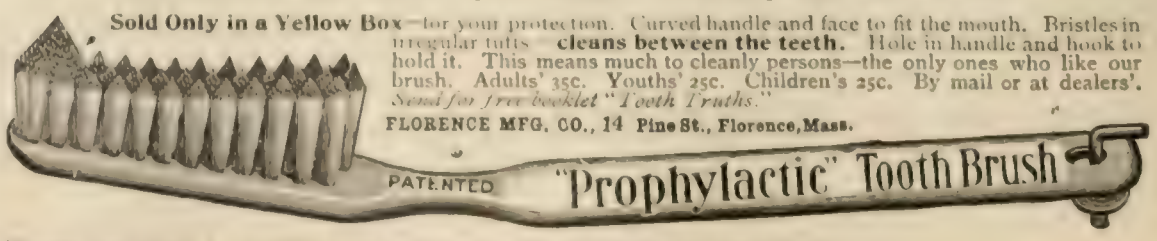

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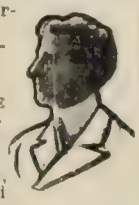

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

December 26.—The United States minister at Santiago de Chile sends information that Argentina and Chile signed a protocol referring their boundary and territorial dispute to His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

December 27.—The German cruiser *Vineta* arrives at La Guayra, Venezuela.

The Colombian rebels under General Marin are defeated by the government troops at Honda, on the Isthmus of Panama, 400 men are killed.

December 28.—More demonstrations in the streets of Buenos Ayres are suppressed by the police.

December 29.—The revolution in Venezuela is spreading; General Mendoza is reported to have suffered several defeats and to have fled with a small party to mountains in the State of Guarico.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 23.—General Kitchener reports severe fighting in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, with heavy losses on both sides.

December 24.—In the engagement fought by Colonel Damant's force at Tafel Kop, Orange River Colony, December 20 the British lost three officers and twenty-nine men killed, and had five officers and thirty-five men wounded.

General Kitchener reports that the camp of Colonel Ferman, at Zerfontein, is attacked by a strong Boer commando under General DeWet; the Boers capture two guns. Loss on both sides is heavy.

December 29.—The British soldiers captured by DeWet at Zerfontein are liberated and returned to Bethlehem, Orange River Colony.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 23.—The American officials at Constantinople are still striving to secure the release of Miss Stone; Miss Stone and her companion are reported well.

December 24.—Two Irish members of Parliament and other members of the United Irish League are sentenced to terms of imprisonment from one month to three months in connection with a meeting called to encourage tenants not to pay rent.

December 25.—It is reported in Peking that Sir Robert Hart favors the consideration of Russia's claims on Manchuria in regard to mining and railway privileges, holding the defense of the railways to be a military necessity.

December 26.—Differences in the Japanese cabinet have been arranged through the telegraphic meditation of Marquis Ito, and the budget has been withdrawn, to be redrafted.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies adjourns without having adopted the bill for the payment in gold of the custom duties on grain, petroleum, and other articles.

The Czar confers the Order of St. Anne, third class, on his dentist, Dr. Wolloson, an American.

December 29.—The seaport town of Saffee, Morocco, is struck by a waterspout and two hundred persons are washed out to the sea and drowned.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 23.—Governor Crane of Massachusetts declines to accept the Treasury port-

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folio, and the President is considering Gov-[illegible] of Iowa.

William Ellery Channing, author and poet, dies at Concord, Mass.

December 24.—Edgar S. Maclay is dismissed from his post in the Brooklyn navy-yard by Secretary Long.

The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia increases the wages of its conductors and [illegible].

December 25.—Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa accepts the Secretaryship of the Treasury to succeed Lyman J. Gage.

A race riot occurs in New York, in which 100 negroes and 200 white men participated.

December 26.—The McKinley National Memorial Association issues a statement in discouragement of the commercial enterprises for the raising of funds for the association.

December 28.—Andrew Carnegie has changed the form of his offer of $10,000,000 for higher education to the Government, so that the gift will not be in Steel Corporation bonds.

The battle-ship *Missouri* is launched at Newport News.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 24.—*Philippines:* Governor Taft sails from Manila for the United States on the transport *Grant*.

General Samson and all the other insurgent chiefs on the island of Bohol have surrendered.

December 27.—Near Dapado, Samar, a scouting party from Company E, Ninth Infantry, has seven killed and a number wounded in an attack by bolomen.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 616.

Key-move, Q—Kt 7.

No. 617.

Key-move, Kt—R 7.

No. 618.

Author's Solution, B—B 4.

Second Solution, Q—B 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; G. P., Winnipeg, Can.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; Dr. L. J. Jones, Franklin, Ky.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit, Mich.

616 (only): J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Prof. W. W. Stevens, B.A., Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. T. Graves, Chicago.

616 and 617: B. C. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; A. E. F., Regina, N. W. T.

618 (only): Mrs. H. K. Job, Kent, Conn.

Comments (616): "Has merit, but, on the whole, doesn't amount to much"—M. M.; "Quite good"—G. D.; "Very interesting"—J. G. L.; "Very simple"—S. M. M.; "Extreme of simplicity"—W. R. C.; "Pretty enough"—A K.; "Nothing ingenious about it"—J. H. L.

(617): "A little gem"—M. M.; "Unique"—G. D.; "A beautiful and ingenious employment of the trick of Knighting a Pawn"—S. M. M.; "A little joker"—J. G. L.; "A curio"—W. R. C.

In addition to those reported Dr. J. H S. got 614 and 615; W. H. S., B. C. C., and Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., 614.

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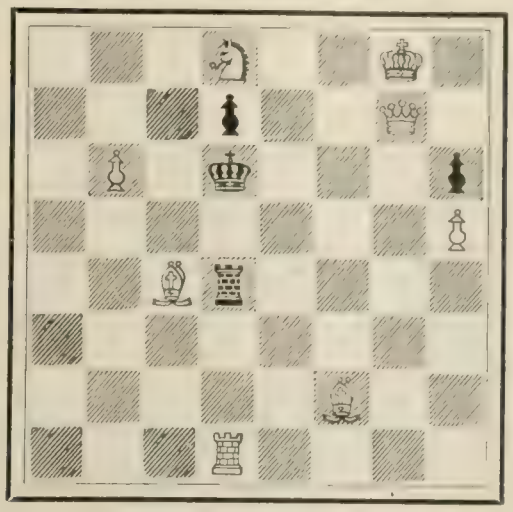
Problem 623.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By W. E. ARNOLD, New York City.
Black—Four Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 S 2 K 1; 3 p 2 Q 1; 1 P 1 k 3 p; 7 P; 2 B r 4; 8; 5 B 2; 3 R 4.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 624.

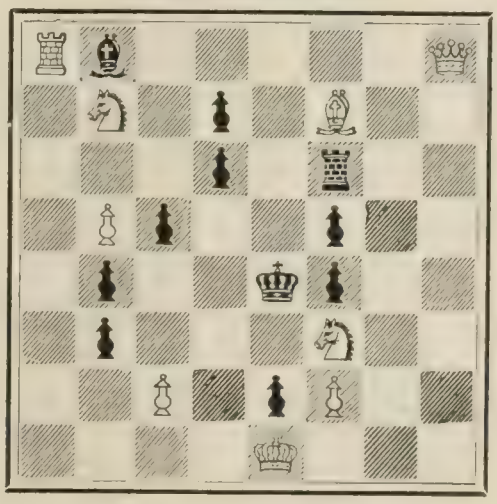
By W. F. VON HOLZHAUZEN.
From *Schachminiaturen.*

3 R 4; b k 6; 8; 8; P 7; 8; 6 K B; 5 Q 2.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 625.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
And Dedicated to JUDGE H. H. SWAN, Detroit,
By MURRAY MARBLE.
Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

R b 5 Q; 1 S 1 p 1 B 2; 3 p 1 r 2; 1 P p 2 p 2; 1 p 2 k p 2; 1 p 3 S 2; 2 P 1 p P 2; 4 K 3.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 626.

Dedicated to DR. J. T. WRIGHT,
By MURRAY MARBLE.

8; 8; Q 1 P 1 S p 2; 8; 2 S 1 K 2 p; 7 P; P 5 p 1; 6 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

The Vienna Opening.

Last month Mr. Teichman gave a lecture in the Glasgow Chess Club-room on the Vienna Game. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3. The principal feature of this opening is the immediate development of the Queen's Knight to protect the King's

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The danger from this condition is that the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble and in fact frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

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When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

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MORPHINE Opium habits permanently cured at home. No loss of time from business and relapses. Free sample and book on plain sealed envelope. Describe case. DR. PURDY, Room 6, Binz Building, Houston, Texas.

Pawn and prevent the reply of Black's P—Q 4. White having the intention of early advancing his K B P. Black has, on his second move, three good defenses, viz.: B—B 4, Kt—K B 3, and Kt—Q B 3, and Mr. Teichman dealt with the variations arising from the first two defenses. One of the most interesting illustrations he gave was that after the moves 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, B—B 4; 3 P—K B 4, P—Q 3; 4 Kt—B 3, Kt—K B 3; 5 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 6 P—Q 3, B—K Kt 5; 7 P—K R 3, B x Kt; 8 Q x B, Kt—Q 5; 9 Q—Kt 3, if Black continue with 9.., Kt x P ch; 10 K—Q sq, Kt x R, White will obtain an irresistible attack by 11 Q x Kt P, etc. Mr. Teichman concluded by showing what is perhaps the strongest line of play that White may have in this opening, viz.: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 4 P—Q 3, B—B 4; 5 P—K B 4, P—Q 3; 6 P—B 5!—*The Baltimore American.*

Inter-Collegiate Chess.

The Ninth Annual Chess-Tournament between Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia was played in New York City on December 26, 27, and 28, and resulted in a victory for Yale. The full score:

	Won.	*Lost.*
Yale	7½	4½
Columbia	6½	5½
Harvard	5½	6½
Princeton	4½	7½

The following is the score of all the tournaments:

	Harvard.	Yale.	Columbia.	Princeton.
1893	7	5	8½	3½
1894	9	6	3	6
1895	8½	3½	8	4
1896	10	4	4½	5½
1897	10	4½	6½	3
1898	10	2½	8½	3
1899	9	5	8½	1½
1900	6	3½	8½	6
1901	5½	7½	6½	4½

Lasker's Brother.

Dr. Berthold Lasker, the brother of Emmanuel, is distinguished, not especially as a great expert, but as the teacher of the Champion of the World. He is visiting New York City, and recently, in the Manhattan Chess-club, gave the following game played by him and a young Russian, in a Paris café.

The notes are by Dr. Lasker.

Vienna Opening.

RUSSIAN. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 3	

"I did not know what to make of my adversary, and played cautiously:"

3	Kt—B 3
4 P—Q Kt 3	

"This move gave him away, and I now determined to play for a lark. I reasoned that if I were to continue P—Q 4 he would at once proceed with 5 B—Kt 5 and after 5.., P x P he would continue Kt x P in order to get a fine attack. The game was really continued that way."

4	P—Q 4
5 B—Kt 5	P x P
6 Kt x P	Kt x Kt

"When I made the last move he could not understand my stupidity, and when he took my Queen he thought he had me at his mercy."

7 B x Q	B—Kt 5 ch

"This did not seem to disturb him much, for he played:

8 K—K 2	Kt—B 6 ch
9 K—K sq	Kt—Q 5

"This took his breath completely. He was at an utter loss to understand why I did not take his Queen when I had a chance."

10 Q—Q 2	B—Kt 5
11 B—Kt 5	

"Quick as lightning he made his last move. Now I played quietly:"

11	Kt—K 5

"And he immediately played:"

12 Q x B

"Whereupon I mated him with"

12	Kt x B P mate.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIV., No. 2 NEW YORK, JANUARY 11, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 612

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN FEELING TOWARD GERMANY.

IT has often been remarked that wars are caused, not so much by the immediate incidents that precipitate them, as by the state of mind of the two peoples involved. Hugo Münsterberg, a German who is professor of psychology in Harvard University, said in a magazine article a couple of years ago: "If Americans and Germans like each other, the whole of China will be too small to cause a conflict; but if there is antipathy between them, the tiniest rock in the ocean may suffice to bring on a war which shall set the globe ablaze." The attitude of our people toward Germany was tested in a degree last May by Senator Lodge in his speech at the opening of the Pan-American Exposition, in which he assumed a rather belligerent tone toward an unnamed nation which was generally understood to be that of the Kaiser; and it was recorded in these columns at that time that the great majority of the newspapers deprecated the Senator's tone and expressed only the most friendly feeling for the German people and their Government.

Another opportunity is now afforded by Germany's reported intention to obtain satisfaction from Venezuela for certain alleged damages and indignities to her subjects, mentioned in our department of Foreign Topics last week, and for a debt of several million dollars in connection with a railroad enterprise, explained in the paragraphs at the end of this article. It is said that the German Government has assured our Department of State that it has no intention of violating the Monroe Doctrine by occupying permanently any portion of Venezuelan soil, and it is reported that the Emperor has given a further proof of his good will by asking Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to christen his new yacht, which is now being built on Shooter's Island, near New York City.

Most of the American press have nothing but the most friendly words for Germany; but not all. The Washington *Post* declares that "Germany will launch herself in stormy waters when she undertakes to seize the Venezuelan custom-houses and collect from the world's commerce with that republic a debt which Venezuela herself does not acknowledge and for the integrity of which we have no final voucher"; and it adds that "the real question is whether European Powers can send fleets and armies to the western hemisphere to collect debts claimed—honestly or dishonestly—by their subjects. Perhaps they can, but we take the liberty of persisting in the conviction that the experiment is fraught with peril." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, too, thinks that Germany's hostile demonstration toward Venezuela "can hardly be viewed with equanimity by the people of this country," and says:

"Suppose Germany should seize the customs-house at La Guayra, and Castro should proclaim free trade, what will be the outcome? Will we find Germany levying a tariff on the imports of Venezuela? To allow a European power to promulgate a tariff for a South American country would be an unheard-of proposition. From whatever standpoint we look at it, the situation is both delicate and critical. Germany has at least taken a most unfortunate and sinister time to assert her claim by force of arms. If Venezuela were enjoying internal peace, the problem would be altogether simple; but we can not help regarding with grave distrust the German interposition in Venezuela when that country is seething with discord. We can not help thinking that there is an ulterior purpose behind the German program in South America. At any rate American diplomacy would do well to keep its eyes wide open."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, denounces "the attempt made by certain alleged newspapers to create a belief that war is imminent between the United States and Germany over the latter's justifiable effort to protect the interests of her citizens" as "almost too contemptible to merit attention"; and adds that "the Monroe Doctrine is not an egis for thieves, even tho they masquerade in the guise of volcanic republics." The Chicago *Evening Post*, too, thinks that "it seems absurd even to consider the possibility of war with Germany"; and the New York *Tribune* believes that "there is practically no possibility" of such a thing. "It is within the knowledge of this newspaper," says the New York *Times*, "that the relations between Germany and the United States are wholly amicable, and that the belief in their continuance is based upon reasons of unusual validity." The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks "there is no good reason for suspecting Germany of acting in the present instance with any ulterior motive," and the Detroit *Free Press* brands the "reckless insinuations" to the contrary as "criminal nonsense." Similar opinions are expressed by the Indianapolis *News*, the Boston *Journal*, the New York *Sun*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Columbia *State*, the Atlanta *Journal*, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and many other papers. These papers hold that while this country is bound to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, that doctrine ought not to be allowed to shield the South American republics from bill collectors. The Pittsburg *Times* says:

"A mistaken notion has grown up that the Monroe Doctrine is a condition laid down by this Government for the protection of other American governments than our own. The truth is that self-defense and nothing else is the motive of the Monroe Doctrine, and if Venezuela owes Germany a just debt there is no reason in the world why it should not be collected. Should Germany attempt to obtain lodgment on the soil of the New World, then the Monroe Doctrine would become effective, because the intent of the measure is to keep European countries from gaining an advantage of that kind on this side of the ocean. What Germany does to Venezuela from the decks of German battleships is no concern of the United States, except so far as property of American citizens is jeopardized."

It would be a fine thing for England, thinks the Springfield

Republican, if Germany and the United States should go to war. It says:

"If England, Germany, and the United States are now and are to remain the three great commercial Powers of the coming generation, then it is clear that of the three those two will receive the severest check which allow themselves to be drawn into war, while that one will profit most by war which remains at peace. Nothing could profit England more than to have Germany and the United States at war. Under the circumstances, the most cold-blooded and calculating statesmanship dictates that the United States keep its hand on the plowshare and not upon the sword. Let the two Powers that face each other across the German ocean come to blows, if they will; our business is peace."

The story of the German railroad claim in Venezuela is told as follows in the Pittsburg *Post*:

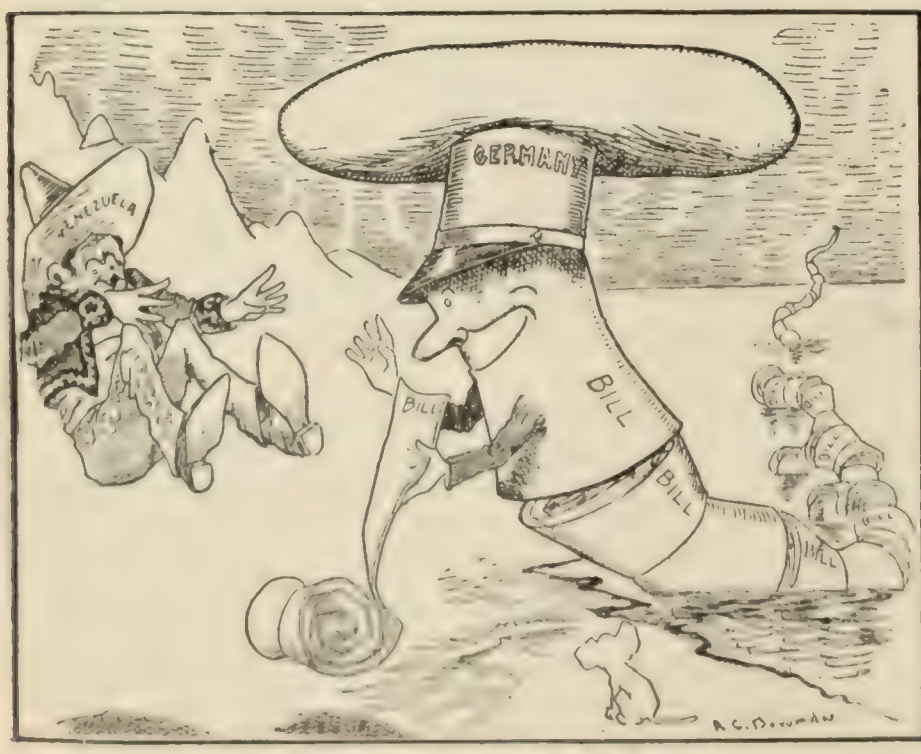
"The trouble grows out of the financing of a railroad by German capitalists and built by German contractors, not the Government, from Caracas to Valencie, a distance of 110 miles. It became a most expensive bit of railroad construction and financiering. The debt is admitted, and altho the country was plundered, it was under the forms of law, and Venezuela will have to pay. The road cost $145,000 a mile, figuring up nearly $16,000,000. It was then managed at a cost of $6,500 a mile, or $700,000 per annum, and Venezuela was called on to pay the bond interest, as all the receipts had been absorbed. The German financiers were two banks under a concession by which the Venezuelan Government guaranteed 7 per cent. interest. In 1895 these banks loaned Venezuela $10,000,000. It is alleged that the banks by various hocus-pocus processes got this loan, and Venezuela merely the shell of the oyster. The actual cost of the road fell far below the obligations incurred.

"There appears to be no doubt that Venezuela was 'done up' in a debt of many millions, but under the manipulation of acute financiers in a legal way. The equities of the German claims are preposterous. But the robberies were under the forms of law. When the whole matter comes to be looked into by impartial judges, the war menace of Germany appears to be nothing less than an effort to collect a big sum, partially fraudulent, at the cannon's mouth. Out of this, if Germany persists in her hostile purposes against the South American state, it is easy to see complications may arise in the United States. Venezuela has not the good opinion of the world, but when it comes to landing German troops on American soil to enforce a fraudulent claim, it will be very apt to arouse an intense feeling in this country. Germany is proceeding very cautiously, and with the evident purpose to avoid friction with the United States, but there is no telling what may happen when the South American side of the financial and war conflict impresses itself on the American people. We are naturally sensitive as to European force applied to American states. That is the basis of the Monroe Doctrine."

WILL A REVOLT FOLLOW THE CUBAN ELECTION?

APPREHENSION is felt by a number of American papers that the refusal of General Maso and his party to take part in the Cuban election on Tuesday of last week will be followed by an attempt to reverse the result of it by force of arms. The Masoists were the anti-American party, and withdrew from the campaign upon the ground that the American authorities in Cuba were using their influence for the election of Palma. A more potent reason, it is believed, was the probability that Maso had no chance of success anyway; but a reading of the Cuban papers seems to show that there was some basis for the Maso charge. General Wood and the other Americans in Cuba do not appear to have interfered at all in favor of either candidate, but the Cuban office-holders, according to *La Lucha*, a paper that has been pretty favorable to United States interests, used their influence and money very freely, and without rebuke from headquarters, to advance Palma's campaign. The Masoists also charged that the entire board of scrutiny, which had charge of the elections, was composed of Palma partizans, and that the authorities refused to allow the Maso party a representation on the board. An extremely small vote was cast, and many papers think this indicates trouble ahead.

"Only the strongest administration," remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "can succeed in establishing a popular government in the face of such conditions as the deliberate non-participation of a large proportion of the voters, who thereby seek to reserve the right to make trouble for the elected officers upon any and all occasions," and it thinks that "unless Maso's strength is greatly overestimated President-to-be Palma will have a difficult if not impossible task." It seems to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, too, that the Masoists may very likely express their sentiments later in "the shape of disorderly violence." "That is the regular South American practise," it says, "and it will be no more gratifying than surprising should the Cubans fail to follow it." Maso's action, thinks the Baltimore *Herald*, "resembles the sullen declaration of the small boy who will not play unless he can be captain," and it considers the action a "sign of extreme political weakness," and one that "follows closely along the prec-



VENEZUELA DISCOVERS THE REAL SEA MONSTER.
The Minneapolis Tribune

HE MAY STEP ON SOMEBODY'S TOES.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

THE KAISER'S CALL IN CARICATURE.

edents set by our other Southern neighbors, in that the opposition party is always the revolutionary party and the hustings are hedges, and the most telling arguments consist of rifle-firing." The Richmond *Dispatch*, too, regards it as "by no means certain that the election of Palma will be gracefully acquiesced in throughout the island," and the Hartford *Courant* says:

"We wish Estrada Palma a more tranquil and happier administration than we can at present hope for him. The real test of his executive ability, and of the capacity of the Cubans for orderly self-government under a written constitution, will not come until the withdrawal of the American troops from the island. There are indications that it will be a severe test when it comes. The malcontent ex-generals, professional agitators, and office-hungry demagogs are likely to make all the trouble for him they can. It is a hard fate that drags him, at his time of life, from that peaceful home in the shadow of the Ramapo hills to the palace in Havana."

TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.
To be President of Cuba.

Turning to the Cuban papers, a sharp division of opinion is apparent, altho none of them goes so far as to advocate or predict a resort to arms. *El Comercio* (Havana) says that in all the island "there is not a place but feels and thinks with Maso," but that "the Cuban sentiment has been grievously wounded by the frozen winds from the North," and it adds: "The republic of Cuba will be founded. Certainly; but it will be similar to any ayuntamiento constituted through the pressure of the boss of the town, but not with the will and cooperation of the people themselves." *La Lucha* (Havana) says:

"It is a painful spectacle and causes profound regret that by fraudulent and coercive measures certain high Cuban officials should cheat the wishes of the majority of the voters of the country by strangling the chances of their candidate, General Maso. These people do not understand that if by such devices and contemptible deception they succeed in defeating the candidate of the majority they are preparing a stormy time for Cuba, and that the republic, born branded with fraud, coercion, and violence, would be an unstable régime, without bearings, and uncertain and short-lived."

The *Union Española* (Havana) says that the election shows how things are going. Americanism has invaded the social body, and all seems to conspire that Cuba shall "fall to the depths indicated by the Monroe Doctrine." The *Republica Cubana* (Havana) terms the election day "one of shame for the Cubans." The Masoists, it says, are "the last of the Cubans," and it declares that they will keep up the fight, altho it has doubts of their success. The *Patria* (Havana), however, calls the election "an immense victory for the people," and says that if the Masoists had gone to the polls, it would have made no difference in the result. The *Discusion* (Havana) thinks, too, that the great majority of the Cuban people favor Palma, and it attributes the small vote and lack of enthusiasm to the certainty of his election. It foresees difficulties for the new government, however.

As in this country, the votes were cast for Presidential electors, not for the candidates themselves. Fifty-five Palma electors were chosen and eight Maso electors. In addition there were chosen governors and councils for the six provinces, the members of the lower house of Congress, and the electors in each province who will, jointly with the provincial councils, choose four national senators for each of the provinces. The electoral college casts its ballots February 24. The term of the President, Vice-President, and representatives is four years, and that of the senators eight.

Señor Palma says in a newspaper interview:

"The principal object of the Cuban republic should be, first of all, to secure the most friendly relations with the American people, who helped us in our hour of need. We will always bear in mind the work of the United States in helping us to obtain our independence from Spanish rule. At the same time, we should try to secure from the Washington Government all the advantages possible for our products by reasonable reductions of the import duties, especially on sugar and tobacco, as this is the only way for Cuba to escape the absolute ruin of these two industries, which are the bases of Cuba's actual wealth. Without this benefit the Cuban people will find themselves in great distress and subject to disturbances from lack of employment. Without this benefit all the sacrifices of the Cubans for their freedom will be set at naught, for in a starving condition they can not enjoy their independence. I am convinced that the people of the United States know very well that it is to their own interests that Cuba be in a prosperous condition and in a state of order and peace, and for that reason I am sure that a majority of the Americans will favor a commercial treaty between the countries advantageous both to the United States and Cuba."

The President-elect is characterized as follows by the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The new President of Cuba is 65 years old. He is a native of Bayamo, Cuba, and is a lawyer and planter. During the uprising of 1868 he was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, and was elected President in 1875. Subsequently he was detained in Spanish castles. He visited the United States for a brief period, and then went to Honduras, where he became post-

master-general. Returning to this country in 1882, he established an institute at Central Valley, Orange County, N. Y. Spain offered to restore his estates to him if he would swear allegiance, but he refused to take the oath. Upon the death of Jose Marti, Palma was elected by the Cuban revolutionary clubs as the head of the Cuban movement outside the island. While the Spanish war progressed he was the leading spirit of the Cuban Junta. The prospective President owes his success partly to General Maximo Gomez, who declined to be a candidate himself, after finding that much opposition was manifested to him because he was born in Santo Domingo. Gomez visited Palma in this country last July, and persuaded him to permit the use of his name in connection with the Presidency. The business and industrial classes were favorable to Palma, and the influence of Gomez among the men who had borne arms brought most of them into line for Palma. . . . . .

"The election of such a man as President will be conducive to friendly relations between the United States and Cuba. Palma's residence in this country, his familiarity with American politics, and his appreciation of the real sentiments of the American people toward Cuba, qualify him to make an intelligent and sagacious executive. He is neither swashbuckler nor adventurer, but a man of affairs, learned in the law, and one whose inclinations are for peace. The negotiations with this country respecting reciprocal commercial relations will require, on the part of Cuba, tact and discretion, and Palma is particularly fitted to be the spokesman for his native land."

RESENTMENT IN THE ARMY OVER THE CENSURE OF GENERAL MILES.

THE military journals seem to be more deeply stirred than the daily press by the President's rebuke of General Miles (discussed in our issue for December 28) for the latter's discussion of the Schley verdict. It appears that the Lieutenant-General was not only rebuked by the letter from Secretary Root, but was publicly criticized by the President before a roomful of visitors in the White House. According to the Washington correspondents, the President indicated that General Miles should step into an adjoining room, but the General suspected that he was being "invited to the woodshed," and made no move in that

A RETURNED CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

UNCLE SAM: "Say, Santa, can't you lose that down some heathen's chimney?" —*The Detroit Journal.*

direction, whereupon the President administered his rebuke publicly. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) says it "greatly regrets" to learn of the White House incident, and declares that the army regulations "forbid such a showing of disrespect toward even a non-commissioned officer by his superior in rank." It goes on to say:

"It is certain that military men have been left free to express at least their complimentary opinions of others, even to the extent of publishing resolutions of approval and the presentation of various tangible tokens of esteem. If a different rule is to prevail in the future, and a more severe penalty is to be imposed than the one apparently intended, it would seem that some more appropriate method might be found for making the fact known than by the open rebuke through the public press, by a civilian Secretary, of an officer of long and distinguished service who, by virtue of his position, represents the honor and dignity of the military service.

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

"I guess I'm about the only Hero left." —*Harper's Weekly.*

"By Article 898 of Regulations, punishment for light offenses is limited to the censure of the commanding officer, and a reprimand, such as has been administered to the Lieutenant-General, can only be administered on the verdict of a court-martial, as it is a distinct and well-defined punishment for specially named offenses. Even a non-commissioned officer is under the protection of Article 256, which directs officers to be cautious in reproving him in the presence or hearing of private soldiers. Is it not incumbent that at least equal consideration should be shown to the officer commanding in the presence of his military inferiors?

"There is a general misunderstanding by men not trained to the military service, and familiar with its system of checks and balances, as to the extent and limitation of the seemingly arbitrary authority of a military commander. They appear to overlook the fact that courtesy and consideration for others are the foundations of military discipline equally with justice, and that these are binding upon the highest as well as upon the lowest. That there may be no misunderstanding as to this, in the very forefront of the Regulations (Articles 2–4) these principles are declared:

"'Military authority will be exercised with firmness and justice. Punishment must conform to law, and superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive language. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline.'

"The smart of a public rebuke is very severe in the case of a military man, and the bestowal of it should be reserved as a punishment for some flagrant offense duly determined by the verdict of a court-martial. Experience may thicken the hides of men who, in order to obtain promotion through the suffrage, are obliged to run the gantlet of unlimited criticism and abuse, but God forbid that this should ever be true of military men, or that the time should ever come when they were not ready to say:

'Better to die ten thousand deaths,
Than wound my honor.'"

The Army and Navy Register (Washington) says:

"The incident of the week in service circles has been the rebuke of Lieutenant-General Miles, the text of the correspondence being published elsewhere in this issue. The event has created much comment, the consensus of opinion being decidedly in favor of General Miles, even among those who do not share that officer's view of the Schley case, the subject to which General Miles referred in the public interview. The impression prevails that the tone of the Root letter is unnecessarily severe, all out of proportion to the offense. There are even those who think the language employed is brutal, and that the publicity given the correspondence was a cruel advertisement of the President's displeasure. The attempt has been to publicly disgrace Miles, an effect which may not have been fully realized in view of the

opinion on the matter entertained by the majority of the people. . . . . .

"However much people may differ in opinion on the justice or necessity of a fierce rebuke of Miles and its publication in semi-official form, there can be no doubt on that other incident, said to have occurred at the White House, where General Miles was personally criticized by the President in the presence of other visitors. If this is so, General Miles's friends may very well find their patience exhausted. As for Miles, he is not likely to appear again in the matter; his advisers are counseling silence, an attitude which is the most discreet, regardless of the provocation for protest which General Miles may feel is eminently his."

SYNDICATES WITHIN SYNDICATES.

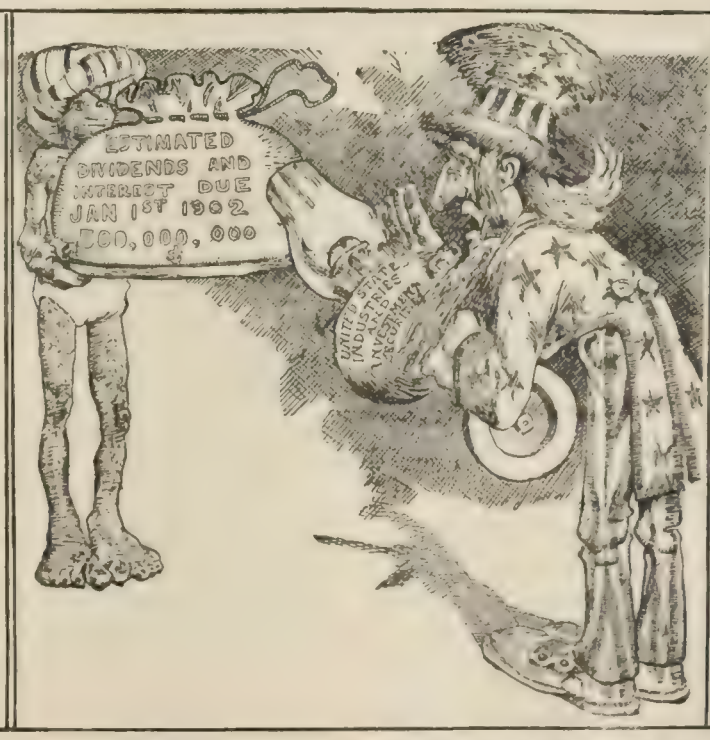
ONE feature of the "trust" movement that has received comparatively little notice from the press thus far is called to our attention in connection with an article entitled "A Glimpse of the Steel Trust's Profits" in our issue for December 7. In that article several paragraphs were quoted from the New York *Journal of Commerce* to the effect that checks aggregating $25,000,000 had been sent "to members of the underwriting syndicate of the United States Steel Corporation," and that "the profits of the syndicate are largely in excess" of this amount, and that "these profits may equal or exceed 30 per cent., or $60,000,000." A reader who says that he owns common and preferred stock in the great steel concern directs attention to the fact that the distribution referred to above was not made by the United States Steel Corporation to its shareholders, but was paid by "the syndicate which subscribed $200,000,000 to protect the stock of the United States Steel Corporation on the stock exchange," and that these profits were "realized by the syndicate in its Wall Street transactions." As to the relation of this syndicate to the larger corporation he writes:

"I understand that in the case of most, if not all, large corporations formed in the present era, inside syndicates, in the nature of a 'wheel within a wheel,' are organized for steering purposes. These organizations do excellent service in protecting the stock of the corporation on the market, and in that way serve the interests of the public who subscribe to the stock, especially those who invest when the corporation is first formed. . . . During financial disturbances the bears in Wall Street operate to reduce the prices of securities. My interests are served by the syndicate in question, in that it is known that by their protection of the stock on the street, the bears can not make an effective raid thereon. This serves to maintain the price of my investment, and to this extent even those investors who did not purchase stock until after the syndicate had been formed receive a benefit from the protective influences of that inside circle."

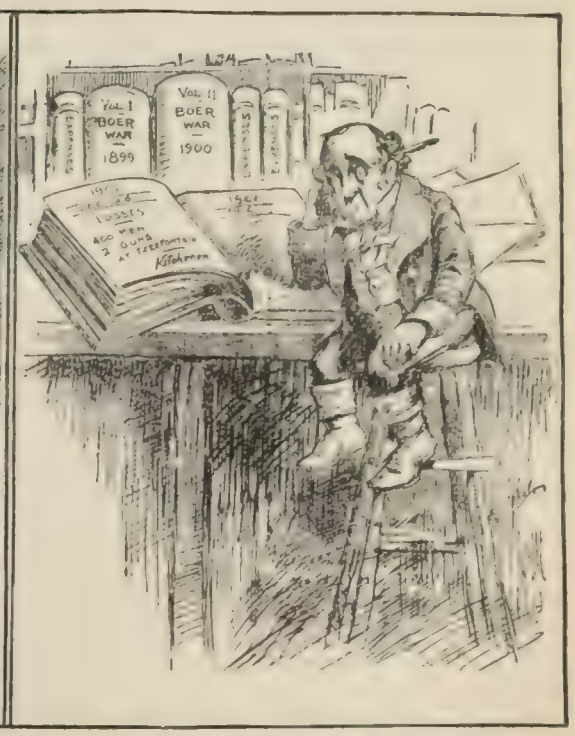
In contrast with this favorable picture of the inner circles that protect the shareholders of the great "trusts," comes an account of an inside circle of magnates of the copper trust which credits them with a purpose not so benevolent. *The United States Investor* (Boston) says that the present depressed situation in copper "is, in our opinion, the result of a deep-settled conspiracy on the part of a handful of morally irresponsible financial adventurers to levy blackmail on the whole financial and industrial world," and it declares its belief that "the two reductions in the Amalgamated dividend rate, and the several cuts in the price of metal, were all effected with malice prepense, as part of a deliberate and diabolical plan to effect the ruin of a large number of persons in order to advance the interests of a few innovators in the copper industry." The "inner circle" in this case, according to *The Investor*, formed itself into a corporation known as "The United Metals Selling Company." *The Investor* tells the story of the company as follows:

"It appears that the 'real thing' is not the Amalgamated Copper Company, but the United Metals Selling Company. As Lawson so pithily says, 'The beginning and foundation of the present "copper trust" is the United Metals Selling Company, a close corporation, controlled by the Amalgamated interests.' The long and short of the matter appears to be that the Amalgamated Copper Company was organized for the express purpose of being 'milked' by the United Metals Selling Company. We have Lawson's authority for the fact that the Standard Oil people own the United Metals Selling Company. The public were solicited to step up and subscribe to the shares of the Amalgamated Company, but no one has ever heard of the public being invited to buy the shares of the United Metals Selling Company. The last-mentioned concern is unquestionably the means by which the promoters of the copper deal get their 'rake-off.' You do not find anything said about the United Metals Selling Company in any of the stock market or corporation manuals, it would probably require considerable of an effort to find out the real nature of its business, no statement of its affairs ever appears in print, and the size of its profits is entirely conjectural. The concern, in the language of the street, is regarded as a 'cinch' for the Standard Oil millionaires. There is the best of reasons for believing that the United Metals Selling Company has been earning at an enormous rate. We have recently made some attempt to ascertain the salient features of this enterprise, and tho we have not met with anything like the success that we could desire, we are nevertheless able to present a few points which may afford a pretty good inkling of the purpose and methods of

TIME FLIES
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



ALADDIN'S LAMP WASN'T A CIRCUMSTANCE TO THIS ONE.
—*The Boston Herald.*



AND STILL NO END IN SIGHT
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

CARTOONS OF THE NEW YEAR.

the United Metals Selling Company. In the first place, the capitalization, we find by a recent list of New Jersey companies, is $5,000,000, of a par value of $100. This capitalization, we are told, was all paid in in cash. There were only a select few invited to go in, prominent among them being President Stillman, of the National City Bank, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, Leonard Lewisohn, and A. C. Burrage. Altho the entire stock was, at last accounts, practically held by about a dozen men, these six were the most influential. We are also told on good authority that the stock sells for $300 or $400 a share, tho there are very few dealings even at these figures. We know of an offer of $200 a share which was refused. The Metals Selling Company, so far as its dealings with outside companies are concerned, pursues a very conservative course; we understand that it is careful not to advance too large a percentage on the copper offered to it, tho current reports state that, so far as the Amalgamated Copper Company is concerned, it has been more lenient. In fact, as one well-informed man says, 'it is not at all reasonable to suppose that the Standard Oil coterie will "hold the bag" for the Amalgamated Copper Company, and that whichever way the game goes the Metals Selling Company is bound to win out.' And, finally, it may be added that we are informed that the United Metals Selling Company earned at least 40 per cent. last year; that is, $2,000,000 on a capitalization of $5,000,000. From all that can be learned, it would appear that the Amalgamated Company is a mere detail in the plans of the Standard Oil people in connection with the copper situation. Amalgamated stock is a football, which they kick about the market in any way that suits their speculative purposes, much as Sugar stock has always been a football for the insiders in the refining business. To-day they may be out of the stock and to-morrow they may be in. But their interests in the United Metals Selling Company are entirely of another sort. This concern is their stand-by; in it they have a 'dead sure thing.' It provides them all the means they could desire for absorbing the entire profit of the Amalgamated Company in the future, provided they see fit. This is an old scheme, and we have known it to be worked with the most extraordinary success in the past."

LAST YEAR'S LYNCHINGS, HANGINGS, SUICIDES, AND MURDERS.

A RECORD of the violent deaths of 1901 which appears in the Chicago *Tribune* affords, by comparison with previous yearly records, an opportunity to measure the moral amelioration or decadence of the American people in these respects. From such a comparison it appears that there were more lynchings last year than the year before; but fewer murders. There were 7,852 murders, but only 107 executions for murder. Suicide is steadily increasing. We quote *The Tribune's* editorial review of these matters, followed by its statistical records:

"The dark records of hanging and lynching are made up for the year 1901. The former shows a gleam of encouragement. The latter, in some respects, is distinctly discouraging. There were 118 legal executions during the year, one less than during 1900. Of those executed 71 were negroes and 47 whites, It is somewhat significant that, as compared with 1900, the number of negroes is increased 13 and the number of whites decreased 13, the figures for 1900 being negroes, 58; whites, 60. The South had 82 of the executions and the North 36, the ratio being about the same as last year, when the figures were 80 in the South and 39 in the North. The crimes which led up to these executions were as follows: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; train robbery, 1. In 1900 only five were hanged for criminal assault.

"This increase in executions for criminal assault would apparently indicate that this crime, which is falsely assigned as 'the customary crime' in the South, is coming more and more to be punished by the law instead of by the mob, but the increase of lynching for the year makes it difficult to determine this with absolute correctness.

"The lynchings for the year number 135, as compared with 115 in 1900, an increase of 20. Of these 121 occurred in the South and 14 in the North, as compared with 107 in the South and 8 in the North in 1900, an increase which is not creditable to the five Northern States, California, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, and Indiana. The number of negroes lynched in 1901 was 107, the same number as in 1900. Besides these one Indian and one Chinaman were victims. Curiously enough the principal crimes which led to these lynchings are almost the same in the two years, being 39 for murder in 1901 and 39 for murder in 1900; 19 for criminal assault in 1901 and 18 for criminal assault in 1900. The six Southern States which have the largest number of mob murders are Mississippi, 16; Louisiana, 15; Alabama, 15; Georgia, 14; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 11. Three of these States, however, show improvement, Mississippi having 4, Louisiana 5, and Georgia 2 less than last year, but Alabama has increased 7, Tennessee 5, and Texas 7. Discouraging as the figures appear, there are many causes at work in the South which promise improvement. It is not encouraging that the number of lynchings in the North should have increased as much.

"The record of deaths by violence in this country in 1901 shows quite a decrease, being 7,852, as compared with 8,275 in 1900. The latter figures were an increase of 2,050 over those of the preceding year. It is not possible, of course, to obtain accurate statistics on this point by mail and telegraph, as many cases are not reported, but they are sufficiently accurate to indicate that crime is not rapidly increasing in this country. The record of suicides, however, tells another and sadder story. In 1901, 7,245 persons "shuffled off this mortal coil," as compared with 6,755 in 1900. The steady increase in the suicide habit, largely due to the ease with which poison may be obtained, this being the most common agency employed, is shown by the following record of cases in a series of years: 1890, 2,040; 1891, 3,531; 1892, 3,860; 1893, 4,436; 1894, 4,912; 1895, 5,759; 1896, 6,530; 1897, 6,600; 1898, 5,920; 1899, 5,340; 1900, 6,755; 1901, 7,245."

Lynchings.—"The lynchings reported in 1900 showed an increase of eight over those of 1899. A still further increase must be noted this year—an increase in brutality as well as in number—the record standing 107 in 1899, 115 in 1900, and 135 in 1901. The following table showing the number of lynchings in the last seventeen years may be of value to those engaged in the study of this branch of criminology:

1885	184	1894	190
1886	138	1895	171
1887	122	1896	131
1888	142	1897	166
1889	176	1898	127
1890	127	1899	107
1891	192	1900	115
1892	235	1901	135
1893	200		

"The lynchings in the various States and Territories were as follows:

Alabama	15	New York	0
Arkansas	5	Nevada	0
California	6	North Carolina	1
Colorado	0	North Dakota	0
Connecticut	0	Ohio	0
Delaware	0	Oregon	0
Florida	7	Pennsylvania	0
Georgia	14	Rhode Island	0
Idaho	1	South Carolina	5
Illinois	0	South Dakota	0
Indiana	1	Tennessee	12
Iowa	0	Texas	11
Kansas	2	Vermont	0
Kentucky	7	Virginia	2
Louisiana	15	West Virginia	1
Maine	0	Wisconsin	0
Maryland	0	Washington	0
Massachusetts	0	Wyoming	0
Michigan	0	Arizona	1
Minnesota	0	District of Columbia	0
Mississippi	16	New Mexico	0
Missouri	0	Utah	0
Montana	4	Indian Territory	1
Nebraska	0	Oklahoma	2
New Jersey	0	Alaska	0
New Hampshire	0		

"Of these lynchings 121 occurred in the South and 14 in the North. Of the total number 107 were negroes, 26 whites, 1 Indian, and 1 Chinaman. The alleged crimes for which they were lynched were as follows: Murder, 39; criminal assault, 19; theft, 12; murderous assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 8; cattle and horse stealing, 7; complicity in murder, 6; quarrel over profit sharing, 5; arson, 4; suspected murder, 3; suspected criminal assault, 1; murder and criminal assault, 1; train wrecking, 1; alleged theft, 1; keeping a gambling-house, 1; suspected of killing cattle, 1; resisting arrest, 1; insulting a white woman, 1; burglary, 1; forcing a white boy to commit crime, 1. Besides

these, 9 were lynched because of race prejudice, 3 for unknown reasons, and there was 1 case of mistaken identity."

Hangings.—"The number of legal executions in 1901 was 118, as compared with 119 in 1900, 131 in 1899, 109 in 1898, 127 in 1897, 122 in 1896, 132 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 107 in 1892. The number of executions in the several States and Territories was as follows:

Alabama	6	New York	7
Arkansas	11	Nevada	0
California	1	North Carolina	1
Colorado	0	North Dakota	0
Connecticut	0	Ohio	2
Delaware	0	Oregon	0
Florida	6	Pennsylvania	11
Georgia	12	Rhode Island	0
Idaho	0	South Carolina	2
Illinois	1	South Dakota	0
Indiana	1	Tennesse	6
Iowa	0	Texas	5
Kansas	0	Utah	0
Kentucky	2	Vermont	0
Louisiana	9	Virginia	4
Maine	0	West Virginia	0
Maryland	4	Wisconsin	0
Massachusetts	2	Washington	4
Michigan	0	Wyoming	0
Minnesota	1	Arizona	0
Mississippi	5	District of Columbia	0
Missouri	4	New Mexico	2
Montana	1	Indian Territory	0
Nebraska	0	Oklahama	0
New Jersey	3	Alaska	2
New Hampshire	0		

"There were 82 hanged in the South and 36 in the North, of whom 71 were negroes and 47 whites. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; and train robbery, 1."

Suicides.—"Suicide continues to increase in the United States. The total number reported to *The Tribune* for the year 1901 is 7,245, as compared with 6,755 to 1900 and 5,340 in 1899. Of this total 5,850 were males and 1,395 females, which curiously shows the same proportion of nearly five males to one female for several years past. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the record standing: Physicians, 33; attorneys, 10; clergymen, 10; bankers, 6; journalists, 6; college professors, 1. The causes of self-murder were as follows:

Despondency	2,980	Domestic infelicity	541
Unknown	1,643	Liquor	439
Insanity	674	Disappointed love	283
Ill-health	618	Business loses	67

"Poison continues to be the most common agency in committing suicide; 3,106 killed themselves with poison, 2,476 by shooting, 614 by hanging, 513 by drowning, 356 by cutting their throats, 58 by jumping from roofs and windows, 55 by throwing themselves in front of locomotive engines, 27 by stabbing, 23 by fire, 11 by dynamite, and 6 by starving."

Murders.—"The total number of deaths by violence in the United States during 1901 shows a small decrease, being 7,852, as compared with 8,275 in 1900. The causes may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	4,646	Resisting arrest	134
Unknown	1,291	Highwaymen killed	70
Liquor	820	Riots	36
Jealousy	284	Self-defense	23
By highwaymen	193	Strikes	20
Insanity	174	Outrage	12
Infanticide	149		

LIQUOR JOURNALS ON SUNDAY SALOONS IN NEW YORK.

THE journals devoted to the wine, liquor, and beer interests are already calling upon Mayor-elect Low and his colleagues not to yield to the sentiment against open saloons on Sunday in New York City. *Mida's Criterion*, a liquor journal published in Chicago, declares that "the so-called reform movement of all the forces opposed to Tammany could never have dislodged that body from its seat unless they had openly joined hands with the liquor interest which wished to free itself from the toils of the tiger's blackmail," and it alleges that "an agreement was arrived at between Mayor Low, Justice Jerome, and other leaders whereby some form of relief was promised." *The Wine and Spirit Gazette* (New York) says: "Seth Low and William Travers Jerome have both before their election given distinct pledges of a modification of the present excise law in a more liberal sense as far as the sale of liquor on Sunday is concerned, and right here let it be understood that from information received since the election of Messrs. Low and Jerome, the liquor trade of the State will hold both these public officials to a strict account. It expects them to redeem their pledges." *The American Brewer* (New York) makes a threat that the reform element will lose the next election if the saloons are shut up Sundays. It says:

"Our citizens have made up their minds to the fact that they will no longer endure a *Puritanic Sunday*, but want to celebrate the Lord's day in a more continental fashion, that is, after the hours of religious service are over they want to enjoy the remainder of the Sabbath in a quiet and peaceful manner by visiting public gardens with their families, refresh themselves with harmless, stimulating beverages, and listen to the dramatic masterworks of the stage or to the sweet strains of classical music, precisely like the most religious people of Europe do.

"Our people have commenced to realize that it is degrading to the citizens of a free country to have to enjoy *on the sly* certain harmless pleasantries of life, openly permitted to the subjects of a monarch; that it is inconceivable why the enjoyment of refreshments which by mere force of habit have become to them a necessity, and are permitted during *six days* of the week, should be stamped as a misdemeanor on the seventh day; and, finally, that it is revolting to an enlightened people of the twentieth century to have the day of *rest and recreation* turned into a day of *arrest and condemnation*. The free-born Americans are getting tired of having *to buy immunity* from their inferiors for things to which free citizens have an undisputed right. They will henceforth assert that right, defying their oppressors, and when the speculative and paternal country legislators once realize that in future nothing can be gotten out of New York, they will either give in and try to keep on good terms with the people of the great city, or leave them to their fate. Should, however, the self-styled guardians of the big child 'New York' continue in their arrogant attitude, then the ruling party in the State will be held responsible for their actions; the people will rise in their just wrath against that party and its leaders and wrest the much-abused power from their hands."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NOW is the time for General Miles to begin adding to his woodpile.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

NO one, it will be observed, has been put through the mill for saying a good word for Sampson.—*The Chicago News.*

EVEN in being annexed to the mainland New York City seems to prefer underground methods.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MARCONI'S one-cent-per-word cable toll and Tom Johnson's three-cent street-car fare bear a strong family resemblance.—*The Washington Post.*

SECRETARY SHAW'S declaration that he will follow Secretary Gage's policy is probably to be taken in a Rooseveltian sense.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

EDITOR BRYAN is publishing *The Commoner* of the past year in book form. It will probably be dramatized for next season.—*The Baltimore American.*

WE think it is plain enough that the President has not only "carried out" the policy of his predecessor, but has buried it beyond resurrection.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WAIT AND SEE.—There will be little to complain of if the first year of the twenty-first century prove as prosperous as the first year of the twentieth was.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IF the wireless telegraph is fully developed over here it would give Yankee Doodle a chance to stick another feather in his cap and call it Marconi.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SECRETARY ROOT decides that "conditions of war" exist in the Philippines. However, he is too late to copyright the opinion as an original production. *The Atlanta Constitution.*

A YELLOW streak has been found by workingmen who were excavating under New York for the new tunnel. Outsiders had charitably supposed that New York's yellow streak was superficial and did not go below the surface.—*The Chicago News.*

"MY!" cried the sparrow, admiringly, "you can stay up in the air an awful long time without resting, can't you?" "Well," replied the pigeon, modestly, "I am pretty good at hovering, but I'm not in it with a South African cousin of mine called 'the dove of peace.' He's been up in the air for years."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE IN 1901.

THE most remarkable literary developments of the opening year of the new century in America have been described as "the rage for historical fiction and the exploitation of popular novels on the stage." *The Bookman*, which notes these tendencies and surveys the output of popular fiction in the English language during the past year, finds "a great many very clever and admirable stories," but "nothing particularly astonishing." It continues (January):

"Summing up the past year, however, is a matter of personal opinion. Take, for instance, Mr. Kipling's 'Kim.' There are those who think that 'Kim' is not only a great book, but one of the very greatest books of the last thirty years. There are others who think nothing of the kind. Some readers profess to find in Lucas Malet's 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady' qualities of scope and style that raise the book to a place among the great works of fiction. Mr. Gilbert Parker's 'The Right of Way' is another book which is by many deemed extraordinary. Very few people would venture to call Mr. Winston Churchill's 'The Crisis' a great novel, but several hundred thousand appreciative readers have found it excellent and entertaining. And in this manner we might go through the entire list."

In the lists of the six most popular books printed in *The Bookman* during 1901, "Alice of Old Vincennes" figures most prominently, having occurred in eight of the twelve monthly tables. "Eben Holden" and "The Crisis" came next, having been mentioned six times. "The Visits of Elizabeth" was five times mentioned; "Eleanor," "The Helmet of Navarre," "The Puppet Crown," "Graustark" and "Richard Yea-and-Nay" four times; "In the Palace of the King" and "D'ri and I" three times; and "The Right of Way," "Stringtown on the Pike," "L'Aiglon," "The Eternal City," and "Truth Dexter" twice. The following novels were only mentioned once: "Lazarre," "Kim," "Blennerhasset," "The Octopus," "Tommy and Grizel," "The Master Christian," "Tarry Thou Till I Come," "Wanted—A Matchmaker," "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters," "Quincy Adams Sawyer," "In the Name of a Woman," "Like Another Helen," and "The Turn of the Road." *The Bookman* comments:

'In these tables there are mentioned twenty-nine different books, of which nineteen are the work of American writers. Eight of the others are by English writers, while 'The Right of Way' and 'L'Aiglon' were written respectively by a Canadian and a Frenchman. Of the twenty-nine books, twenty-one are the work of men, six of women, while the authors of 'An Englishwoman's Love-Letters' and of 'Truth Dexter' have never positively been identified. Many think that Sidney McCall is a woman, while 'An Englishwoman's Love-Letters' is generally supposed to have been written by Mr. Laurence Housman. It is interesting to note that nine of these books may be classed as historical novels. Two more are of the 'Prisoner of Zenda' type, and two belong to the 'B'gosh school.' Into four of the novels some kind of a religious element is strongly introduced."

The "popular" method of classifying books is rather an unsatisfactory one, as is remarked by several of the literary critics. Many American novels that reach a very high literary standard —such as, for instance, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Circumstance," Mrs. Wharton's "Crucial Instances," and Gertrude Atherton's "The Aristocrats"—find no place in *The Bookman's* lists. The London *Academy*, in a comprehensive review of English fiction during the past year, prints not only a list of the most popular novels, but also a list of what it considers the best novels. It selects the following as being, in its opinion, the best twelve English novels of the year:

"Kim." By Rudyard Kipling.
"Sister Teresa." By George Moore.
"Our Friend the Charlatan." By George Gissing.
"The Serious Wooing." By "John Oliver Hobbes."
"The White Cottage." By "Zack."
"The History of Sir Richard Calmady." By "Lucas Malet."
"Tristram of Blent." By "Anthony Hope."
"The Column." By Charles Marriott.
"The Lost Land." By Julia M. Crottie.
"Casting of Nets." By Richard Bagot.
"The Lord of the Sea." By M. P. Shiel.
"The House with the Green Shutters." By "George Douglas."

The two greatest American novels of the year were "The Octopus," by Frank Norris, and "Sister Carrie," by Theodore Dreiser, in the judgment of *The Academy*, which also singles out for special mention Henry James's "The Sacred Fount."

American poetry has not been inadequately represented during the year, the most noteworthy effort in this field being generally regarded as Mr. William Vaughn Moody's recent book of poems. "Mr. Moody has without question the finest gift of any of the younger American poets," says Richard Le Gallienne (in the New York *Journal*); "his 'Ode in the Time of Hesitation' was a distinguished piece of work, not unworthy of Mr. William Watson. I must not forget, too," he adds, "that the year has brought us a new volume by Mr. Markham, a volume which more than sustains his reputation for noble numbers."

Edwin Markham, writing in the same paper, comments on the silence of the "veteran vassals of the Muse," and praises Mr. Stedman's "stately ode on Yale's blossoming centuries." Richard Watson Gilder's "Five Books of Song" he deems the most important contribution to recent American poetry; and he also mentions the work of John Vance Cheney, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and James Whitcomb Riley. Nor must the vigorous verse of Bliss Carman be overlooked. Mr. Markham continues:

"Other names familiar to us have come with their offerings to the Muse, Hamlin Garland with an infrequent song smelling of the furrow and the beaten road; Edith Thomas, with her aloof Hellenic notes of Earth and Arcady; Louise Chandler Moulton, with tender poems of memory and of wondering; Ernest McGaffey, with his songs of the street and the open field; Father Tabb, with his Herrick-bright lyrics in little; Horace Traubel, with his dithyrambic deliverance on the art of life; Edward Robeson Taylor, with his rubaiyat of protest against old Omar's gospel of despair; Harry Thurston Peck, with a fardel of trenchant and scholarly verse; George Santayana, with thoughtful sonnets touched with light Horatian grace; Emma Frances Dawson, with wild ballads freighted with eldritch mystery.

"Are there any marked tendencies in these overlapping and interlacing plays and labors of our poet-folk? There is a noticeable lack of epic verse; a lack also of any recent dramatic work, if we except Josephine Preston Peabody's 'Marlowe.' But a strong note of the year has been the poetic protest against war by Joaquin Miller, W. V. Moody, Edward J. Wheeler, and many others. And everywhere we see a continuance of the old sweet human themes familiar to the heart—themes of home and country and nature and love and sorrow."

Probably the most important poetical events of the year in England, as summarized by *The Academy*, were the publication of Mr. Henley's "Hawthorn and Lavender," Mr. Hardy's "Poems of the Past and Present," Mr. Yeats's "The Shadowy Waters," Mr. Meredith's "A Reading of Life," and Sir Edwin Arnold's "The Voyage of Ithobal."

In addition to the year's fruitage of fiction and poetry, there has been a large output of more serious literature in biography, criticism, and history. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"In biographical literature the year has been rich. It has witnessed the publication of Mr. Rashleigh Holt White's 'Life of Gilbert White of Selborne,' of Mr. Andrew Lang's 'The Mystery of Mary Stuart,' of Mr. Balfour's 'Life of Robert Louis Stevenson,' of 'The Letters of John Richard Green,' which through Mr. Leslie Stephens's admirable editing has the significance of a biographical work; of Mr. Fea's 'King Monmouth,' of Mr. Thompson's 'Eugene Field,' of Mr. Taunton's 'Thomas Wolsey,' of Mr. Scudder's 'James Russell Lowell,' and of more in-

teresting books, indeed, than it is possible to name in this place. We have also seen the completion this year of 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' and, alas! the death has also been recorded of Mr. George Smith, the founder and publisher of that indispensable work of reference."

To this list must be added two autobiographies of more than usual interest,—"Up from Slavery," by Booker T. Washington, and "The Making of an American," by Jacob A. Riis.

In the field of literary criticism, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck selects three books as being preeminently worthy of mention,—Mr. John Churton Collins's "Ephemera Critica," Mr. Hamilton Mabie's "William Shakespeare," and Prof. Brander Matthews's "French Dramatists." From other books of a serious nature that have appeared during the past year, *The Outlook* (New York) selects Mr. Brownell's "Victorian Prose Masters," John Fiske's "Life Everlasting," Dr. C. C. Everett's "Essays Theological and Literary," Professor Hart's "Fundamental Foundations of American Diplomacy," and Mr. Howells's "Heroines of Fiction."

THE "FOREIGN CRAZE" AND AMERICAN MUSIC.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Springfield *Republican* to protest against what he terms the "crazy European musical tendency," manifested during recent years in this country and finding expression in (1) the rage for foreign grand opera in a few large cities, (2) the reluctance to give opera in English, (3) the prevalence of foreign-born players and singers in the United States. He says:

"Surely the unmindful conduct of the American public toward the use of the mother tongue, in opera at least, merits the severest censure. Think of an American-born artist like Nordica or Sanderson refusing to sing in English, because to do so would mean loss of musical caste! And recall the recent interview of Grau in a Western paper—on his late trip to the Pacific coast—in which he is reported to say that the American public prefers an opera badly sung in Italian, French, or German to a well-sung opera in English. Can not something be done to change this state of things? An American opera, however meritorious, Grau is reported to have said, doesn't stand a ghost of a show of being staged, because the American public will not buy tickets to American productions. What promise for our musical future! Must we forever have foreign operas sung by foreigners? Is there not somewhere an American benefactor—an Andrew Carnegie—who will see that this national wrong is righted? Why should not you in *The Republican*, and Krehbiel in *The Tribune*, and Henderson in *The Times*, and Huneker and all your class measure up to your responsibility in this matter?"

The Musical Courier (New York) voiced the same sentiment not long ago in the following sarcastic paragraph:

"American singers are not able to make any money, even when they give great recitals of great and new songs, such as George Hamlin, with his Richard Strauss cycle, presented last week, and with $16 receipts, in New York City. Had it been Georgibusky Hamlinski of Gregorowitchkiville, Umbillicumunkey, Turkestan, singing in a language which no one could understand, he would have had $1,600 in the house; the name alone would have done it, and with long hair hanging over his unshampooed skull $408 more would have been taken in at the door."

Commenting on the spirit of these remarks, the Springfield *Republican* contends that it is not true that the American artist is crowded out by the foreigner. The trouble is, it says, that America is simply not ready to stand alone. It continues:

"Where are the four native Americans who could take the place of the Kneisel quartet? Where is the American Ysaye, Cesar Thomson, Gregorowitsch, Kreisler, Petschnikoff, Sarasate, Burmeister, Kubelik, Lady Halle, the American Paderewski, Gabrilowitsch, Bauer, d'Albert, Busoni, Carreno, Friedheim, Siloti, Rosenthal, Dohnanyi? Such names, and the list might run on indefinitely, show how slight the body of American achievement still is. Most of the best American players are of foreign birth or extraction, like Joseffy and Godowsky on the piano, Kneisel, Bendix, Spiering on the violin, Schroeder, Schulz, and the late Fritz Giese, on the 'cello. There are good American names, Maud Powell and Leonora Jackson among the violinists, William Mason and William H. Sherwood among the pianists. Yet none of them has attained a place in the foremost rank, and, taken together, they represent but a fraction of what is needed by this great country of 70,000,000 people. We can not dispense with the foreign artist yet a while. When we can do so, in fact, it will no longer be necessary. Germany does not find it necessary to worry about the invasion of foreign artists, nor does France. The simple fact of the case is that America is just now a vacuum, which is being filled by pressure from outside."

With regard to the more immediate question of singing in English, *The Republican* confesses to some sympathy with the viewpoint of its correspondent, and believes that the tendency in that direction is bound to become more marked as time goes on. It says:

"The real difficulty is that of translation. The better a song is in its mating of music and words, the more impossible it is to translate it adequately. Most of the available translations would be enough to make one weep, were it not for the fact that most singers are mercifully defective in enunciation. There is a crying need for real literary artists, with taste, a knowledge of music, and that sense of humor which, for some obscure reason, seems so painfully lacking in all translators, to render into sound English the great musical treasures in German and other languages, both songs and operas. Until this indispensable foundation is laid, opera in English must be unsatisfactory."

"THE FATHER OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL."

THERE are signs of a serious revival of interest in the eighteenth-century novels of Samuel Richardson. New issues of his complete works are being widely advertised both in England and in this country, and it is rumored that Mr. Austin Dobson has retired from his official duties in order that he may devote all his time to writing a biography of this novelist. A bust of Richardson, the gift of Mr. Passmore Edwards, was recently unveiled in St. Bride's Institute, London, by Mr. Anthony Hope, who paid a warm tribute to the man he honored as the "Father of the English Novel."

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, who has written a life and introduction for the newly published American edition of Richardson's works, thinks it a curious fact that the analytical novels of this English writer should enjoy a "vogue" at the present time, when "the boisterous and bloody historical romance is the predominant form of prose fiction." "Possibly," he says, "the demand for Richardson indicates the turning of the tide, for fashions in literature are as changeable and as difficult to predict as fashions in clothes. It may be that readers are becoming weary of strange oaths and technical terms of fence, and that the voice of the realist will again be heard in the land." He adds (in *The Independent*):

"There are many persons in every age who, for a variety of reasons, can not read Richardson with pleasure; but there will never be lacking the judicious lovers of great art, to whom the pages of 'Pamela' and 'Clarissa' will be a perennial delight. The greatest thing in the world may be Love, but the rarest thing in the world is Genius; and every generation contains a sufficient number of the wise who know how to appreciate it. The present revival of Richardson is not the resurrection of an obsolete curiosity; following the lead of an excellent French critic, it is the spontaneous return, on the part of those who are weary of glitter and tinsel, to a great literary genius who can teach us many important lessons in the art of true realism, and whose work abides because it is genuine."

For many years it has been rather the fashion to ridicule Rich-

ardson, both as a writer and as a man. Mr. Leslie Stephen remarks in the "Dictionary of National Biography" that Macaulay was Richardson's last enthusiast, and Horace Walpole once said that he found "Clarissa" and "Sir Charles Grandison" deplorably tedious lamentations. On the other hand, no less a critic than Mr. Augustine Birrell has declared that "there is nothing to be proud of in not being able to read 'Clarissa,' or to appreciate the genius which created Lovelace." Mr. H. Buxton Forman, a student of many interesting phases of English literature, thinks there is some truth both in the friendly and hostile criticisms of Richardson's work. Writing entertainingly in *The Fortnightly Review* (December) on "the narrowly sententious, not to say sanctimonious, tone" of Richardson's writings, and on the "overweening vanity" of the man, he comes to the conclusion that perhaps the greatest service that Richardson rendered to English letters was in focusing "the wandering rays of Henry Fielding's genius." For Fielding's first book, "The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews," was in reality a huge satire on the "sentimentality and moral-spinning" of "Pamela"; and it undoubtedly spurred Richardson on to the creation of his greater novel, "The History of Clarissa Harlowe." If we had only to thank Samuel Richardson for setting Fielding on the path which led to "Tom Jones" and "Amelia," declares Mr. Forman, we would be deeply in his debt; and, *per contra*, "had we nothing to thank Fielding for but the part he took in chastening the 'sweet moralist' on unsavory subjects, nothing but his aid in bracing Richardson to such an effort as that of writing 'Clarissa,' that alone would entitle him to the enduring gratitude of his countrymen."

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.
From a picture by Chamberlain.
Courtesy of Croscup & Sterling Co., New York.

The London *Academy* thinks that in spite of the fact that Richardson was the exponent of "a naturalism as unflinching, complete, and exact, and a sensuous pathos as beautiful and moving as any that the nineteenth century can show," he will not be appreciated by the readers of our day, disadvantaged as he is by "grotesque mannerisms and an almost infinite tedium." It continues:

"We picture the courageous attack about to be made on Richardson by the average cultured reader. That reader will choose 'Clarissa,' of course, and, braced and firm, he will commence the perusal. In the first fifty pages he will probably be beaten off with great loss. But he will return to the charge and have his reward. He will be amazed and delighted by the truth, the power, and the beauty of this new author. Occasional *longueurs* will not terrify him. He will discover Richardson to his friends, and preach it abroad that Richardson was the greatest novelist that ever lived. . . . And then, perhaps about the fiftieth letter, he will stop suddenly and meditate, like a boy in the middle of a feast of unlimited cake. The *longueurs* will seem to be more frequent, tho they are not so. The monotony, the narrow view, the appalling unity of theme, the unremitting pietism, the vast masses of triviality, will present themselves to him in a sinister and dreadful light. He will perceive that he has journeyed through one-eighth of the entire work. His fancy will conjure up an awful vision of the remaining seven-eighths. He will put the first volume down, and for some weeks will feel ashamed at his cowardice in not taking up the second. At length he will recover his good opinion of himself, and will jauntily remark, as he glances at a certain shelf, 'No! Life is too short!'"

TRIUMPHANT INDIVIDUALISM IN LITERATURE.

IN studying the tendencies of contemporary literature, eminent critics have named cosmopolitanism, new humanism, and the revival of idealism as the dominant characteristics of that realm. Brunetière and others have discussed the significance of the new "world-literature," produced not for any one nation or even race, but for certain classes of readers throughout the world. The decline of realism, the renewed interest in historical fiction, and other phenomena have been connected in some way with the spirit of the age as manifested in art and letters.

This subject is broadly discussed in the final chapter of a book entitled "Le Mouvement Littéraire Contemporain," written by the ablest of the younger French critics and professors, Georges Pelissier, whose works have been crowned by the Academy. The work is an elaborate study of the literature of the last twenty-five years. He discusses the development of the novel, the drama, of poetry, history, and criticism during this period. His thesis is that no single tendency has predominated in any one of three spheres, and that no potent, irresistible influence has molded them. There have been conflicts, failures, declines, and reversions, but neither decisive victories nor absolute defeats. There has been no unity, no overshadowing force; but literature, according to Pelissier, has been more vital, spontaneous, true, and independent than at any other previous time. It has *lived*, and its present prospects are the brightest and most alluring conceivable. The detailed demonstration is summed up in the concluding pages, from which the following is translated:

"Excepting history, which, having become objective and specialized as a science, has parted with literature proper, the literary evolution has culminated, in our time, in the triumph of individualism in all directions.

"Long restricted by an exclusive formula, the novel has regained its free diversity. Each novelist paints people and things as he sees them, without subordinating them to any theory of a school. Thus even the most doctrinaire critics would find it extremely difficult to establish a classification among the newcomers. There is, in fact, nothing in common among them save that which, by the very definition, inheres in all fiction.

"On the stage, all mechanical rules whereby plays are well made have been abolished. No conventions are permitted other than those which dramatic art as such can not do away with. A few years have sufficed to render the formula of the new theater as old as that of the ancient stage. The new theater admits every form, every *genre*, and demands nothing except originality and sincerity.

"In poetry, symbolism will pass away, no doubt, or has already passed. But what has remained is the freedom of the poet to bend his prosody to his own inspiration, to express in meter and rime the finest shades of his sensibility.

"In criticism likewise the entire audacity of the dogmatists has not prevented impressionism from prevailing over their categorical assertions. And impressionism is only another name for individualism."

Will a new school appear on the ruins of the old ones? asks Pelissier, and he answers in the negative. And, he says, we have nothing to regret. "Thanks to the classical school, the same tragedy was made for one hundred and fifty years; thanks to the Parnassians, the same Alexandrines were made for thirty years; thanks to naturalism, they wrote for twenty years the same sort of novels." A school is formed by the narrowness of

its formula, by what it has of an exclusive and oppressive character—by what it denies rather than by what it affirms. What, in truth, has been the history of the literary tendencies?

"Classicism was nothing but a return to nature. All the great classical writers rejected, with one accord, every form of art which was not a faithful reproduction of reality—and not merely such forms as lowered and debased nature, but also those which affected to exalt and refine it. When the romanticists destroyed the antiquated classicism, they too proclaimed a return to nature. Of naturalism it is enough to mention the name. Thus each of the schools has in turn fought under the same banner and with the same avowed object. Whence, then, the successive revolts and transformations? Each had its own limitations upon nature. Classicism excluded everything that did not answer to its idea of nobility and truth; naturalism reduced itself to the unpleasant and vile aspects of nature; romanticism was characterized by a curious dreaminess and exaltation of the affective faculties. There is no school without artificial and arbitrary distortion of nature. . . . . .

"For some years we have been celebrating the reappearance of idealism in literature. But there is no real antagonism between realism and idealism. Art is not truly realistic if it overlooks the ideal element in life, and it is not idealistic if it is not firmly planted on the real. The superior writers have managed to reconcile these essentials. Their superiority rested on the comprehensiveness, scope, and range of their work—too large and various to come under any narrow rule."

But what becomes of continuity of tradition, of fidelity to the past? Pelissier answers that tradition is not something fixed and immutable. At what period in a nation's literature is a tradition fully formed? A literary tradition continually undergoes modification, expansion, augmentation, revision. What is now tradition was once heresy and violence to art. After all, nothing counts in literature except individuality, originality. At times individuality degenerates into eccentricity, but even this is better than commonplace and colorless imitation. Still, heredity, national genius, and education are effectual preventives of exaggerated and bizarre individualism. The right to be oneself is not the right to be eccentric and grotesque, and literature has once for all emancipated itself from tyranny and acquired freedom and spontaneity.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHOULD LITERARY MEN GO INTO POLITICS?

THE announcement that Mr. Booth Tarkington has decided to become a candidate for the Indiana legislature has led to some interesting comment in the newspapers on the relation of literature to politics. The New York *Sun* argues that Mr. Tarkington's ambition is a most laudable one and is certainly in order, considering the fact that the manufacture of novels has lately become one of the most popular and lucrative of professions. In view of the large financial returns that Mr. Tarkington has derived from his books and plays, *The Sun* concludes that he must have "some insight into financial matters," a fact which can not fail to contribute to a successful political career. Furthermore, it requires no little hardihood for any one to oppose an aspirant who has it in his power, in the event of failure, to retaliate upon his opponent with his pen. The Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

"The 'literary fellers' are taking altogether too lively an interest in politics to permit the professional politicians to feel at all secure. Here in Chicago, for instance, we have the Hon. Ernest McGaffey, poet, holding a $5,000 a year city job, thus causing some ward politician to stand outside hungry and hurt at the public's ingratitude, and even now it is rumored that a luminous literary star—a great editor, in fact—has a desire to occupy the seat held down by the Hon. 'Billy' Mason in the United States Senate. President Roosevelt is himself a literary man, and Mr. Tarkington, in the announcement of his candidacy for membership in the Indiana legislature, frankly declares that he wishes this to be the beginning of a political career which shall land him in Congress at least.

"Mr. Dooley has, we believe, moved to New York, else we might nominate him for Congress with the full assurance that he would in the great council of the nation reflect high credit upon this city. Still, we have Mr. Ade, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Friedman, and many other literary gentlemen, to say nothing of the mute anonymous Gladstones who illumine these pages, who are fully capable of filling with credit all the great offices within the gift of the people of our city and State.

"We shall watch Mr. Tarkington with steadfast interest. If he gets himself elected, it may come to pass that Thomas Bailey Aldrich shall some day be mayor of Boston and that New York will turn from Platt to William Dean Howells for political guidance. Mr. Tarkington is undoubtedly but one of the signs presaging the breaking of a new light."

Harper's Weekly (New York) points out that there are already historians in Congress. The Senate has one in Mr. Lodge, and the House has just acquired one in Mr. James Breck Perkins, of Rochester. The British Parliament has had plenty of literary men, from Disraeli down, and has Gilbert Parker now. Only a few weeks ago Hall Caine entered the Manx "House of Keys." There is no doubt, observes the same paper, that a few contributors like "Mr. Dooley" and Mr. Tarkington would do very much "toward increasing the circulation of *The Congressional Record* and making it profitable to its publisher"!

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

OF the new books, Seton-Thompson's "Lives of the Hunted" and Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glengarry" occupy the most prominent places in the booksellers' reports for the month ending December 1. The close contest for supremacy between "The Right of Way" and "The Crisis" is as marked this month as in the preceding lists, and many of the old favorites are still holding their own in popular regard. The full lists (which we take from *The World's Work*, January) are as follows:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Crisis—Churchill.
3. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
4. The Eternal City—Caine.
5. Kim—Kipling.
6. Lazarre—Catherwood.
7. The Cavalier—Cable.
8. Cardigan—Chambers.
9. Lives of the Hunted—Seton-Thompson.
10. The Benefactress—Anon.
11. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
12. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
13. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
14. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
15. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
16. Graustark—McCutcheon.
17. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
18. Circumstance—Mitchell.
19. New Canterbury Tales—Hewlett.
20. The Portion of Labor—Wilkins.
21. The Secret Orchard—Castle.
22. Up from Slavery—Washington.
23. Warwick of the Knobs—Lloyd.
24. The Red Chancellor—Magnay.
25. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.
26. Annie Deane—Slade.
27. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
28. A Dream of Empire—Venable.
29. My Lady Peggy Goes to Town—Mathews.
30. Marietta—Crawford.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. The Right of Way—Parker.
3. The Eternal City—Caine.
4. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
5. Cardigan—Chambers.
6. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
7. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
8. The Tribulations of a Princess—Anon.
9. Lazarre—Catherwood.
10. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
11. The Cavalier—Cable.
12. Up from Slavery—Washington.
13. Kim—Kipling.
14. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
15. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
16. Graustark—McCutcheon.
17. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
18. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
19. Tristam of Blent—Hope.
20. Truth Dexter—McCall.
21. Circumstance—Mitchell.
22. Lives of the Hunted—Seton-Thompson.
23. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
24. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
25. The Individual—Shaler.
26. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
27. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
28. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.
29. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
30. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman*, are as follows:

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. Lazarre—Catherwod.
3. The Cavalier—Cable.
4. The Crisis—Churchill.
5. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
6. The Eternal City—Caine.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER AS "DU BARRY."

SOMETHING of a dramatic triumph has been won by Mrs. Leslie Carter in the new play by David Belasco now being presented at the Criterion Theater, New York. The New York *Times* goes so far as to say that this production has "relieved from the stigma of almost absolute barrenness the first half of the theatrical season of 1901-02"; and the New York *Herald* declares that Mrs. Carter has scored "an overwhelming popular success." *The Times* says further:

"The story, with just enough historical accuracy to preserve the general characteristics of its main characters and to reflect the decadency of the period in which they had their being, has no especial freshness. It is the familiar theme of a woman who in a moment of passion over a lover's slight gives her very soul to a king, then sighs for the sweet essence of a holy love, and finally carries out to the bitter end the destiny that the fates have foreshadowed for her.

"But to this theme Mr. Belasco has brought the resources of that theatric skill of which he has so often shown his mastery. He knows every device of the craft, and in this new play he has evolved situations and devised combinations of situations of extreme theatrical effectiveness. Of these, perhaps the strongest comes at the end of the fourth act, when Louis, King of France, driven almost to madness with jealous rage, orders Du Barry to reveal to him the hiding-place of Cosse-Brissac, her lover. She consents, after an interview in which she has employed all the resources of womanly wit, cajolery, affection, and defiance. But she agrees to do so only on condition that the King will spare the man's life. This Louis agrees to do, but he, on his part, demands that she publicly announce that she has but played with Brissac, in order to satisfy a whim and amuse her master.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

"In this scene Mrs. Carter excelled any of her previous efforts in the realm of emotional acting."

The enthusiasm of *The Times* and *Herald* is not shared, however, by the critics of the other papers. *The Commercial Advertiser* declares that the effect of the play is "one of occasional theatrical strength with intervals of dulness." Mrs. Carter, observes the same paper, "is a machine always in her acting, except in outbursts of rage, which ring true and strong." *The Evening Post*, while conceding that "Du Barry" is "an uncommonly elaborate, costly, picturesque, and attractive spectacle," and predicting for it a long and prosperous run, thinks the piece, as a whole, "garish and artistically empty." And Mr. William Winter says (in *The Tribune*):

"It has pleased Mr. Belasco to select, for public illustration in a drama, one of the most depraved and dissolute feminine characters that hang upon the fringes of history, that of the nameless hussy who, about a hundred and thirty years ago, was picked out of the streets of Paris, and, under the auspices of the most notorious titled blackguard of his time, wedded to a complaisant degenerate, in order that she might succeed the Pompadour as the mistress of King Louis XV. of France. This courtesan, Marie Jeanne, ennobled as the Countess Du Barry,—potent in her actual life by reason of her personal charms and flagrant debauchery, but in no otherwise notable among women,—is the heroine now embodied by Mrs. Carter, at the Criterion Theater; and a precious privilege obviously it is, in this season of sacred festival, that the community can exalt itself by gazing upon such an actress in such a part. . . . . .

MR. DAVID BELASCO.

"Mrs. Carter, as an actress, has long been known as an adept in coquetry, and on this occasion she again displayed her physical fascination; but if the lady would refrain from removing her shoes and showing her feet every five minutes during the performance she would be more successful in even this easy vein of enchantment. In serious business the method of this actress is to work herself into a state of great excitement, to weep, to vociferate, to shriek, to rant, to become hoarse with passion, to flop, and to beat upon the floor. This method has its votaries, but to judicious observers it is mere fuss and folly. The actor who loses self-control can never truly control an audience. There is, nevertheless, much merit in the performance, and the actress was often applauded and recalled. The piece contains a plentitude of needless talk, and is overweighted with scenery, costumes, people, and the accessories of spectacle. As a production 'Du Barry' is costly and ostentatious, but luxury counts for little unless it is used with judgment. 'Du Barry' will undoubtedly have a prosperous career."

NOTES.

The Bibliographer, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the collector of books, manuscripts, and autographs, is announced for publication at an early date by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Its editor will be Mr. Paul Leicester Ford.

SENATOR CLARK, of Montana, has just bought for 1,600,000 francs ($320,000) the art collection of Dr. Preyer, Capellmeister of Vienna. This collection is composed of forty works by old masters and twenty-six modern pictures of the French school of 1830, and is quite a noteworthy addition to American-owned art. Among the painters represented are Luini, Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Daubigny, and Corot.

IT is announced that the Kensington Borough Council, London, has decided to accept Lord Leighton's residence, as a gift from the sisters of the late president of the Royal Academy. The house is full of fine studies and drawings illustrating the dead master's methods. William Hogarth's home in Chiswick, which is in private hands, is also to be preserved, as a memorial of the great English satirist.

THE recent unveiling of a Heine monument in the Montmartre Cemetery, Paris, in the presence of a cosmopolitan gathering of about two thousand men and women, was a literary event of more than usual importance. The monument, which is the work of the Danish sculptor Louis Hasselriis, and was planned by Heine's Austrian admirers, takes the form of a pedestal ornamented with a lyre and surmounted by the poet's bust. Herr Constantin Noske, member of the Austrian Reichsrath and President of the Vienna Memorial Committee, opened the proceedings. He was followed by M. Gaston Deschamps and Dr. Max Nordau, both of whom delivered eloquent addresses on Heine's life and work.

THE growing popularity of Maxim Górky seems to be causing the Russian authorities a great deal of anxiety. Plays founded on his romances are enthusiastically received in the theaters of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and it is feared that his literary influence will soon become greater, and, from the governmental point of view, more harmful than that of Count Tolstoy. Having learned that the novelist, who had already been ordered to leave St. Petersburg, was about to go to Moscow, where an ovation awaited him, the authorities sent some gendarmes to an intermediate station, with orders to uncouple the coach in which Górky was traveling. His carriage, as is related in a Reuter despatch, was "attached to another engine and taken off in the direction of the Caucasus!"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HAD ALL MANKIND A COMMON ORIGIN?

THE idea that every living man is a distant cousin of every other, that is, that all the members of the human race are descended from a single pair, is very firmly rooted in popular belief. It is, however, not supported by a single anthropological observation, and is opposed by most of the facts of human development, so we are assured by Prof. W. J. McGee in his vice-presidential address at the last meeting of the American Association. Professor McGee contributes to *Science* (December 27) an abstract of his address in which he says that what he calls the "monogenetic idea" is a "postulate so simple and strong that few anthropologists take the trouble to question its validity." Yet, he goes on to say, once the question is raised, the postulate is seen to be gratuitous; in the present state of knowledge it may not be either affirmed or denied with confidence; but it "is not supported by a single observation in the domain of anthropology, and is opposed by the great body of observations on human development." Those who make the assumption that mankind had a common origin proceed to explain how the race has differentiated, deriving this explanation, however, according to Professor McGee, not as an inference from observed facts, but as a corollary drawn from the assumption. He proceeds:

"The great fact attested by all observation on human development, and susceptible of verification in every province and people, is that mankind are not differentiating in either physical or psychical aspects, but are converging, integrating, blending, unifying, both as organisms and as superorganic groups. The population of the world is steadily increasing, but the number of races is not; while the number of distinct peoples is progressively decreasing and the racial boundaries are slowly but surely melting away. This present condition is in accord with the past so far as history runs; races have not come up, tribes have not multiplied, but distinct peoples have coalesced, dialects and languages have blent into common tongues, throughout the known world—indeed, the processes of integration have been so characteristic of human progress throughout the historical period that it is now possible to announce, if not to establish, the proposition that peoples are preeminent in proportion to the complexity of their blood and culture. These salient facts of the present and of the recorded past fall naturally into a generalization of integral or convergent development, which in turn points toward a hypothesis of polygenesis."

It is asserted by Dr. McGee that when we study a race or congeries of tribes similar in physical features (the American Indians, for instance) their history is found to be one of coalescence, through the growth of stronger groups and the assimilation or elimination of weaker, through the interchange of industrial products and processes, through intermarriage, the giving and taking of linguistic elements, and the interchange of custom, faith, ceremony, law, and other factors of culture. This process may be slow, but it is always present, according to Dr. McGee. We see it even more conspicuously in African tribes, from the pigmy Akka to the gigantic Zulu, while not a single satisfactory indication of differentiation or increasing distinctiveness has ever been detected; so that here, too, the lines of development when traced backward are found to diverge toward different origins rather than to converge toward a common origin. The writer concludes:

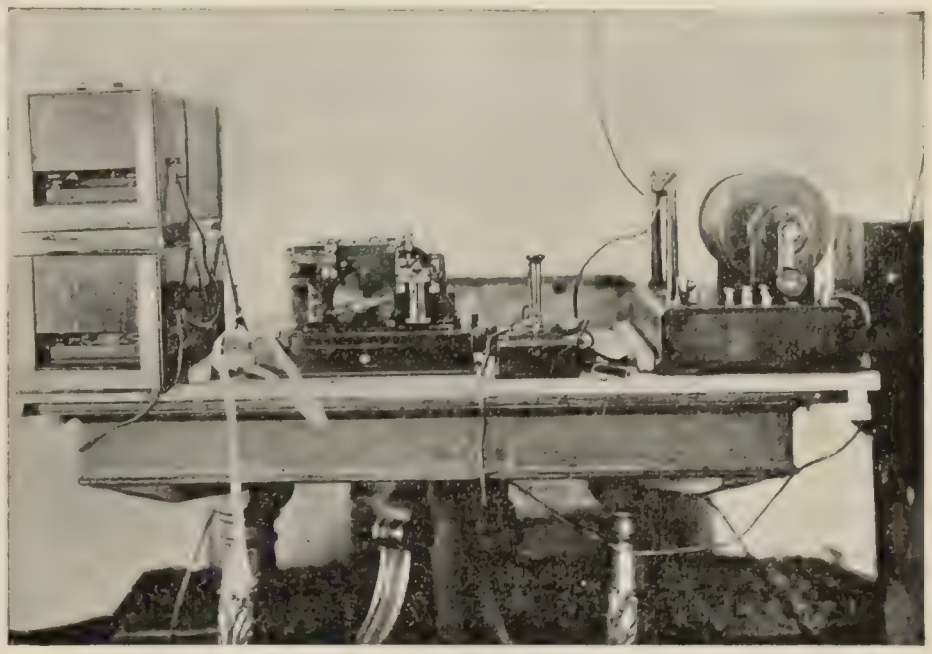
"And what is true of America and Africa is more or less conspicuously true of other continents and other peoples; everywhere the developmental lines converge forward and diverge backward, just as the lines of biotic development diverge forward and converge backward. How this discrepancy is to be removed is a question whose importance increases with every advance in the science of anthropology.

"It seems not too much to say that the leading question before the anthropologist of to-day is that relating to the trend of human development and its bearing on the alternatives of monogenesis and polygenesis; for it is easy to see that most of the other questions are affected by this primary one. The definition of race, the discussion of human antiquity and various civil problems of the day are all involved; and while it is too much to hope for general agreement concerning the fundamental question at any early day, it is none the less desirable to note the trend of multiplying facts and observe their steady set toward the inductive hypothesis of polygenesis rather than toward the deductive assumption of monogenesis."

STILL DISCUSSING MARCONI.

THE experiments of Signor Marconi are still *in statu quo*, his new location not yet being occupied. The comments of the technical press continue to be cautious and their enthusiasm is conditional. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (December 21):

"The details reported up to the present time are altogether too meager to enable any reliable conclusions to be drawn as to this alleged transmission across the Atlantic Ocean. It would seem



STANDARD MARCONI APPARATUS.

Permission of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, New York.

that only triple successions of dots corresponding to the letter S in the Morse alphabet have been reproduced at the receiving-instrument. In view of the well-known possibilities of disturbance from purely local atmospheric phenomena, it is only reasonable to look for the actual exclusive transmission of words by wireless transatlantic signaling before reliance can be fully placed on all the statements thus far made.

"The maximum distance over which readable wireless signals have been hitherto transmitted seems to have been between St. Catharines, on the Isle of Wight, and the Lizard, Cornwall, a distance of 186 miles. The sudden increase in distance to 2,100 miles represents more than a tenfold increase of radius, which we should expect to be overstepped more gradually. Sooner or later, however, it is reasonable to expect that wireless messages will be transmitted over transatlantic distances. As to whether such distances can be bridged by Hertzian waves in a sufficiently definite and reliable way to enable commercial messages to be exchanged is a much more difficult question to answer."

It is pointed out by *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, December 21) that there may have been error on the part of the observers, or, if not, the observed "dots" may not have come from England at all, but from some other source. It says:

"As to the likelihood of error in observation, there is always such a possibility (altho in this case hardly a probability) so long as human beings are fallible. Concerning the chance that the signals may have come from some unknown cause, there is the possibility, as Professor Freeman points out . . . that atmospheric conditions may have caused the receiving-apparatus to 'dot.' Again, it will be recalled, as an interesting coincidence,

if nothing more, that just about a year ago Tesla, who has long experimented along the line of wireless transmission, announced that he had observed electrical actions in his apparatus which appeared inexplicable. In somewhat mystical language Tesla attributed the phenomena to extramundane causes, and spoke of them as a 'message' reading 'One—two—three.' The similarity between this signal, if such it may be termed, and Marconi's three dots is certainly striking."

From *The Scientific American* (December 28) we learn that English physicists are particularly skeptical regarding the Newfoundland experiments. It says:

"Sylvanus P. Thompson, altho accepting Marconi's statements, leaves us to infer that success would not have been so easily attained if the letter 'V' had been transmitted instead of 'S.' Professor Dewar, if he has been correctly quoted, does not believe that the possibility of transmitting signals across the Atlantic has as yet been adequately demonstrated. On the other hand, Mr. Edison accepts the report as authentic, and Professor Bell has cabled his congratulations and has offered his place on the coast of Nova Scotia as a place for future experiments."

The writer quoted believes that Marconi's abandonment of his Newfoundland station was premature. He says:

"It seems extremely doubtful whether the Anglo-American Cable Company could have enjoined him from continuing his experiments. Of course, very much depends upon the nature of the contract entered into between the company and the Government of Newfoundland, but it is a well-accepted principle of the patent law that an inventor is entitled to make use of a patented device, provided it is for purposes of experiment only. Had Marconi perfected his system to such an extent as to place it upon a commercial basis, the conditions would have been far otherwise; but certainly for purposes of experiment it seems as if it would have been a difficult matter to have induced a court of equity to grant an injunction which would prevent his carrying on experiments which are being watched with such intense interest from the four corners of the earth. The Anglo-American Company does not claim to control any patents covering the mechanism employed by Mr. Marconi. So long as he does not land a cable on the coast of Newfoundland, it is a grave question whether it would be possible for them to prevent him from setting up an instrument in which the vibratory impulses are received through the medium of the air."

The following particulars regarding the scene of the experiments are furnished by *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"This is not the first time that the island of Newfoundland has formed a center of interest from such a cause, for it was there, in 1858, that the earliest word came in over the transatlantic cable. The condition of distance ruled it thus in the one case as in the other, for this triangular island forms virtually the elbow of the continent, stretching out farthest of any point in the temperate zone toward the European shore. On the outer side of Newfoundland is a peninsula which juts from the island as that does from the Canadian coast, and on the extreme eastern reach of this peninsula of Avalon rise the two tall rugged promontories which guard the harbor of St. Johns. It was from Signal Hill—520 feet high—which stands as the northern post of the harbor gate, that Marconi flew his kite."

Effectiveness of Double Sashes.—An experimental study of the amount of heat that is transmitted respectively by single and double window-sashes has just been made by Prof. H. Schoentjes, of the University of Gand, whose results are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 30). It is possible, of course, to calculate these amounts theoretically; but the investigator wished to measure them directly, and he did so by an ingenious electric method. He concludes that for a single thickness of glass, the coefficient of transmission (proportional to the heat that passes per hour for a given difference of temperature) increases as this difference increases. When the glass is wet on the outside, the coefficient is considerably larger and it is more than doubled when there are wind and rain outside. For double sashes the coefficient is reduced nearly to one-half. Says the writer:

"The effectiveness of double sashes is, then, considerable, as is well known; but it is not a matter of indifference whether we adopt a great or a small distance between the panes. Experiment shows that above the distance of 27 millimeters [about one inch] the coefficient diminishes as the distance increases, and that it reaches a minimum for a distance between 67 and 117 millimeters [between 2½ and 4½ inches]. For greater distances it increases very slightly. . . . The practical rule that results from these conditions is that the distance of the panes ought to be at least 8 centimeters [3 inches] to give to the double sash its full effect. . . . A double sash of this description allows about 2.2 times less heat to pass than a single pane, all other things being equal; if the distance is only 2 to 3 centimeters [about an inch] the transmission is only 1.6 times less than with the single sash."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STUDY OF THE EYES OF ANIMALS.

THE most exhaustive investigation of the eyes of animals that has ever been undertaken is that of Dr. Lindsay Johnson. His full results, which have been obtained with the ophthalmoscope and have led the investigator into all sorts of adventures, have not yet been published, but part of them have just appeared in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Among his conclusions is this, that some diseases of the human eye are merely reversions to an ancestral type, since he finds them to be normal conditions in certain animals. *Nature*, which reviews his paper (December 12), tells us that his subjects included both a live lion and a live whale, and that he visited, mirror in hand, "not only the zoological gardens of many countries, but also the native haunts of many wild creatures." Says the reviewer:

"The general result of Dr. Johnson's observations is to show the existence among mammalia of very wide differences in two respects: first, as regards the vascular supply of the optic nerve and retina; secondly, as regards the presence, coloration, and pigmentation of the tapetum [the characteristic layer that causes the cat's eyes to shine by reflected light].

"With regard to the first of these, it may be said that the general type presented by the human eye, that is, the presence of a central artery and vein of the retina, finding entrance and exit among the fibers of the optic nerve, and constituting a practically closed and complete retinal circulation, is more or less preserved in monkeys, lemurs, the carnivora, some of the ungulata, some of the rodentia, and some marsupialia, but is either absent or concealed by tapetum in the Australian fruit-bat, the Indian rhinoceros, Burchell's zebra, the American tapir, the African elephant, the Canadian beaver, the chinchilla, the guinea-pig, the Central American agouti, the Brazilian porcupine, the hairy armadillo, the wombat, the squirrel-like phalanger, and the echidna; while among these latter animals there are great differences in the blood-supply of the optic disc itself, which in some of them, as in the Indian rhinoceros and the hairy armadillo, is of a dead white like the whiteness of atrophy in the human subject; while in others, as the zebra, it is abundantly vascular, and is surrounded by a radiation of small vessels extending a short distance from its periphery. In many animals the optic disc is deeply excavated up to its margins, and resembles that of chronic glaucoma [blindness due to opacity of the vitreous humor] in the human subject, a state of which the best examples are furnished by the seal, the serval, and the red and white flying-squirrel. . . . . .

"The coloration of the tapetum varies greatly in different animals; and Dr. Johnson calls particular attention to his drawing of the eye of Monteiro's galago [squirrel-lemur] in which the general yellow of the central part of the fundus is surrounded by a zone of pigmentation precisely resembling what is called 'pigmentary retinitis' in the human subject. Dr. Johnson inclines to the belief that the affection so described is not really a disease, but rather a reversion to a type of structure which is the rule in night-seeing animals."

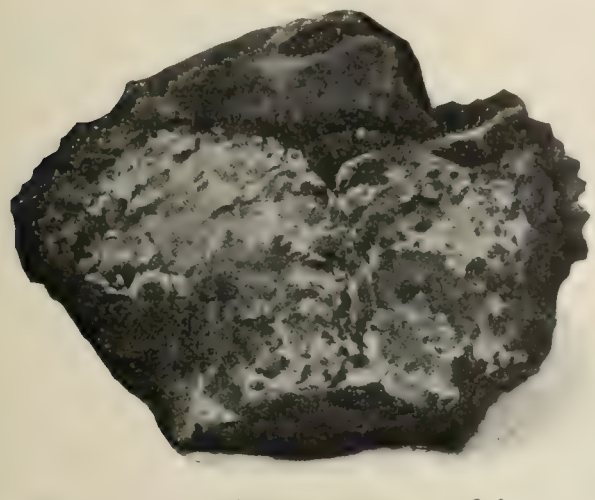
While admiring Dr. Johnson's perseverance and the beauty of

his drawings, the reviewer remarks that judgment must be suspended with regard to the value of his work, for his drawings, notwithstanding their great merit, are as yet mere personal records, liable, it may be, to some disturbing personal influence. He concludes:

"It is much to be regretted that photography has not been made available for taking pictures of the eye-ground from which this element of uncertainty would be removed. Even if this were done, it would still be necessary to determine, by more extended portraiture, whether the conditions described are normal ones or subject to variation in individuals."

FALSE METEORITES.

METEORITES, it appears, are not exempt from the great natural law that "all things are not what they seem." Mankind seems to be especially prone to believe that a bit of stone or iron that looks in any way odd must have originated in the spaces outside our earth. Hence, we are told by M. Stanislas Meunier, of the Paris Museum of Natural History, that establishment possesses a large collection of pseudo-meteorites that have been given to it from time to time, often by men of eminence in science. M. Meunier writes in an interesting way about some of these in *La Nature* (Paris, December 14). He says:



FURNACE SLAG FOUND AUGUST 4, 1876, BY A WORKMAN WHO BELIEVED THAT HE SAW IT FALL THIRTY FEET FROM HIM, ON THE ORLEANS ROAD AT BAGUEUX.

"For a number of years past a taste for meteorites has been spreading and numerous scientific men have devoted themselves to the collection of these sidereal masses. At the same time some persons, more clever than scrupulous, have endeavored to play on the good faith of too credulous clients by making them accept as meteorites specimens of purely terrestrial origin. . . . . .

"Recently there occurred a case that deserves to be saved from oblivion—the manufacture of meteorites that was undertaken by some inhabitants of the island of Corsica. They selected in their mountains great blocks, weighing ten kilograms or so [20 pounds] each, of the common rocks known as ophites and serpentines, and which have certain resemblances to meteoric stone, altho not sufficient to deceive an expert. To these blocks they gave the desired form with tools and then they covered them with a 'black crust.'"

To obtain this black crust, which is a very distinctive sign of meteorites, the writer goes on to say, the Corsicans covered their stones with melted sulfur with which lampblack had been mixed. Professor Meunier, however, recognized the deception at first sight. Several of the blocks were thus prepared and offered to an amateur collector with a detailed account of the circumstances of the fall. The arrest and conviction of the guilty parties followed. Professor Meunier continues:

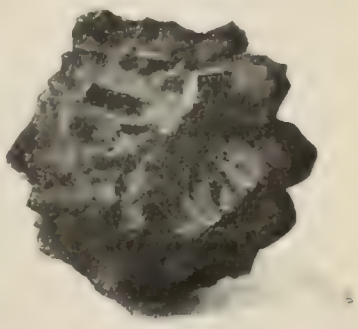
"But besides these swindlers there are a host of the most honest persons in the world who take for meteorites all sorts of objects having no community of origin with them. This is so true that collectors ought to be on their guard against mistakes which may be a serious matter for them and which have been serious in more than one case in the past. One of the clearest examples of this kind was furnished by the so-called 'meteorite of Igast,' which was only recently removed from a collection of which it was regarded as one of the most interesting specimens. Igast is a small town in Livonia, where, on May 17, 1855, a fall of meteorites is believed to have taken place. Numerous and trustworthy witnesses who had no interest in telling untruths about the matter gave a circumstantial account of the phenomenon, and produced a stone which, according to them, had fallen before their very eyes, had cut off the branch of a tree, and had made a hole in the earth. A learned professor of the University of Dorpat, M. Grewinck, collected the fragments, analyzed them, distributed them among various museums, and was convinced of their cosmic origin. Nevertheless, in a recent investigation it has become certain that they are pieces of a kind of artificial scoria such as is formed in factory furnaces.

SPHEROIDAL MASS OF CAST IRON MADE BY NEGROES, AND SUPPOSED BY THE EXPLORER SCHWEINFURTH TO BE A METEORITE.

"I make no attempt to explain the illusion of the alleged witnesses of the fall, but I am certain that they were sincere. . . . In fact, not once, but twenty times—a hundred times—we have received at the Museum of Natural History news of stones fallen from the sky, which were found to be manifestly of terrestrial origin. Their owners, who often set great store by them and who, more than once, I must confess, carried them away without being convinced by our arguments, have belonged to all classes of society, and among them have been persons of good education and even some with habits of observation."

In explanation of the illusions regarding these stones, the writer says:

"A meteor crosses the heavens, explodes, and throws the beholder into astonishment often mingled with fear. He looks about him, and if his attention is attracted by some substance that looks different from the ordinary stones about it, he easily persuades himself that it has really been part of the meteor. Most of these false meteorites are nodules of iron pyrites; but pyrite shares the privilege of being taken from meteorites, with various other substances. Most of these are factory slags of various kinds. The collection in the Paris Museum includes all sorts of vitreous substances. Many ferruginous substances also figure as pseudo-meteorites, sometimes pieces or fragments of different minerals, sometimes bits of metal iron. Among the latter some few are natural, like the Greenland irons, which were long believed to be meteoritic. The majority, however, are industrial products, which date from some past age. The most curious of these is a cast-iron ball made by negroes, which weighs 1,250 grams [2¾ pounds] and derives its chief interest from the fact that it was collected as a meteorite in 1888 by the celebrated traveler Schweinfurth, on the Lybian desert, near Fayum."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



NODULE OF PYRITES, SUCH AS IS OFTEN TAKEN FOR A METEORITE.

Effects of Music on Horses.—Horses are, of all animals, the most susceptible to the influence of music, we are told by M. Adolphe Guénon, who has just published a book on "The Influence of Music on Animals." "His experiments," says *The National Druggist* (December), "were conducted personally, the flute being the instrument used, and the horses experimented

on were those of the regiment of cavalry to which he was attached. He states that the number found by him wholly indifferent to music was surprisingly low, not more than one in five (20 per cent.). The following excerpt from his work is most interesting:

"Those under the influence are visibly impressed, demonstrating their feelings by an attitude of attention, maintained throughout the entire performance. They swelled their chests, carried their heads higher, the ears flung forward and kept fixed in the direction of the sound. The line of the back was raised, and the tail carried as tho the animal was moving instead of standing still. Some of them kept eyes upon the instrument from which the sounds emanated, as long as it was being played, while others stood immovable in front of their racks, as tho lost in contemplation, the fixedness of their ears showing that the animal did not desire to lose a single note of the pleasing sounds and that his whole attention is concentrated in the organs of hearing—a fact that should be compared with that 'contemplation by hearing' spoken of by Proudhon. We might say without exaggeration that these animals are charmed. It is easy to see that they are profoundly affected, and that the music moves them. The sensation is evidently not disagreeable, since they manifest neither inquietude nor impatience.' Right here is the most curious feature about the matter—the emotion that they feel, whatever it is, reacts powerfully on the bladder or intestines, or both."

ARE COLDS "CATCHING"?

WE all speak of "catching" cold, and the belief that an ordinary cold is "caught" in the same sense as an infectious disease and in no other way seems to be gaining ground among medical men. Dr. H. Willoughby Gardner writes in *The Lancet* (December 14):

"Colds are almost unknown in the Arctic circle, not on account of the action of the continuous cold, but because the greater part of that region is uninhabited. When Sir William Conway and his men were exploring Spitzbergen, tho they were exposed to great privations and were almost constantly wet through, they never caught a cold, but directly they came down to Andrée's settlement on the coast, where some forty men were living in almost constant intercourse with the mainland, they all developed violent colds. Nansen and his men never caught a cold during all the three years of his voyage, notwithstanding the utmost exposure, but directly they reached civilization on the coast of Norway, tho still within the Arctic circle, they all suffered badly from colds. The weather is not always keen and bracing in the Arctic regions; during the summer time in Franz Josef Land, at any rate, it is exceedingly damp, and raw mist-laden east winds prevail; yet the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition never caught a cold there, tho all but two of them did so directly they reached civilization. More noteworthy still were Conway's experiences in the Himalayas. While amongst the mountains he and his men, notwithstanding great exposure, never caught colds; nor did they even when they visited the small remote native villages; but once they came down to a village where there was a small European settlement in communication with the outer world, and there they all took bad colds. Nor is it only the Arctic regions and amongst high mountains that colds are absent; the same immunity from them is noticeable during long sea-voyages and when camping out in the desert; and, still more unexpectedly, in the best open-air sanatoriums, such as Nordrach, where the ventilation is practically perfect, it is found that the patients do not catch cold. There is, I believe, plenty of other evidence to show that there are places remote from ordinary human life where colds can not be caught whatever the exposure; probably many of your readers can bring forward instances.

"On the other hand, that ordinary colds are in the highest degree infectious is now becoming a matter of common knowledge, and any medical man if he goes about with open eyes can collect evidence for himself. I have watched a cold pass from house to house and have even traced it from one village to another, and have listened, not without some amusement, while the different sufferers from it have explained to me just how they caught it—ascribing it to some open window, change of garment, or other fancied imprudence. I know houses where all the members of the household, including visitors and children, are constantly catching colds, and they are not the airy or even the draughty houses, but stuffy, grimy, badly ventilated, and dark ones. No doubt it is possible to have an inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, as of the conjunctiva, from some simple irritant, but such an event is rare, whereas the ordinary infectious cold is by far the commonest of all diseases. Surely, therefore, it is important that its infectiousness should be frankly recognized."

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET—A HYGIENIC VIEW.

THE truths of science are not often expressed in verse, and this fact serves to emphasize the few instances where rime has been employed to convey fact. The following parody on "The Old Oaken Bucket," which is not only amusing, but contains some valuable points in sanitation, is by Dr. J. C. Bayles, formerly president of the New York City health board, and was read by him at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine. We quote it from the columns of *Engineering News*, which says that the sanitary science conveyed in the verses may seem elementary indeed to our readers, yet it needs but the slightest knowledge of conditions about the average farmhouse and country village to realize that millions of people are living amid just such unhealthful surroundings in entire ignorance that they have anything to do with causing disease and death." The parody is as follows:

With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood,
  Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained.
The malarious farm, the wet fungus-grown wildwood,
  The chills then contracted that since have remained;
The scum-covered duck-pond, the pig-sty close by it,
  The ditch where the sour-smelling house drainage fell,
The damp, shaded dwelling, the foul barnyard nigh it—
  But worse than all else was that terrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the mold-crusted bucket,
  The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well.

Just think of it! Moss on the vessel that lifted
  The water I drank in the days called to mind;
Ere I knew what professors and scientists gifted
  In the waters of wells by analysis find;
The rotting wood fiber, the oxid of iron,
  The algæ, the frog of unusual size,
The water, impure as the verses of Byron,
  Are things I remember with tears in my eyes.

And to tell the sad truth—tho I shudder to think of it—
  I considered that water uncommonly dear,
And often at noon, when I went there to drink it,
  I enjoyed it as much as I now enjoy beer.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were grimy,
  And quick to the mud-covered bottom it fell,
Then reeking with nitrates and nitrites, and slimy
  With matter organic it rose from the well.

Oh, had I but realized in time to avoid them—
  The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draft—
I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them—
  With potassic permanganate ere I had quaffed.
Or perchance I'd have boiled it, and afterward strained it
  Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined;
Or, after distilling, condensed, and regained it
  In potable form, with its filth left behind.

How little I knew of the enteric fever
  Which lurked in the water I ventured to drink,
But since I've become a devoted believer
  In the teachings of science, I shudder to think.
And now, far removed from the scenes I'm describing,
  The story of warning to others I tell,
As memory reverts to my youthful imbibing
  And I gag at the thought of that horrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the fungus-grown bucket—
  In fact, the slop bucket—that hung in the well.

THE late Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, provided a fund out of which should be paid prizes to persons who are adjudged most eminent in various branches of science or in the cause of peace. The Peace prize for 1901, value 150,000 kronen, was divided equally between M. Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross Society, and M. Frederic Passy. Other prizes of the value of 200,000 kronen respectively were rewarded to Dr. Emil Behring of Halle for medicine, on account of his work as regards diphtheria; to Prof. Jakobus van't Hoff, of Berlin, for chemistry, well known for his researches into the process of solution; and to Prof. Wilhelm Roentgen, of Munich, for physics.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

IT has been said that prosperity is bad for religion, and the experience of the past year would seem to indicate that the saying is a true one. "With money making by the millions," observes the Boston *Evening Transcript* (December 28), "and given away by its makers by the millions, religion has suffered acutely, when compared either with some previous years or with interests without the churches." All of the three larger Baptist benevolent societies report a decline in financial income, and are compelled to look even more carefully than ever to new responsibilities. The Congregationalists can make no better report. The Episcopal missionary board faces a deficit of $80,000, and the Lutherans have had to contract their work. The Presbyterian outlook, on the other hand, is more encouraging, and the Roman Catholics have lived up to their previous annual record of religious extension. Of Methodist activity *The Transcript* says:

"The singular exception to the rule that religious progress seems hardest in financially prosperous years are Methodists North and South. The raising of $15,000,000 by the former and $1,500,000 by the latter, a total of $16,500,000, is the most gigantic thing of its kind any religious body, Protestant or Catholic, ever achieved. It is true that the raising of it has injured some other Methodist interests, notably the income of the Missionary Society, but allowing for the falling-off in that direction, and allowing also for some loss in other Methodist benevolences, it remains that Methodists have defied conditions, and, out of a body of communicants far less well-to-do than any others, have distanced all records at money raising. And to their credit, it would be unjust not to add, they have employed methods that are, in the main, unexceptionable, and they have raised the large sum in such manner as leaves Methodism in better mood for further giving than it ever was in before. Furthermore, the spiritual advantage to the denomination is already considerable in membership accessions, and indications point to even larger growth."

The following table is given, showing the income during 1901 of the six principal Protestant bodies. "The figures show," says *The Transcript*, "either that there has been a falling-off of income or that barely old figures have been maintained":

Baptist	$12,575,000
Congregational	7,350,000
Episcopal	14,856,000
Lutheran	8,100,000
Methodist	18,951,000
Presbyterian	16,338,000

The lack of more generous contributions for religious work does not seem to have been accompanied by a decline in church attendance. On the contrary, such attendance is reported quite up to the average and the proportion of men steadily increases. Evangelistic work, however, has made an unsatisfactory showing. *The Transcript* declares:

"The year 1901 being the opening of a new century, several interdenominational efforts were put forth for large accessions to the churches. Professional evangelists, who have been going through a period of hard times during the last half-dozen years, swarmed out in vast numbers. Great spiritual revivals were planned, some of them with very ambitious names. The simultaneous missions of London and the English provinces were studied and patterned after. Enthusiasts spent thousands of dollars in literature. But the revival refused to come. In not one principal city was there anything like a spiritual awakening such as has often come in the same cities in previous years. Even Philadelphia was not aroused as it had been. The evangelists found nothing to do, and they are at present as employmentless as walking delegates since the recent appointment of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation. Accessions to church-membership averaged well during the year, but spiritual awakening of the sort sought there was none. And there are now few signs of any this winter. Evangelists have recently held a meeting, and have, for the sixth or seventh annual time, voted it necessary to find other employment pending further developments."

One of the most striking features in the religious work of 1901 was the advance of Protestant missionary effort in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. There have also been some interesting ecclesiastical tendencies, of which *The Transcript* says:

"Among all religious bodies there is marked effort to give greater dignity to public worship. So well defined is this that Episcopalians, Lutherans, Moravians, and others with liturgies are fast losing their distinctiveness. Vested choirs have increased rapidly in number among Methodists and Lutherans. Churches built new have been far more ecclesiastical in architecture without and within than formerly. The week of prayer in January is giving way to observance of Holy Week. Easter is observed everywhere, and many churches keep Lent that never kept it before. Daily noon-hour services in business quarters, sometimes in halls, but oftener in down-town churches, are increasing in all cities. At the same time the advanced people have received during the year a distinct setback. This was shown most emphatically in the Episcopal convention in San Francisco in October. There the so-called 'Catholic' party cut practically no figure at all, and in many dioceses once strong, 'Catholics' are now either weak or have almost disappeared."

IS SOCIALISM ANTICHRISTIAN?

THE Pope's encyclical on Socialism last year, taken in conjunction with the increasing importance of the Social Democratic Party as a political factor in Germany and the prominent part played by the Socialists in the anticlerical legislation of France, gives constant interest to the whole question involved in the relation of Socialism to Christianity. In spite of the comparative weakness of the Socialist movement in this country, there are signs that this subject is deemed not unimportant even in the United States. Archbishop Corrigan's recent sermons against Socialism, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, have been widely quoted and approved in the Roman Catholic press. The Archbishop took the ground that Socialism is fundamentally antichristian, and that its progress is fraught with danger to the Roman Catholic Church. "There is not a single leader among the Socialists who is a Christian," he said; "they are either agnostics or antichristian. Their maxim is not Christian. It simply tends to the development of material prosperity. Religion is left out of the Socialistic creed altogether." Against these sweeping statements a protest has been entered by Father McGrady, a Socialist priest of Bellevue, Ky., who, in the course of a "reply" to the Archbishop's attack, printed in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, declares:

"The Archbishop says that Socialism is antichristian in its spirit, and that the great leaders of Socialism are antichristian. To this it can be replied that the great leaders of science to-day are antichristian, but that does not make science antichristian. St. John Chrysostom, St. Ambrose, St. Basil, St. Gregory the Great, first Pope of the name; in fact, all the early fathers, together with Baron von Ketteler, Archbishop of Mamerce, denounced the right of private capital, and I presume that His Grace of New York would not call these heroes of the church antichristian.

"Under Socialism religion will conquer the globe, education will expand, and science will dazzle the world with its glittering sheen."

The Rev. R. Heber Newton writes a lengthy letter to the New York *Times* (December 22) to sustain the same conclusion, contending that Socialism, in its broad lines, "aspires to a higher ethical order, a more truly spiritual order, a more essentially religious order." He continues:

"As for the leaders of Socialism being nearly all rationalists

and atheists, let it be confessed sadly that too many of them are such. But it may be much pondered by ecclesiastics whether the attitude of the Christian Church, as exemplified in the sermon of Archbishop Corrigan, is not largely responsible for the infidelity of Socialistic leaders. Surely, however, hosts of Socialists are not infidels or atheists. Does the Archbishop know nothing of Christian Socialism, even within the bosom of the Catholic Church?

"If certain whispers which have come to my ears be correct, this sermon of the Archbishop is the sign of a preconcerted movement within the Catholic Church in our country against Socialism. For one, I trust devoutly that this is not the case. A stanch Protestant myself, I should grieve deeply to see the great Church of Rome arraying itself in a hostile attitude toward a movement having such moral ideals. In this case there will most likely be a great increase of 'rationalists and atheists.'

"For one, I am certain of the ultimate victory of the Socialistic ideal, in some nobler form of our industrial order—which may be very far from the Socialists' dream of the future state—just because I believe that the moral law is the heart of the universe. that the power back of evolution is a power making for righteousness, that when God's will is done upon the earth it will do away with needless poverty and its sufferings and temptations. Therefore, for one, I grieve when an eminent prelate seems to array the Christian Church against the efforts of men who are seeking to lead on our society toward something more just, more human, more brotherly—that is, more Christian."

An interesting side-light is thrown on these views by a series of three articles on "Paganism and Christianity," from the pens of representative Socialists, that have recently appeared in the pages of *The International Socialist Review* (Chicago). "Julian," the first of the three writers, frankly confesses his belief that Socialism will sweep out of existence the "theological cobwebs" of Christianity. "Christianity," he says, has served its purpose as a social factor. Its precepts were designed for a society of masters and slaves, of rich and poor, and they contemplate the perpetuity of such a system. True Christianity would be impossible in a social system where none of the virtues of patience and submission on one side, and generosity and mercy on the other, could be practised." Under Socialism, adds Robert Rives La Monte, in a succeeding issue of *The Review*, equality of opportunity and the dominant sense of human solidarity would make brotherhood and fellowship the keynote of religion; and he thinks it by no means impossible that Christianity itself may come to be interpreted in these terms. "Is it a mere fanciful dream," he asks, "to look forward to the day when the most solemn rite of Christianity, the Holy Communion, shall be transformed into a banquet of brothers, ringing the globe in its embrace, joyously marking their sense of human oneness by this catholic feast of fellowship in honor of the Christ who first taught and lived the life of fellowship?" The Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, dissenting from the views of both of the writers quoted, thinks that Socialism makes a great mistake in "loading itself up with the unnecessary proposition that it is materialistic, atheistic, and antichristian." "Socialism," he says, "and all it will mean, is but a part of a greater whole; it is but part, in our time an all-important part, of that complete meaning to human life which I either read out of, or read into, the life and teaching of Jesus."

George D. Herron makes a contribution to the discussion in an article published in the London *Social Democrat* and *Wilshire's Magazine* (Toronto). He says:

"Jesus was not a Socialist, and he came long before any scientific approach to society was possible; but he has left to the world a communistic spirit of matchless strength and masterly sweetness. The Socialist movement will receive this spirit and welcome this strength and power, while rejecting the traditions and authority of Christianity. Indeed, Socialism will have to be realized before the ideals of Jesus can be clearly discerned and considered.

"Socialism will have its religion, or rather it will become a religion. But it will be a religion of the manifest facts and forces of life. Out of the selected experiences of the race and the individual will the cooperative commonwealth appropriate what is best as its philosophy and practise of life. For, after all, religion is simply the interpretation of life; and we shall have a pure and undefiled religion when we have our common human life interpreted so that we may each cooperate with the best that is in it. It is out of the common labor and struggle of the world that the soul's integrity and freedom have really come, and not out of its religious systems. Life has always been its own savior and healer, its own lord and law, its own power and revival; and when we learn to freely look at life and trust it, we shall walk in that vision for which the prophets have sought."

RELIGIOUS LIFE AMONG THE NEGROES.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT, who recently undertook at the request of the New York *Outlook* an investigation into some unusual phases of religious life in America, has been studying religious tendencies among the negroes, with the purpose of discovering (1) in what direction the best in the negroes' religious life is developing, and (2) what relation the Southern white people assume toward negro religion. In this quest, Mr. Abbott visited many Southern cities and churches, and talked with religious leaders of both races. He says:

"In the cities of the South the great mass of negroes flock together in huge churches which often number two or three thousand members each. The chief service on Sunday is held in the evening, when the colored people are free from their work, which is largely menial. One Sunday evening in Charleston, S. C., I attended service at one of these churches. The church was Methodist. The building was crowded. The congregation was singing a hymn as I entered. Beneath the quavering appoggiaturas that rose and fell at the pleasure of individuals in all parts of the congregation, like the spray from waves dashing over shoals, I recognized with difficulty an old familiar psalm tune. An aged 'mammy' in a pew ahead of me was swaying back and forth, with her eyes half closed. Here and there throughout the congregation others were swaying in the same rhythmic fashion. The hymn was ended; the excitement was only begun. On the platform were half a dozen negro ministers. One came forward and offered prayer. More and more fervent he became; more and more he pounded the pulpit. Inarticulate cries and shrieks rose from the pews. The prayer ended, then came the first of the collections; there were three before the end of the service. Another minister preached the sermon. He began colloquially, referring a great deal to himself. Then he urged certain moral precepts. Before long he was as wrought up as his audience; and finally, with hoarse and screaming voice, he described in imagination his progress across Jordan, up the golden streets, straight to where in the center on one throne sat the Father, to his right on another sat the Son, and to the left on still another sat the Holy Ghost, whereupon, with a shout, 'I'm here at last,' he cast himself upon the very throne itself—not merely in imagination, for, amid the frenzy of the audience, he flung himself into one of the pulpit chairs with his legs crossed wildly in the air."

Against this picture, however, must be set another, in which Mr. Abbott portrays religious conditions in Tougaloo, Miss., the seat of a negro university. He declares:

"In that country community, where still negroes ask of their Northern teachers assurance that the earth is not round in order to keep their faith in the Bible that speaks of the 'corners of the earth,' where still many negroes, young and old, are strongly confirmed in their belief that before getting religion a person must feel the devil depart from some one or other definite part of his anatomy, where still a young negro man recently did not know it was wrong for his pastor to have two wives, I attended services in two colored churches, both Baptist. In each the service was perfectly orderly and devout. The preacher in one church, with rich negro dialect, made a very thoughtful and appealing address. The course of his thought was something like this: God is love. If you are a Christian and have religion, you have God in your heart; therefore you have love in your heart. But if you love one another you would not be dishonest; we

could trust you with our daughters and our wives The colored people need to love one another, especially because they have no leaders. In the other church the sermon, evidently on Job, was drawing to a close. The 'elder' was indicating from the experience of the man of Uz that Christians were not free from the attacks of Satan."

The real problem in negro religious development, observes the writer, lies in the conversion of mere religious emotion, in many cases utterly unrelated to conduct, into serious religious feeling, and the most hopeful factor in working out this change is found in the younger negro element. "Almost all the negro churches," he says, "give evidence of two factors: one, the old-style darkey whose religion is of the hallelujah order; the other, the younger generation who are ashamed of these emotional outbreaks. The younger element is, of course, finally going to control." An attempt has been made by High Church Episcopalians and Roman Catholics to guide the religious emotions of the negro into worthier channels by means of elaborate services, with incense, lights, and music directed to moral ends; but Mr. Abbott thinks that these methods have attracted, in the main, the more ignorant negroes, and that a serious religious appeal exerts the most permanent and beneficial effect on negro character.

The attitude of Southern Christians toward the negro has already been fully treated in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 30), and the testimony presented by Mr. Abbott is in harmony with the views quoted in that article. The relation is probably summed up in the statement of a lady who told him: "Moral brotherhood is recognized, but not equality; the relation of helper to helped, but not the relation of reciprocity." Except in the Catholic churches of the South, negroes very rarely worship in the same churches with the whites, tho in some cases the ante-bellum custom of reserving one gallery for colored people is maintained. Mr. Abbott comments:

"Whatever intimacy there has been in the past between the races has been that growing out of the relation of servant to master. Wherever that relation has ceased the intimacy has disappeared. As a consequence the significant improvement in the religious life of the negroes is coming, like the rest of the kingdom of heaven, not with observation."

A SPIRITUALIST VIEW OF PRAYER.

A PROPOSAL to open Spiritualist conventions with prayer has aroused an interesting discussion on this subject in the Spiritualist journals. One correspondent (writing to *The Progressive Thinker*, Chicago) strongly opposes the suggestion, contending that prayer is utterly inconsistent with the philosophy of Spiritualism. Another writer to the same paper gives it as his opinion that "the omission of this spiritual and moral exercise has been one of the chief causes of weakness and inharmony in our gatherings, because prayer, rightly understood and practised, is the greatest source of moral and spiritual growth and strength—except it be the doing of good deeds." This conflict of opinion draws from *Light* (London) a statement as to what it considers should be the true attitude of Spiritualists toward prayer. It says:

"Invocation, rationally understood, is simply appeal, and a good Spiritualist should be the last to hesitate because the appeal is to an unseen presence. The 'orthodox' Protestant Christian, or, for the matter of that, the orthodox Mohammedan, is conventionally bound by a supernatural view of prayer. God is regarded as the sole object of it, and, by multitudes, prayer, addressed to any other being, is a kind of blasphemy. But the well-instructed Spiritualist ought to be far beyond that artificial and hindering idea. Said Tennyson:

> Speak to him then for he hears, and spirit with spirit can meet—
> Closer is he than breathing, and nearer than hands and feet. . . .

"'Speak to Him,' says Tennyson: and it may be difficult if we think of 'God'; but it ought not to be difficult if we think of teachers and friends who have received their great promotion: and, indeed, we have often thought that nothing would be more appropriate at public gatherings of Spiritualists than trustful and affectionate appeals to unseen helpers. It may be that we also are too fast held by old notions of the limitation of the object of 'prayer.' But if, instead of thinking of God, we think of trusted and beloved ones on the spirit-plane, every word of Tennyson's lines would apply: and to 'speak to him' might be the most natural and the most blessed thing in the world.

"And yet, even so, it might be a thoroughly bad thing to ask for interpositions or interferences, and it is very doubtful whether it is right to ask for anything outside of mental, emotional, and spiritual blessings: tho, as to this, judgment may rightly be suspended. But there surely can be no question that it can only be a good thing to ask for helpful spiritual influences, for a blending of sympathies, for an unfolding of gracious purposes and kindly thoughts, and we should have imagined that such an asking as that might have been highly appropriate and profitable at the opening of a national convention of Spiritualists—or anywhere else."

WHAT IS BABISM?

IT is probably not generally known that the Bab religion has quite a number of disciples in this country, among whom must be included men and women of more than ordinary culture. The best known of the American Babists is Miss Sarah J. Farmer, of Greenacre, Me., whose summer conferences for the study of comparative religion and economics have attracted representatives of many schools of thought. Mr. A. P. Dodge, the founder of *The New England Magazine*, is also a Babist, and has recently published an exposition of his faith in book-form. He is the chairman of the Babist Society in New York, and is associated in this religious propaganda with Mr. W. Hooper Harris, the author of a newly issued book entitled "Lessons on the Behá Revelation."

Babism can be best described as a reformed Mohammedanism, and its prophets include Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Christ, Mohammed, and Behá'u'lláh. From an article by Mr. Kenneth R. Forbes in *Mind* (January) we condense the following account of the genesis of Babism:

"In the year 1844, one Ali Mohammad made his appearance in Persia as an independent religious and philosophic teacher. His exposition of the teachings of Mohammed was to the orthodox Mohammedan at least most novel and startling. He claimed to teach nothing new, but simply to restore to its original purity the teachings of the 'Prophet.' He called himself the 'Bab,' or 'Gate,' a forerunner of one greater than he—a prototype of John the Baptist, as it were. Six years after his death one of his foremost disciples, Behá'u'lláh, the 'Blessed Perfection,' declared himself to be 'him whom God should manifest," and was so recognized by the majority of the 'Babis.' For forty years he lived as the master and teacher of the 'Babis,' and was an object of the deepest veneration on the part of his disciples. In 1892 he died, and, according to a long existing understanding, his mantle of authority and leadership descended upon his son, Abbas Efendi, who is to-day living in Acre, Syria, the acknowledged 'Master' of all 'Babis,' whose numbers in Persia alone are now more than a million."

The leading tenets of the Babist faith are thus outlined:

"The Babist would have none forswear his own religion, but through the clearer revelations of the 'Blessed Perfection' understand the purity and inner meaning of that very religion, and eventually perceive the underlying unity of all religions. For this reason, the disciple of Behá'u'lláh does not care to be called a Babist, a Beháite, or a supporter of any 'ism,' but rather a 'believer' in the 'Persian Revelation.'

"Much in the utterances of Behá'u'lláh is in clear, unmistakable accord with New-Thought teachings. The idea of the indwelling and immanent God is plainly expressed in nearly all we have seen of his words. That the 'kingdom of heaven' is something to be attained here and now—that it is, in fact,

'within'—is likewise evidently a fundamental principle among the 'believers.'

"That God has 'made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth,' Behá'u'lláh has expressed very beautifully in his own words:

'We desire but the good of the world and the happiness of nations; that all nations should become one in faith and all men as brothers; that the bonds of affection and unity between the sons of men should be strengthened; that diversity of religion should cease, and differences of race be annulled. . . . Let no man glory in this, that he loves his country; let him rather glory in this, that he loves his kind.'"

It should be added that the "Babis" enjoy an enviable reputation for truth and honesty,—qualities which, according to the writer, are "conspicuously lacking in the 'man of the street' in Persia."

"UNWRITTEN SAYINGS" OF CHRIST.

THE Gospels of the New Testament present but a scant account of the life of Jesus, and the Evangelists themselves recognize this fact. Luke begins the third Gospel with the statement that "many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us"; and John's closing words declare that if an attempt were made to chronicle all the doings of Christ, "even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." Writing on this subject in *The Independent*, Prof. George H. Schodde, of Columbus, O., says:

"The accounts of what Jesus did and said were first orally and traditionally spread among the early Christians. Our written Gospels are comparatively late portions of the New-Testament literature, and on the whole are antedated by the Epistles, or many of them. It is for this reason that the New-Testament letters, altho a commentary and interpretation of the facts not contained in the canonical Gospels, practically contain no direct quotations from the permanent form which has been given to these facts by the Evangelists. . . . . .

"It is only natural to believe that of the many sayings of Christ that were current in the early church, and were not used by the four Evangelists, not a few should have found their way into the writings of the church fathers. Indeed, it would be surprising if such remnants of the living traditions of the church could not be discovered in patristic literature. The existence of such non-canonical sayings of the Lord is all the more certain because one of them at least is found in the Scriptures themselves—namely, in Acts xx. 35, where these words are expressly ascribed to Christ, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' and yet these are nowhere found in the written gospel records. It is supposed by many scholars that there are quite a number of such 'agrapha,' or unwritten sayings of the Lord, scattered throughout the Acts and the Epistles, as these writers would naturally, if possible, give Christ's teachings in Christ's own words, only that the fact that these are direct quotations is not given, and these sayings can not accordingly be recognized.

"There are found, however, scattered throughout the earliest literature of the church a goodly number of sayings expressly attributed to Christ, but not recorded by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John, and modern scholars, notably Hilgenfeld, Zahn, Netes, and Resch, have devoted close researches to their investigations."

From the work of the latest specialist in this line, Dr. Edwin Preusshen, the following "sayings" are selected, as being among those which are most likely to be authentic:

1. "Therefore says the Lord: 'Whosoever is near to me is near to fire; whosoever is far from me is far from the Kingdom of God.'" (Found in Greek in Didymus on Ps. lxxxviii. 8, and in a Latin translation in Origen, Homily on Jer. xx. 3.)

2. "On the same day he saw a man working on the Sabbath day, and he said to him: 'O, man! if thou knowest what thou art doing, thou art blessed. But if thou dost not know this, thou art accursed and a transgressor of the law.'" (Codex Bezæ to Luke vi. 4.)

3. "Listen unto the Lord who says: 'Be concerned for faith and hope, by which that love is born which is well disposed toward God and man, and which gives eternal life.'" (Marcarius, Hom. 37, 1.)

4. "He mentions as an example: 'Ask for that which is great, for then that which is small will be given unto you, and ask for heavenly things, and you will receive also the earthly.'" (Origen, 'De Orat.,' ii. 2; xiv. 1. Cf. Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 1. 24, 158, and often.)

5. "Quite correctly the Scriptures desire us to use dialectics in this way, and therefore they demand this of us: 'Become experienced money changers, who are able to reject the false coins and keep only the genuine.'" (Clemens Alex. 'Stromata,' 1, 28, 177. Cf. I Thess. iv. 21; Origen on Matth. xvii. 31, and frequently.) This is probably the most popular of the "agrapha."

6. "Jesus therefore said: 'For the sake of the weak I became weak, and for the sake of the hungry I suffered hunger, and for the sake of the thirsty I experienced thirst.'" (Origen on Matt. xiii. 2.)

7. "'If thou hast seen thy brother,' he said, 'thou hast seen thy God.'" (Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 1, 19, 94, and 2, 15, 70.)

8. "Again says the Lord: 'He who is wedded should not cast off his wife, and he who is not wedded should not marry.'" (Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 3, 15, 19.)

9. "But our Lord replied to the Apostles, when they asked him what was to be thought of the Jewish prophets, who had formerly made predictions concerning him, and now were thought still to believe in his coming: 'Ye have rejected the living reality, who was before you, and now you speak fables concerning the dead.' (Cf. Augustine, "Contra Adversarium," Ac., 2, 4, 14.)

Among the best known of the "Logia" of Jesus are the following, found in the Oxyrhynchus Papyri by Grenfell and Hunt:

1. "And see carefully that thou remove the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

2. "Jesus said: 'If ye do not fast in reference to the world, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of God; and if ye do not rest on the Sabbath day ye shall not see the Father.'

3. "Jesus said: 'I stood in the midst of the world, and appeared to them in the flesh and found them all drunken, and found none among them who were thirsty. And my soul is perplexed concerning the children of men, because they are blind in their hearts, and [do not look at their poverty].'

4. "Jesus said: 'Wherever there are people . . . there I am with him. Lift up the stone, you will find me there; split the wood, and I am there.'

5. "Jesus said: 'No prophet is welcome in his own country, and no physician tries to effect cures among his own acquaintances.'

6. "Jesus said: 'A city that is built on a high hill and is fortified can neither fall nor be hidden.'"

In view of the many literary finds that are being made in Egypt from the New Testament and the apostolic era, concludes Professor Schodde, it is not at all impossible that additional "agrapha" may yet be discovered in goodly numbers.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN *Association Men* (January) is chronicled the work that has been done during the past year by the Y. M. C. A. in cities, at railroad centers, in the United States army and navy, in colleges, and among the Indians and negroes. Fifteen railroad and twenty-three city Association Buildings were dedicated in 1901, and over $10,000,000 was spent in Association work.

THE London *Tablet* announces that the Pope has appointed a special pontifical commission to consider all questions connected with Biblical studies. Cardinal Parocchi, dean of the Sacred College, is president of the commission, and Cardinal Segna and Cardinal Vives of Tuto are assessors. There will also be eleven consultors chosen from different countries, and Catholic scholars throughout the world will be invited to contribute to the discussion.

THE successive election of Dr. George F. Moore, formerly of Andover Theological Seminary, and his brother, Edward C. Moore, a Congregational minister at Providence, R. I., both of them well-known orthodox Congregationalists, to chairs of theology in the Divinity School of Harvard, which has heretofore been regarded as a Unitarian theological seminary, is viewed by *The Outlook* as "one of the very significant events of our time" and emphasizes the broadening policy of President Eliot. The chair that is to be occupied by Dr. E. C. Moore has been for some time vacant in the university catalog, and his acceptance will mean the virtual creation of a new chair.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

IS THE BRITISH WORKMAN A BOTCHER?

THE laziness, incompetence, and dishonesty of the British workman are ruining not only himself but the industry of his country, according to the London *Times*. This newspaper has caused acrimonious debate throughout England by its series of editorials and special articles on what it terms a "crisis in British industry." We are told:

"A man who wants to do honest work is subjected to bullying and persecution; sometimes a foreman is compelled to dismiss a good workman because he is good, under penalty of seeing four or five hundred men refuse to work at all. Any man more capable or more willing than his fellows is a 'scab' or a 'blackleg' or something equally agreeable, and, if he persists in spite of petty persecution, he is fined by his union. If he does not pay the fines, he is ejected from the union, and all the money he has paid in as a provision for old age or sickness is confiscated. It is a perfectly monstrous state of the law that permits this, if, indeed, the law does permit it."

The state of affairs in the bricklaying trade is instanced as follows, being deemed representative of prevailing conditions in all lines:

"Thirty years ago, our correspondent states, and we believe accurately, a bricklayer would lay 1,000 to 1,200 bricks in a day. In America, we are given to understand, the figure is even higher. Now, by an unwritten but mercilessly enforced trade-union law, a man must not lay more than 400, and, if he works for the London County Council—that is to say, for the ratepayers—he must not lay more than 330. Our correspondent quotes a case of a building put up for the school board, in which the average output of the bricklayers was 70 bricks a day. Yet these are men receiving the highest current rate of wages, a rate very greatly in excess of what was paid when 1,000 bricks were laid per day."

English papers have taken the subject in hand very thoroughly. Here is the view of *The Standard* (London):

"There is no doubt of the extraordinary success with which the American iron and steel manufacturers are pushing us, not merely in neutral markets, but in those that may be called our own. In machinery, in tools of all kinds, in locomotives, railway bridges, and constructional work, the competition is constantly growing more formidable. Nor are the reasons for this Transatlantic success a mystery. Any number of competent observers have recently examined the fact, and drawn the obvious moral. The American workman is better paid than our own, but he is worth the money. He works with greater steadiness and superior intelligence, and his trade-unions have not yet persuaded him that it is either wise or honest to restrict the output. On the contrary, everybody in the United States labors with an earnestness that seems almost ferocious to the stranger from more leisured lands."

"In the case of the boiler-makers there is seen the old familiar resentment of new tools and machines such as are now universal in the United States," declares *The Outlook* (London), while *The Daily Mail* (London) quotes from a union man's card an order reading: "You are strictly cautioned not to outstep good rules by doing double the work you are required, and causing others to do the same, in order to gain a smile from your master." To which *The Daily News* (London) retorts:

"This is a foolish and a wicked rule, and reveals a policy as dangerous to the best interests of the country as it is shortsighted from the point of view of the men. It has been published by the correspondent as an operative rule of a union still in existence. But our special correspondent gives us the assurance that it has been dug out from a code of rules of a local builders' laborers' union in Yorkshire which has been defunct for more than thirty years. Assuming this to be the case, and that the rule belongs to the days when, regarded by the law as 'criminal conspiracies,' unions moved in secrecy, the public will know how to estimate at its true value an attack dependent in any degree upon such evidence."

Nor is this paper alone in defending the character of the British workman. *The Spectator* (London) thus concludes a friendly criticism:

"The way to bring the workmen to a better understanding of their own class interest is to convince them of the economical fallacy which underlies their present policy. Tho that process may be long, we believe that in the end it will do its work. What is most certain to stand in the way is the refusal to see that the error of the trade-unions is economical, not moral. Their desire to limit the amount of work done in a day is not the offspring of a love of idleness for idleness' sake. They want to keep as many as possible of their members employed, and they think that the way to do this will be to spread the work that has to be done over the largest number of workers. The means they take to secure their end are not the right ones; they will only prevent, so far as they have any influence, the natural development of the industry which is unfortunate enough to be subject to them. But the end itself is not an ignoble one, and we must frankly recognize this fact if we hope to get a hearing on the economical aspect of the question."

LORD ROSEBERY'S "GREAT" SPEECH.

ALL England awaited with unusual interest the long heralded Chesterfield speech of Lord Rosebery. The newspapers were much inconvenienced in reporting it owing to a storm which blew down the wires all over England. Lord Rosebery touched at length upon every important phase of the present political situation in Great Britain, his words being thus summarized by *The Standard* (London):

"In a speech which occupied two hours, he said his policy at home was to restore efficiency to Parliament, Administration, and the people. Abroad, he would seek to dispel the atmosphere of suspicion and hatred which had grown up under the present Government, and to restore things to the footing on which they were when the Liberal Government left office in 1895. He believed in the stern, efficient, vigorous prosecution of the war to its natural end, and he believed that its natural end was a regular peace and a regular settlement. Therefore, he should not be deaf to any overtures of peace that came from any responsible authority. If the Government that was now in Europe—that scattered and dejected ministry—could make any overtures of peace, directly or indirectly, to his Majesty's Government, if he were minister, he should not turn a deaf ear to them. He would grant just and most liberal terms, always excepting the closed and sealed question of incorporation. The Boers must know as well as any one that their independence was gone forever. If by any chance they deceived themselves upon this matter, and built on the foundation—the very crazy foundation—of a handful of men in this country who might hold out hopes that independence would be restored, they were a much less shrewd people than he took them for. The views he had expressed represented the best advice he could give, and what he could do to further it he would do. His services were, as they had always been, at the disposal of the country. He was aware his policy did not run on party lines, but it was not to party that he appealed. He appealed to the tribunal of public opinion and common sense."

Every imaginable criticism has been voiced in the English press, but opinion seems agreed that the value of the speech was academic rather than practical. Says the London *Times*:

"While we do not by any means agree in everything which Lord Rosebery has said, either in criticism of the present administration or in forecasting the future of domestic politics, or indeed in all the details of his policy for ending the war, his advice to the party he led a few years ago comes, we must acknowledge, as a wholesome breath of fresh air. It is in striking contrast to the commonplaces of ministerial apologists and of oppositionist trimmers, even leaving out of account the 'handful,' as Lord Rosebery calls them, of pro-Boers who still hold out the hope of independence to the objects of their disastrous patronage.

The Liberal party has to regain its unity and, what is more, to regain the confidence of the country before it can again become an effective force in national politics. The advice which Lord Rosebery offered his former colleagues and followers a few months ago has been emphasized, as we pointed out yesterday, by recent events. He looks with hope to the fact that the Liberals are now freed altogether from the Irish alliance and its consequences, for the excellent reason that the Nationalists have repudiated insultingly any association with Liberalism and have openly ranged themselves with our enemies in the field. . . . The new Liberalism must be adapted to the ideas and the conditions of the present day and not to those of ten years ago, and, above all, those who propose to restore the party to its former influence must, Lord Rosebery emphatically urged, bear in mind President Roosevelt's warning, and, while they keep their eyes fixed on the stars, must remember that their feet are on the ground."

The tone of praise in these comments is echoed in the editorial columns of *The Daily Mail* (London) and *The Morning Leader* (London), the latter a Liberal paper, and the former more or less independent. The Conservative *Morning Post* (London) and the Liberal *Daily Chronicle* (London) are also a unit in praise of the speech, altho neutral as to its declarations of policy. But the Conservative *Standard* (London) says: "Lord Rosebery had better go back to his lonely furrow or his cabbage garden. There is no place for him in serious politics." The provincial papers throughout England are more partizan, the Liberal sheets praising the speech and the Conservative ones condemning it. Thus the Conservative *Yorkshire Post:*

"Lord Rosebery remains, in the words of *The Spectator*, merely 'a brilliant man who comments.' It is not by men of this kind that the work of the world is done, and until Lord Rosebery proves his capacity as a man of action and submits himself to analysis and the test of events as a practical leader and administrator harnessed to definite responsibilities, he may enjoy the admiration of the crowd for his brilliancy as a wit, but he will never acquire the confidence of that portion of the nation with whom statesmanship means the capacity to manage the solid interests of the country."

On the continent of Europe the speech has elicited sparing comment. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) says the effect of Rosebery's words must be left to time. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) says the Englishman might as well have undertaken to square the circle. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) praises the utterance highly, noting that it condemns Chamberlain. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) calls Rosebery England's coming man. The *Neue Freie Presse* notes that the English ex-Premier severs all connection with Irish home rule. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) sees nothing very practical in the speech, and the *Temps* (Paris) deems it "intangible."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHESTERFIELD HAMLET.

LORD R-S-B-RY (in leading rôle):

"The 'Party's' out of joint: O, cursed spite,
That ever I was 'asked' to set it right!"

Punch.

CHILE'S DISPUTE WITH ARGENTINA.

THE strained relations between Chile and Argentina have attracted more attention in European papers than in those of this country, possibly because Great Britain will arbitrate the difficulty. The Argentine commissioner in London thus sums up the trouble in the London *Times:*

"Argentina and Chile have a boundary dispute as to the frontier at the summit of the main chain of the Cordillera. Differences have arisen between the Chilean commissioners and myself, and the question is now under arbitration of his Britannic Majesty since 1898, both countries having agreed, in that year, and again in 1900, to maintain the *status quo* till the arbitrator gives his award. Chile has, however, several times broken this engagement, and has lately made roads along the bank of the rivers flowing from the east of the Cordillera of the Andes, cutting it, toward the Pacific, constructed tunnels, large bridges, and built houses for the purpose of trade and settlements, among others; and all this at the east of the snowy summit claimed as the boundary line by Argentina, and approaching the Argentine settlements which Chile claims now as its territory."

This has drawn from the Chilean boundary commissioner in London a protest to *The Times*, in which he says:

"It is an incorrect statement of the question to say that 'Argentina and Chile have a boundary dispute as to the frontier at the

APPARENTLY CASUAL.

JOE: "Why dang me if it bain't Mr. Kruger—who d a' thought it? I'd a' knawed ee anywhere!"

KRUGER: "To be sure now! if it bain't Joe! Yew bain't changed a bit!"

JOE: "Only to fancy us meetin' casual like and in the same public-'ouse too!"

KRUGER: "It's a Hact o' Providence, it is—an' nuthin' else!"

["Some of the greatest peaces, the greatest settlements in the world's history, have begun in an apparently casual meeting in a neutral inn."
LORD ROSEBERY, at Chesterfield, December 16, 1901.]

—*Westminster Gazette.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

summit of the main chain of the Cordillera,' as Dr. Moreno puts it. He hides out of view the fact that the frontier line is defined in two boundary treaties by the principle of demarcation of the water-divide, in virtue of which Chile has persistently, since 1881, laid claim to the whole of the valleys draining into the Pacific."

The newspapers of the Argentine republic have for some weeks been denouncing Chile's attitude. The *Nacion* (Buenos Ayres), the organ of the patriot and publicist General Mitre, says the situation is "serious" for the reason that Chile will not modify her demands in accordance with the proposals of the Argentine Government. The *Tribuna*, a newspaper in Buenos Ayres which is said to reflect the personal views of President Roca, declares:

"In view of the claims and conferences that have formed part of the proceedings almost up to this present hour, and of the allegations and suspicions that Argentina contemplated an invasion of the disputed territory, it is not to be tolerated that the Chileans exercise rights of sovereignty by constructing dams and fortifications in the disputed territory, and that, too, by stealth. The thing is unparalleled. This country hopes that Chile's usurpation will not delay a full and fair solution of the trouble."

To this the *Lei* (Santiago) replies that the Argentine insistence upon Chile's "duplicity" aggravates the situation. Says the Chilean organ:

"The enemies of Chile actively prosecute this work of making her out a nation of conquest and vainglory. It is proclaimed in Europe and America that we refuse to dwell in peace with our good and innocent neighbors, Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia. . . . It is said we have stolen into the disputed territory and made roads, dams, and bridges there. . . . But our purpose and our point of view are misrepresented. We should have in London, where the dispute is to be arbitrated, in New York, Paris, Berlin, and Rome, capable and trustworthy agents to outwit the propagandists of Peru and Argentina."

There are certain interests which seek to minimize the dispute, *The Chilean Times* (Valparaiso) saying:

HARD TO BRING THEM ALL UNDER ONE HAT.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"The three months' talkee-talkee in secret has not affected, for better or for worse, the relations between the Chilean and the Argentine governments. The cordial nature of these relations has not been disputed in the least. Nor have the arbitration proceedings been affected in any way. They have neither been accelerated nor retarded by the three-months' ponderous discussion with closed doors. They are following their natural course, and it may be taken for granted that they will continue to follow this course to the end of the chapter, undisturbed by any discussions that may be started for political ends in the Congress or in the press of either of the two countries which are parties to the treaty of arbitration."

The trouble is complicated by the Monroe Doctrine, according to the *Temps* (Paris), while the *Liberté* (Paris) asserts that the United States has much to gain by fomenting a war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WOLF SCANDAL IN AUSTRIA.

"HERR WOLF, the noisiest of the Pan-Germans, has resigned his seat in the Reichsrath and the Lower Austrian Landtag, and undertaken not to reenter political life. His downfall resembles that of Parnell, only its circumstances are said to be a good deal worse." In these terms the London *Pilot* refers to the thunderbolt of scandal that has been discharged into the Austrian political turmoil. "The circumstances which have led to Herr Wolf's retirement," according to *The Daily News* (London), "need not be dwelt on." It proceeds:

"It is enough to say that they involved him in a duel—a bloodless one—three days ago, with Herr Seidel, a professor at an agricultural college in the provinces, and that Herr Seidel's wife is the daughter of Herr Tschan, one of Herr Wolf's most faithful supporters. Herr Wolf is himself married. His foremost position in the Reichsrath, as well as his attitude on certain questions, made it imperative that he should resign. His departure will not greatly perturb the Government, for whom he had long been a sharp thorn in the flesh. He will be succeeded in the leadership of the party by Herr Schönerer."

The purely spectacular features of the case make a powerful appeal to the editorial sensibilities of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which permits itself to say:

"Time was barely afforded to consider the purely political side of this affair. Eager curiosity had first to gratify itself upon the enticing personal circumstances. From the fatal love-affair which constituted the groundwork of this sensation, to that last dramatic scene in which George Schönerer, guardian of Pan-German club morals, thrust the sinner out of Paradise, everything was set off in variegated colors."

Herr Wolf's own organ, the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*, which the fallen political leader now edits himself, merely announces his resignation, no comment whatever being added. The *Trautenauer Zeitung*, a Pan-German organ, is warmly on the side of Herr Wolf, remarking:

"Where honor is involved, Representative Wolf is more sensitive than other people. Indeed, it might be said that he is too sensitive. He resigned his seat, a thing that in similar circumstances would not have been done by any member of the other political groups. The step will not meet with the approval of his constituents. If Wolf really erred, in that he involved himself in forbidden, gallant relations with the wife of another, he at least gave the satisfaction that was demanded of him. He was ready to atone for the injury he did his friend. It is possible, however, that the overwrought imagination of a jealous husband conjured up that which had no existence. But it is an extraordinary notion that the matter has not been finally settled simply because the duel was a bloodless one."

That the Pan-German organization will remain true to Wolf seems to be the opinion of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) is impressed by the aggravating effect of the scandal upon the confusion already rampant in Austria's parliamentary crisis.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sienkiewicz and the Polish School Children.—The illustrious author of "Quo Vadis," as already noted in these columns, recently addressed to a newspaper of Cracow an impassioned letter in which he denounced in no measured terms the interdiction of religious instruction in the Polish language in the schools of German Poland. A translation of this letter has been published by the *Éclair* (Paris). Sienkiewicz cites this judgment of Prussia as written by a German: "Since the time of Frederick II., and even before him, Prussian policy has been only an uninterrupted chain of crime, barbarous violence, perfidy, cringing to the Powers, violation of contract, breaking of pledges,

hypocrisy!" Sienkiewicz adds: "This opinion is not that of foreigners alone; it is equally that of independent German historians. There is therefore nothing astonishing that such a condition of things should have brought about a perverting of the mental faculties and a degeneracy in the feelings of justice and truth; in short, the total disappearance of all moral sense, and that, in the general debasement, the school should become a place of torture, and the courts of justice, in their cowardice, blind instruments of ferocious instincts and brutal power." Sienkiewicz, according to the *Figaro*, asks that a public subscription be opened for the benefit of all those who have been sentenced to imprisonment, and thus reduced to abject poverty, and especially of the children, who, deprived of their parents, are left with no means of support. "If to have compassion for children," concludes the celebrated writer, "is enjoined upon all by the divine law, the Christian law, what is then our duty with regard to children in the condition of these? I herewith send the sum of two hundred crowns with which to buy food for the victims."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON THE SCHLEY CASE.

GENERAL interest in the Schley case has been aroused in Europe, according to the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which terms the affair "an intrigue on the part of Sampson's many hangers-on, he himself not being well disposed toward Schley either. The weaker party had to suffer in his reputation, his very seamanship being impugned in the conspiracy to sacrifice him to another." And the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"In a talk with Sampson, Schley said there was glory enough for all, and, modifying his own first report, he prepared a second report in which he made it appear that his commanding officer's ship had been within hailing distance of the fight and in position to influence the action of the opposed ships. This report went to the Navy Department and figured in the proceedings. Had Schley acted less nobly toward his opponent and had he held to his original report, he would not have been the object of the suspicions and calumnies that for two years past have made life a burden to him."

The finding of the court of inquiry probably settled nothing of importance and may only embitter the controversy, in the opinion of *The Standard* (London), which concludes thus:

"A new inquiry by Congress is talked of, but we trust it will be avoided. Even the advantage to be gained by uncovering the bureau intrigue that is supposed to have caused all the bitterness would not compensate for the waste of time and exacerbation of temper sure to be caused by proceedings in Congress. Our own history supplies an example of what it would mean in the parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of Admiral Mathews in the battle of Toulon in 1744. It is not a precedent to be followed. Silence or trial before a competent tribunal are the alternatives between which choice ought to be made. As the engagement at Santiago was fully successful, the former might very well be preferred. It is certainly a pity, both for the United States navy and the good name of the American people, that the credit gained in the battle has been dimmed by this angry squabble, and the revelation which it has made of the personal rivalries that form the seamy side of the war."

NAPLES, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

WHILE the municipal corruption of Naples pales into insignificance in comparison with that of New York, according to a recent article in the *Tribuna* (Rome), the city of New York is as white as snow when viewed beside Chicago. The accounts in the New York papers of the Saredo report, and the municipal elections resulting in the overthrow of the Camorra, "the Tammany of Naples" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 28), has inspired in the same paper a vigorous defense of the Queen of the Mediterranean:

"In this beautiful city exists no colossal trust, such as remains unpunished in avowed and shameless corruption, squandering economic resources in a great metropolis of three millions and a half of inhabitants for the benefit of a band of robbers, numbering thousands of wretched electors whose only object in belonging to it is to pocket a few dollars in return for casting their votes for Tammany's candidate. No, a hundred times, no! The worst men in Naples—and this embraces only a few daring individuals who succeed in imposing, under the protection of the government, upon the too credulous masses—the worst men in Naples, I repeat, are honest in comparison with the thieves of North America."

But the writer does not find Tammany Hall to be the only evil existing in New York: the condition of the police and the administration of justice are such that if he were to report the details of their corruption he would not be believed. He therefore refers the reader to William Stead, and lest the latter, too, be open to the charge of exaggeration and prejudice, to *The North American Review*. The administration of Chicago, he relates, is known to Europe through the celebrated publication of Stead: "If Christ came to Chicago." The worst scandals known in Italy would only provoke a smile in this city of wickedness and corruption; and, more than this, New York and Chicago are by no means exceptions in the United States. This the Italian writer attributes to the vesting of power and authority in the mayor rather than in the council. In short, he finds Naples infinitely better than New York, Chicago, or any other large city of North America. He notes, however, one good point:

"But the great republic remains a long way superior to us in one respect of capital importance: in the perfect liberty of speech and the press. . . . Dana, Durand, Stead, Frank Moss, and a thousand others are able to denounce the general baseness, actual or threatened, without running the risk of spending a year in prison. In the United States, private individuals make and publish the official investigations; in Italy, the truth may be published with impunity only when printed in an authorized report like that of Saredo. And wo be to him who should change so much as a comma of the official word!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE POPE EMBARRASSED.—The political and social agitation styling itself "Christian Democracy," and now spreading in continental Europe, has recently been deprecated by the Vatican organ *Osservatore Romano* (Rome). The zeal of these democrats, says the papal newspaper, leads them too far. But the fault is not theirs, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which asserts that the Vatican itself gave the movement impetus. "Now it proposes to hold the reins, whereas the youthful steeds it has set going are fired with Christian democracy. But their cavortings cause confusion in the Catholic camp."

THE BOERS AND LINCOLN.—The earlier period of our Civil War and the present confusion in English councils regarding the Boers are said, in London organs of the opposition, to afford a striking parallel. The assertion is made that Lincoln interfered at first with the Union generals and caused their defeat, and that Lord Salisbury is similarly interfering with the British commanders. *The Spectator* (London) denies the fact and scouts the inference. *The Times* (London) guardedly alludes to "the points of resemblance between a certain stage of the American Civil War and an analogous one in that which is now being slowly forced toward a termination in South Africa."

SECRETARY HAY AND OUR DIPLOMACY.—The speech made by Mr. Hay at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet is a guaranty of peace, according to the London *Times*, altho "there is a somewhat contemptuous glance at the angry criticism and wild speculations of the German and Austrian newspapers." The London *Standard* says Mr. Hay's words "will find a responsive echo here." The *Daily News* (London) asks "what could be better than Mr. Hay's frank, proud, but chivalrous statement of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy?" The London *Chronicle* says the problems of foreign policy "can not be solved by reassertions of the Monroe Doctrine." The *Volks-Zeitung* (Cologne) alludes to some of Mr. Hay's expressions as "braggadocio."

PRUSSIA'S PAUPER NOBILITY.—The aristocracy of the leading kingdom of Germany can with difficulty keep the wolf from the door, according to the *Temps* (Paris). This well-informed journal sees here an explanation of much that puzzles foreign observers in the present political situation in the Kaiser's domain. "As the great development of wealth in Germany dates only from a generation back, this nobility, which shares the contempt of all nobilities for business, has to depend upon public office (not very remunerative) or upon the rent of land. . . . But while the industrial and commercial world grew rich the country nobility saw itself decline. Land failed to yield sufficient to enable its owners to live in accordance with their rank in the German social scale. This fact is the origin of the movement to raise the tariff. There should be no misunderstanding in regard to this. The German Government faces a social rather than an economic problem. The Prussian nobility sees in the increase of the duties upon products of the soil the only means of augmenting the revenue from land and of escaping its own ruin."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BOOK OF CONTRADICTIONS.

THE DEBATABLE LAND. By Arthur Colton. Cloth, 12mo, 312 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

MR. ARTHUR COLTON'S work has two qualities which should give him an appeal to two very different audiences. There is the charm of a rare style that should insure him notice from the few, and there is a certain human quality that should make his work interesting to the many. Altho he had published only one book before this fall, and that a book of short stories, he had already gained a little niche for himself, apart from the ordinary ruck of the younger generation of writers. He seemed to have all the qualities that go to make books of the highest class: a point of view of his own, a whimsical sense of humor that struck very deep, and last (what one so seldom finds in the books of the day that one forgets to look for it), style—a use of the English tongue that is melodious and unusual.

ARTHUR COLTON.

When it was announced that Mr. Colton would contribute to the twelve American novels series, published by Harper's, readers of his former work wondered if this writer of attractive short stories would be able to carry on through a novel the qualities of his other work.

"The Debatable Land" is a bewildering book. One seems to see in it an author in the making. A thousand different qualities and tendencies struggle with each other and quarrel and shriek through every page. The book opens with a few pages that are so full of melody, such a graceful bit of writing, that one exclaims to oneself: "Here at last is a great book." Then comes a discord, and throughout to the end of this very debatable story the strife between good and bad continues: artificial machine-made dialogs; descriptions that verge on perfection; sudden glimpses into the souls of the little personages of the story whom a moment before one had dismissed as marionettes; a gracefully turned aphorism followed by an immature cynicism; and a picture of a battle that is like a ghost battle, a picture as illusive as a symbolist's painting, a battle seen as by a man whose mind is heavy with fever, and who still has a gift of language. Yet unreal as this battle seems, mechanical as are the other parts of the description of warlike doings, the feeling of war-time throbs through certain parts of the book as insistantly as the beating of a heart.

The plot, stripped bare of unusual phraseology, is old and hackneyed and very slender. As a novel the book is very little; as a literary curiosity it is something; as a presage of good work of a high degree of personality it is much.

IN HIS PROPER COUNTRY.

THE FIREBRAND. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 516 pp. Price $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

FROM the days when Lord Douglas, on his pilgimage to Jerusalem, where he was to deposit the heart of the Bruce, turned aside to take part in a little shindy with the Moors in Spain, that land of romance and adventure has possessed peculiar fascination for men of the roving Scottish blood. It is little wonder, therefore, to find the "new Scott," as Mr. S. R. Crockett has been called in his latest capacity as historical novelist, turning up with all the stock characters and accessories of his trade in the country which forms the most fitting background for their display.

S. R. CROCKETT.

The author has well chosen for the time of his action the period of the first Carlist rebellion in Spain, tho, unfortunately, it is not until late in the story that the historical setting is rendered clear to the mind of the reader. It is on page 245 that we are told for the first time of the reason for the civil conflict.

Two great Carlist leaders, Tomas Zumalacarregui and Ramon Cabrera, operating in their native mountains, had inflicted defeat on every Cristino general sent against them. It is here that Crockett brings his own particular puppets upon the stage of action. First we have an outlaw "El Sarria," who has been led to think that his wife has deceived him. He has, he supposes, assassinated her supposed lover, and slain, he also supposes, his own supposed friend, whom he had suspected of betraying him. One would imagine that there is opportunity enough in the resolving of all these unsettled points to satisfy any ordinary writer; but Crockett has the standard set by the great Sir Walter before his mind, as well as that of the creator of Othello. So he introduces the titular hero, "Rollo Blair of Blair Castle in the shire of Fife," known as "The Firebrand," who has come with his good sword "Killiecrankie" to carve his way to fame and fortune in war-distracted Spain. With two companions, John Mortimer, a broad caricature in the French manner of the English merchant, and M. Etienne de Saint Pierre, one of those impossible Frenchmen who are never found outside of British novels, "The Firebrand" joins the outlaw, El Sarria, in an expedition to kidnap the Queen-Regent and her daughter, the Queen of Spain. They first rescue these exalted personages, then take them to the Carlist camp, rescue them a second time, and finally land in the Cristino army, where all are properly rewarded.

Thrills abound throughout the narrative. In one place Rollo awaits execution as a traitor, smokes unconcernedly the last inch of his cigarette before the pointed guns of Carlist soldiers, and is rescued at the final second by his Spanish sweetheart riding in bareback with proofs of his loyalty. Again, she saves him from the torments of the Inquisition as he lies stretched on the rack.

The author of "The Raiders," if not of "The Stickit Minister," is at last "in his ain countree."

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By James K. Hosmer, Ph.D., LL.D., Member of the Minnesota Historical Society, Author of Biographies of Young Sir Henry Vane, Samuel Adams, and Thomas Hutchinson. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 230 pp., illustrated. Price, $1.20 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PROFESSOR HOSMER, whose studies in American history have won a conspicuous place in the national literature, brings to his present task a notable fitness and equipment. He has spent most of his life in or on the border of the region he describes, and his memory is charged with the events that mark its development, from the administration of Van Buren to that of Roosevelt. He has traversed the great basin from the mouth of the river to northern Minnesota, and has had informing experience of the aboriginal peoples, as well as of the races which have displaced them. The book is timely. The centenary of the Louisiana purchase is at hand, and the Mississippi Valley is about to become politically complete, the last unorganized fragment of its area being about to receive (it is supposed) a formal constitution.

JAMES K. HOSMER.

Starting from the prehistoric valley, the author considers briefly the antiquity of man in that vast basin, the primitive aboriginal life, the "long house," and the clan, sachems and chiefs and councils, communal customs, totems and wampums—and the Mound-builders. Then come the Spaniards—Pineda and Narvaez and Esteraneco ("Little Steve"), the first negro to find a foothold in a region where the two races were to dwell together in a conjunction so fateful to both; and Coronado, sagacious and intrepid pioneer; and finally the disaster of De Soto, and the exhaustion of the colonizing energy of Spain.

Mr. Hosmer's relation of the advance of the French from the north is marked by conditions and incidents eminently picturesque and dramatic. It is the romance of Jean Nicolet, and Marquette, and La Salle, of the discovery of the Ohio and the naming of Louisiana, and the founding, by Iberville, of New Orleans.

And then the inevitable—the advance of the Anglo-Saxon from the east, Walker at Cumberland Gap, the defeat of Braddock, the seizure of the Ohio Valley, the cession by France to Spain of western Louisiana and New Orleans; and, later on, the Revolution in the Mississippi Valley, the evolution of Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clarke, the portent of the school and the camp-meeting.

It is then not long to 1803, when the First Consul, grasping at imperial supremacy, resolved to sell Louisiana to the Americans, in order to strengthen the hands of a power already commissioned to challenge British arrogance. And so, with his first imperial nod, he doubled the area of the United States. Such an accession had never been contemplated, and was even regarded with embarrassment and alarm.

With unexampled rapidity all that teeming region has been occupied and held by a robust and resolute race, alert and vigorous. "It is reasonable to say," says Mr. Hosmer, "that the great West, the America beyond the Mississippi, is the creature of the locomotive." What ships did for old Greece, railroads have done for the later state; and in the management of their complex machinery, the control of their intricate affairs, a higher type of man has been demanded, and developed—a man more judicious, vigilant, alert, circumspect, resourceful, punctual, than were his progenitors.

IN BOHEMIA'S HAUNTS.

UNDER THE SKYLIGHTS. By Henry B. Fuller. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 382 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

THERE is a gust of Western ozone in this work by an author who established his reputation by "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani" and "The Cliff Dwellers." In this book he gives a vigorous picture of art and the Bohemian atmosphere in which its devotees exist "Under the Skylights" of studios in an unnamed Western city. There are two long stories and one short one, of which "Little O'Grady *vs.* The Grindstone" is very much the best.

HENRY B. FULLER.

In the first story, "The Downfall of Abner Joyce"—a young author radically at variance with Browning's "God's in his heaven—All's right with the world"—has made a hit with a book entitled "This Weary World," which comprised twelve short stories, "twelve clods of earth, as it were, from the very fields across which he himself, a farmer's boy, had once guided the plow." "Warmed by his own passionate sense of right, it [the soil] steamed incense-like aloft and cried to the blue skies for justice." The last sentence is a good "specimen brick" of Mr. Fuller's deliberately applied rhetoric. His sedate humor and conscious poise suggest Henry James, slightly occidentalized.

This crude, worthy Abner Joyce drifts into the city with a raw antagonism to "Society," clubs, liquid stimulants, and the "Unearned Increment," and soon gets in touch with a Bohemian set who practise art. His downfall under the blighting amenities of "Society" and love are conscientiously portrayed. His marriage to Medora Giles, sister of one of the Bohemian artists, finishes him quite as a rectifier of world evils.

Little O'Grady, in the second story, is delicious. He works in plastina, and bubbles over with fierce enthusiasm for his betters' work. He sizzles all the time with the most human Celtic emotionality. The "Grindstone" is a bank, whose new building offers unlimited possibilities for the decorative artist. How the hopes of the "Bunnies" are stirred; how they are miserably blasted by Philistinic consideration; how little O'Grady forces his way into the very council-chamber of the directors and delivers a huge piece of his incalescent mind to them, till he is thrown out; and how the one genius in the Bohemian crowd, finally, with the little Irishman's aid, marries a sweet girl, is extremely entertaining. Ignace Prochnow, this genius, is sharply and adequately etched. Yet one does not like him half as well as the ebullient little O'Grady. After all, novelists should lay to heart the truth that the noble human is the most compelling type they can create.

The last story is on the lower plane of extravagant satire on Art. A country bumpkin reads something about painting by a clerical dilettante, Dr. Gowdy, and forthwith devotes himself to making portraits of the squash! from which he derives much fame and coin.

Mr. Fuller's humor is quite his own. Like Henry James's, it "smells of the lamp," but his causticity is more robust. He knows human nature, and his character drawing has free but just lines.

HOW THE OTHER HALF ENDURES.

A GENTLEWOMAN OF THE SLUMS. By Annie Wakeman. Being the Autobiography of an Old Woman as Chronicled by Annie Wakeman. Cloth, 12mo, 308 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co.

THIS book with its tawdry binding and its unfortunate name is a remarkable book. It is not literature, it is a piece of life. It represents the point of view of a certain class of people who live in the slums, in a way that almost no other book has done before this.

Most books that deal with the somber lives of women of the lower classes, especially those women who have a certain refinement of nature, and through one reason or another have been brought to desperate want, have been written through the author's personality. Take "Esther Waters," for instance, a book very real and terrible, but terrible with malice aforethought. There is a voluntary bleakness in the manner in which Mr. Moore tells us of Esther's forlorn wanderings from place to place. The reader's soul is wrung with fear and pity, as the author intended it should be; and so in almost all similar tales, brutality is piled on brutality and suffering on suffering. "Go to," says the author, "now I will show how awful is the life of the very poor." In the "Gentlewoman of the Slums" there is no such attempt made to present a gloomy picture. The reader sees the life of the poor from the other side of the fence, that is to say, from the point of view of the poor themselves. The story is quite untinged by the personality of the writer. It reads as though Betty Dobbs had from time to time told the story of her life to the author, who had then made a literal transcription of it. There is no attempt at a plot or a dramatic climax of any kind. Betty Dobbs rambles on, branches off on irrelevant details, and the author even has the temerity to let her indulge in the pietisms of her class, in the phrases that are true enough to life but that border perilously near the "goody-good" of the Sunday-school book. Betty Dobbs has suffered all and more than Esther Waters did, but the utter absence of any spirit of revolt on the part of Betty is what marks this book as entirely different from all others dealing with the same subject. This very matter-of-fact tone will very likely hurt the popularity of the book. There is not enough shudder to it. The "harrowing details" are told so simply that one hardly notices how harrowing they are.

LIFE IN THE GHETTO.

IDYLS OF THE GASS. By Martha Wolfenstein. Cloth, 7½ x 5 in., 295 pp. Jewish Publication Society of America.

THE novelist nowadays is often a contributor to the budding science of sociology. Besides the interest of his plot he has often information to give as to modes of life and thought of out-of-the-way communities. These "Idyls of the Gass" (the "Gass" is the Judensgasse or Jews' street) subserve this purpose. Besides their intrinsic interest, they give a very full and attractive account of the life of the German Jews before culture and education broke down much of the older tradition. The mainstay of the Idyls is the character of Margam, the grandmother of the Ghetto; and an attractive study she makes, with her shrewdness and charity, and her pride in and love for her grandson Shimmelé. In such a book as this it is the atmosphere that counts, and Miss Wolfenstein has succeeded in giving the atmosphere of the old Jewish life with remarkable success. Her pictures, tho primarily intended for Jews, deserve to attract the Gentile world who have so much curiosity to enter into the inner feelings of the Chosen People.

MARTHA WOLFENSTEIN.

WILD ANIMALS HE HAS KNOWN.

YOUNG BARBARIANS. By Ian Maclaren. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅛ in., 318 pp. Price, $1.35 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THIS breezy chronicle of boy Scots at Muirstown Seminary will beget a kindlier glow of feeling for the Rev. John Watson in its readers, and make not a few of them smilingly wish they could hear that worthy divine preach a sermon! The note struck by Thomas Hughes in "School Days at Rugby," where Tom Brown has his immortal fight with "Slugger" Williams, is the keynote of the book.

IAN MACLAREN.

The "Young Barbarians" whom Byron speaks of as playing about the rugged consort of the Dying Gladiator could not have had more genial boy "cussedness" in them than the brood of Muirstown Seminary. The author, as if constrained to mild defense of such straight-from-the-shoulder dealing with his beloved theme, remarks: "It may be disappointing, but it remains a fact, that the human history of the ages is repeated in the individual, and the natural boy is a savage, with the aboriginal love of sport, hardy indifference to circumstances, stoical concealment of feelings, irrepressible passion for fighting, unfeigned admiration for strength, and slavish respect for the strong man. By and by he will be civilized and Christianized, and settle down, will become considerate, merciful, peaceable—will be concerned about his own boys having wet feet, and will preside at meetings for the prevention of cruelty to animals: but he has to go through his process of barbarism. During this Red Indian stage a philanthropist is not the ideal of the boy."

Every boy in Muirstown Seminary is of the Red Indian sort. They fight, play truant, cut up tricks in recitation hours, own Muirstown, and are rigorously birched by a wonderful born schoolmaster, Duncan MacKinnon, whom they only knew—and love—as "Bull Dog."

The character drawing is wonderfully fresh and true; the humor abundant and racy; the sentiment almost Spartan in its eschewal of sentimentality. You learn about the community of the "Fair City" by the River Tay, and warm to the happenings there. "Speng" (Scotch for sparrow), Nestie, Dunc Robertson, the awful Dowbiggins—wretched little muffs!—Bull Dog, Moosy, lady-like Mr. Byles, Speng's father, the horse-seller, the pompous Bailie,—you know them all, and you feel about them just as Ian Maclaren does. Mr. Maclaren has added a fresh young laurel to his literary crown by this extremely modern, thorough, sympathetic synthesis of the endearing traits of "Young Barbarians."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Greek Art."—T. W. Heermance. (A. W. Elson & Co.)

"Esoteric Christianity."—Annie Besant. (John Lane.)

"Esther Hills, Housemaid."—Caroline Parsons. (The Abbey Press.)

"How to Control Circumstances."—Ursula N. Gestefeld. (Gestefeld Publishing Company, $1.)

"The Diamond Necklace."—Frantz Funck-Brentano. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Four Epochs of Woman's Life."—Anna M. Galbraith. (W. B. Saunders & Co.)

"The Methodist Year Book."—Edited by Stephen V. R. Ford. (Eaton & Mains, $0.10.)

"Moses and the Prophets."—Milton S. Terry. (Eaton & Mains, $1.)

"The True Thomas Jefferson."—Willian Eleroy Curtis. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.)

"Sunlight and Shadows."—C. C. Dail. (Hudson, Kimberly Publishing Company.)

"Love's Itinerary."—J. C. Snaith. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The War Spirit.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

He sat behind his roses and did wake
With careless hands those passions grim
That naught but War and Blood and Tears can slake,
And naught but years can dim.

So o'er their wine did Great Ones sit and nod,
Ordaining War—as it befell:
Men, drunk with drum and trumpet, talked of God,
And reeled down blood-washed roads to Hell.

—In December *Bookman*.

The Prison.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

I an the prisoner of my love of you.
I pace my soul, as prisoned culprits do,
You stand like any jailer at the gate,
And I am fevered, chill, and desolate,
Weary with walking the damp dungeon-floor,
Cursing your name, and loving you the more
For crying curses. If I could but keep
Your thought away but just enough to sleep
One calm night through, I might enjoy the stars;
But now I see beyond my prison-bars,
Night and day, nothing; only iron rust,
And windows blackened over with wet dust.

While I was slumbering, half awake, I heard
A voice that spoke a little poisonous word,
Subtly against my ear; it said that all
These barred inventions are fantastical,
These four unfriendly walls I touch and see,
A wilful dream and no reality,
And that I need but waken to be free.
A cunning but a foolish voice! I know
Your walls are solid, stablished long ago,
Not for one only: here's name after name,
Carved on the stones: I'll add my name to them.

Outside, I hear, sometimes, far off yet loud,
A sound as of the voices of a crowd,
And hands that beat against a gate; I hear
Cries of revolt, and only these I fear.

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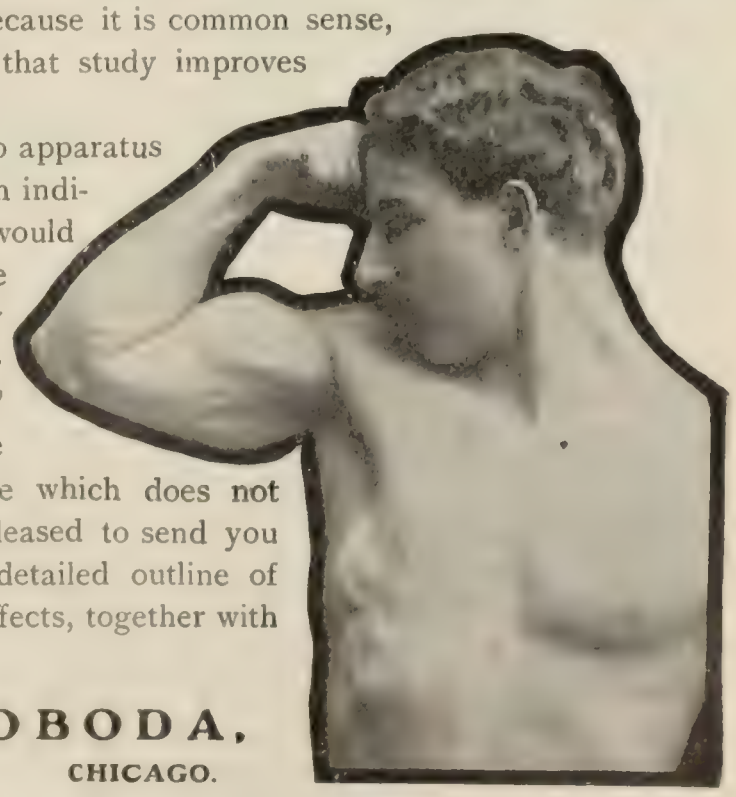
Mr. J. Logan Jones, Vice-Pres. and Secy. of Jones Dry Goods Co., of Kansas City, Mo., after years of gradual but certain decline physically and mentally, had a complete collapse. It was impossible for him to sleep without medicine and he went without natural sleep for the period of about ten months. He tried the best physicians to be had, traveled almost constantly, being unable to remain long in one place; took hunting trips in Colorado and a sea-coast trip to Northern Maine, with no appreciable results. He had been constipated for sixteen or seventeen years and had to take physic constantly, never having a natural action. The following is an extract from a recent letter to me: "A little over ten months ago I took my first exercise from you, and under the circumstances consider the transformation a positive miracle. Will say that I am getting to be quite a giant. I weigh more than I have ever weighed in my life, and my muscular development is something wonderful. I sleep soundly, my digestion is good, constipation a matter of ancient history, and do more work than I ever did in my life and enjoy it all the time." What could be more convincing, and do you wonder that he is enthusiastic? I could name hundreds of others who have received similar results but it would not make the system any better. But if you will follow my instructions for a few weeks I promise you such a superb muscular development and such a degree of vigorous health as to forever convince you that intelligent direction of muscular effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort. No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin nor assist nature with a dose of physic. I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it: a digestive system that will fill your veins with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy. I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labor making your daily work a pleasure. You will start the day as a mental worker must who would get the best of which his brain is capable. I can promise you all of this because it is common sense, rational and just as logical as that study improves the intellect.



I have no book, no chart, no apparatus whatever. My system is for each individual; my instructions for you would be just as personal as if you were my only pupil. It is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. I shall be pleased to send you free valuable information and detailed outline of my system, its principles and effects, together with testimonial letters from pupils.

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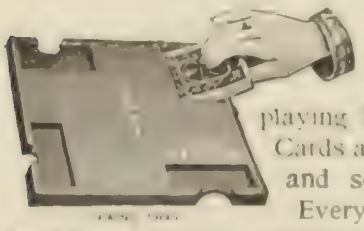

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'Tis you they strike at: what have I to do
With freedom, if 'tis liberty from you?
I am content with this unhappiness;
Why should the world, that has no soul to guess
The joy and miracle of my distress,
Strive to break in, and ravish me from pain,
That, being lost, I should seek out again?

O, I was friends once with the world, I went
The world's way, and was sunnily content
Only to be a pilgrim, and to roam
The gray dust and the flying-footed foam.
My heart knew not of bondage, I was full
Of young desire, the earth was beautiful.
And women's faces were a light that showed
The way at every turning of the road,
And I had never looked as deep as tears
Into a woman's heart.

Unthinkable years,
I loitered through with scarce returning feet,
And dreamed that only freedom could be sweet!
How, in my prison, I stand pitying
That gipsy leisure for an idle thing,
A memory not worth remembering!
I am alone now, miserable, bound
With chains that crawl behind me on the ground
Sleepless with hate and with the ache of thought,
My pride of triumph broken down and brought
Into a sullen quelled captivity:
Alas, I only fear to be set free!

—In London *Saturday Review.*

Resurgam.

By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

All silently, and soft as sleep,
The snow fell, flake on flake.

Slumber, spent Earth! and dream of flowers
Till spring-time bid you wake.

Again the deadened bough shall bend
With blooms of sweetest breath.

Oh miracles of miracles,
This life that follows death!

—In December *Harper's Magazine.*

The Storm.

By CHARLES ELMER JENNEY.

Hark to the sullen roar of the unbarred thunder;
Is there martyrs' blood to-night on th' arena's sand?
Black, black is the robe that the lightning rends asunder,
Like the reddened dagger's gleam in a Borgia's hand!
Fast, ah how fast the rain-drops come a-plashing,
Tears that a thousand broken hearts lent flight!
The wrath Achilles roused the waves are lashing;
The wo of Babylon sobs in the wind to-night.

—In December *Lippincott's.*

PERSONALS.

The Only Colored Mayor in the United States.—Isaiah T. Montgomery, the wealthiest man in Mound Bayou, Miss., has the distinction of being the only colored mayor in the United States. In *Leslie's Weekly* (December 5) is a short description of his career:

"Mr. Montgomery came into prominence several months ago at the convention of colored men held in Chicago, where his views upon the negro ques-

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tion elicited much admiration. His career has been one of unusual interest, as he was born a slave on the plantation of Jefferson Davis in Mississippi. Noticing the boy's brightness the late President of the Confederacy made of him a sort of body servant, and he was taught to read and write. With this start he practically educated himself, and when the slaves on the Davis plantation were liberated, Montgomery started north to earn his living. He accumulated a few thousand dollars and returned to Mississippi, conceived the idea of founding a town for the industrious members of his own race who could obtain work from the whites, and who were unsuccessful in working for themselves. He leased plots of ground which he had purchased at a low rental, with the result that negro families flocked to this portion of Mississippi from all portions of the Gulf States. To-day the town has a population of nearly 1,000, contains several important industries, as well as churches and schools. It is what might be called a one-man town, for the mayor has planned and carried out about everything of importance in it. It is the market for a section of the country fifty to seventy-five miles around it, and one of the most important railway stations on the Illinois Central."

Congressman Littlefield's Love of Horses.—When Charles E. Littlefield was a young lawyer, his first extravagance was the purchase of two horses which he drove in a span. He declares that if he ever falls he will fall like ancient Troy, ruined by a horse. Says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia):

"The spectacle of a young lawyer riding in a narrow-seated buggy drawn by two robust horses impressed them in the same way as would the sight of an old lawyer smoking two cigars at one time. The Congressman still dashes over Knox County behind his two horses. 'When I go out to ride,' says he, 'I don't want to fool with hills. I want to keep going all the time.' This same trait applies to other activities of the Maine Congressman, as his Washington associates can now testify.

"Not long ago a local verse writer penned a poem in which the stalwart Congressman from the second Maine district was compared with a trotting-horse. He was held forth as 'going without blinders, not afraid of the cars,' and the poet enthusiastically declared that he didn't need a check-rein or bit or curb, and that where you left him there would you find him, for he would stand without hitching.

"This is said to be Congressman Littlefield's favorite bit of verse."

Calve's Chateau.—When Madame Calve was a child she wandered through the rugged country of Aveyron, in Southern France, and selected the château that she dreamed might one day be hers. In the fulness of time her dream was realized, and to-day she is the possessor of the historic Château of Cabrières. Writing of this beautiful country home in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), Mr. William Armstrong says:

"The château has been restored as she pictured it in her girlhood, and tho, perhaps, it is not furnished with the gilded splendor that early youth generally selects for its palaces, it is at any rate more appropriate.

"The place has an air of romance about it, in keeping with its medieval architecture, which recalls the days when troubadours sang their way through the country about Aveyron. It is perched like an eagle's nest, overlooking the beautiful gorge of Tarbes. The architecture is Roman, and the massive stone walls, that have outlived generations, are picturesquely battlemented.

"Madame Calvé is a very hospitable hostess. There are always guests in holiday time at the

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A Long Way.—"It's a long way for a shilling," remarked cabby, looking sulkily at his proper fare.

"I know it is," said the lady quietly; "if it had not been I should have walked."—*Tit-Bits.*

Valued.—"She's not of any value to you, is she, Jim?"

"Well, 'a miss is as good as a mile'—a mile is four quarters—a dollar, at any rate."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Encouraging.—HE: "My train goes in fifteen minutes. Can you not give me one ray of hope before I leave you forever?"

SHE: "Er—that clock is half an hour fast."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Inconsistent.—OPTIMIST: "So you have nothing to be thankful for?"

PESSIMIST: "Not a deuced thing!"

OPTIMIST: "Well, such an habitual kicker as you ought to be thankful for that."—*Puck.*

A Cinch.—CASEY: "When did ye get th' face?"

DOOLEY: "Lasht noight!"

CASEY: "And pwhere?"

DOOLEY: "Sure, thot's a sacrit, Casey; ut's a cinch and too manny wud shpoil ut."—*Puck.*

Without Advertising, Too.—"Ah, good morning!" said the early bird to the worm. "Looking for a job?"

"That's what. Anything I can do for you?"

"Yes, you'll about fill the bill, I think."—*Harlem Life.*

Misery Loves Company.—"I'm sorry to see your crops so blighted, Wurzel," said the sympathizing friend to a farmer.

"Aye, it be a pity," replied old Wurzel. "But there's one comfort—neighbor Giles's are a bit worse!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Woman's Way.—When a man asks a woman to marry him she says:

1. "Don't be ridiculous!" 2. "Yes."

That is, she gives him good advice and straightway deprives him of the opportunity to follow it. —In December *Smart Set.*

A Tale of Wo. MRS. MCVICARS: "Aye, my Jennie's wee Johnny went wi' the Sabbath-skill's picnic, and he got awa doon by the wather-side and fell in, and they havena found his body yet."

MRS. PATERSON: "Oh, lost me! And he'd have his best claes on, tae."—*Moonshine.*

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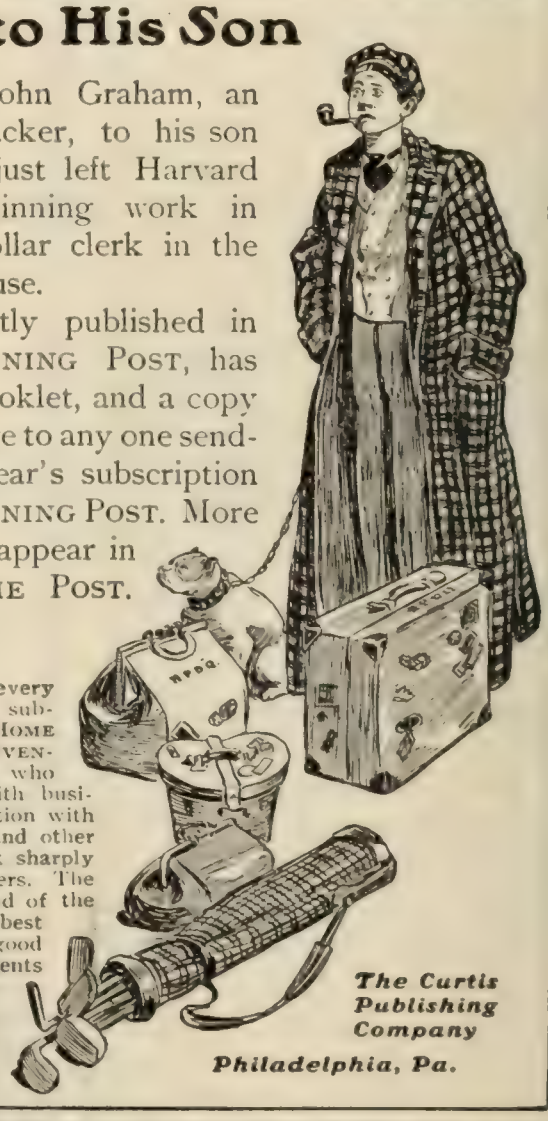
They are from John Graham, an old Chicago pork packer, to his son Pierrepont, who has just left Harvard College, and is beginning work in earnest as an eight-dollar clerk in the old man's packing-house.

This series, recently published in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, has been put into a little booklet, and a copy will be sent free of charge to any one sending one dollar for a year's subscription to THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. More of these letters are to appear in early numbers of THE POST.



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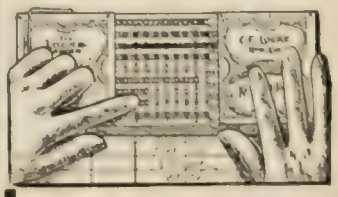

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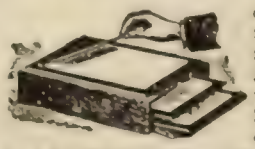

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BORROUGHS: "But he doesn't know me very well."

MARKLEY: "That's why I suggested him."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Moral Didn't Work. PAPA: "See that spider, my boy, spinning his web. Is it not wonderful? Do you reflect that, try as he may, no man could spin that web?"

JOHNNY: "What of it? See me spin this top! Do you reflect that, try as he may, no spider could spin this top?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Self-Concentration.—"King Lear is a great character," remarked the friend.

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "I suppose you remember my performance last season?"

"No; I must confess I have never seen you in the part."

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

December 30.—Germany assures the United States Government that in enforcing her claim upon Venezuela she will scrupulously respect the Monroe Doctrine; the German cruiser *Gazelle* is ordered to Venezuelan waters.

January 2.—General Matos, with three hundred revolutionists, sail from Fort de France on the war-ship *Libertador*, to attack Venezuela and overthrow President Castro.

January 3.—It has been reported that the German chargé d'affaires at Caracas has handed President Castro a note, in which the German claims against Venezuela are clearly defined, and in which a limit of time has been set for Castro's answer. The sending of the note is not, it is said, to be considered as an ultimatum.

January 4.—Several Venezuelan vessels have put out to try and capture the war-ship *Libertador*.

SOUTH AFRICA.

December 30.—The full casualty list shows that the British lost 61 killed, 54 wounded, and 245 made prisoners at the Zeefontein fight; the latter being all received.

General Kitchener reports that since December 23 the Boer losses have been, 35 killed, 5 wounded, and 237 taken prisoners; these do not include De Wet's losses in his recent attacks.

January 5.—Six men of Scots Grays are killed and thirteen wounded by the Boers in ambush about forty miles east of Pretoria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 1.—Emperor William requests Ambassador Andrew D. White to ask the President to permit his daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, to name the Kaiser's yacht being built in this country.

Exports to the United States from the Berlin district during 1901 reach 30,723,008 marks, the highest on record.

January 2.—A despatch from Vienna gives an unconfirmed report of the liberation of Miss Stone

William Waldorf Astor gives King Edward a gift of £200,000 for a sanatorium for consumptives.

The eleventh congress of Russian naturalists opens at St Petersburg with 3,000 persons in attendance.

January 3.—The Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company in Paris decides to offer the canal property and franchises to the

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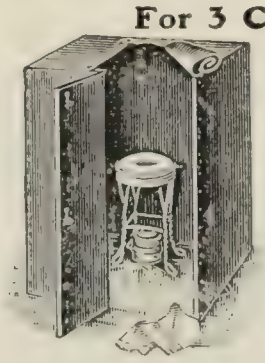

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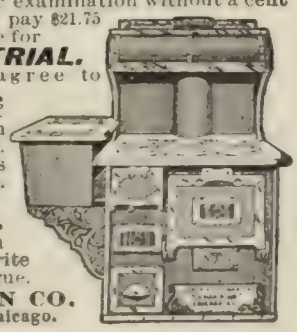


United States at the price named by the Isthmian Commission, $40,000,000.

The strike situation at Barcelona is so alarming that large enforcements of troops have been concentrated in and about the city; the strikers number about 20,000.

January 4.—The Empress-Dowager of China issues an edict commanding that friendly relation with foreign ministers be at once resumed.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 30.—A new movement is made in the Northern Pacific matter by securing an injunction to prevent retirement of preferred stock.

The Navy Department decides to establish wireless telegraphy plants at Washington navy yard and at Annapolis.

December 31.—The Cabinet selects the International Banking Corporation as fiscal agent of the United States in China.

January 1.—President Roosevelt's New Year's reception is the most largely attended affair of the kind in many years, 8,000 people passing through the White House and shaking the President's hand.

The new city, county and borough officers of the city of New York assume office.

January 2.—Governor Crane of Massachusetts takes the oath of office.

The transport *Crook*, carrying troops to the Philippines, arrives at Port Said.

Jannary 4.—The Panama Canal Company's offer to sell its property and franchises for $40,000,000 is submitted to the President.

Heirs of Absalom Case are preparing to sue the city of Cleveland for an estate said to be worth about $70,000,000.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 1.—*Cuba*: General Estrada Palma and all the Nationalist candidates in Cuba are elected. General Palma is elected by a unanimous vote of the Electoral College.

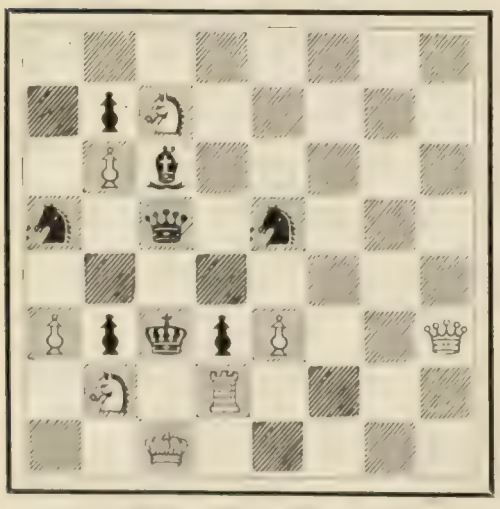
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

(*As Good as It's Old.*)

Problem 627.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 1pS5; 1Pb5; s1q1s3; 8; Ppkp P2Q; 1S1R4; 2K5.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 628.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By A. R. HANN, Denton, Tex.

3K4; 3P3R; p2kb1p1; 2p2pSR; 1p1SQS2; 1P6; 3BS3; 8.

White mates in two moves.

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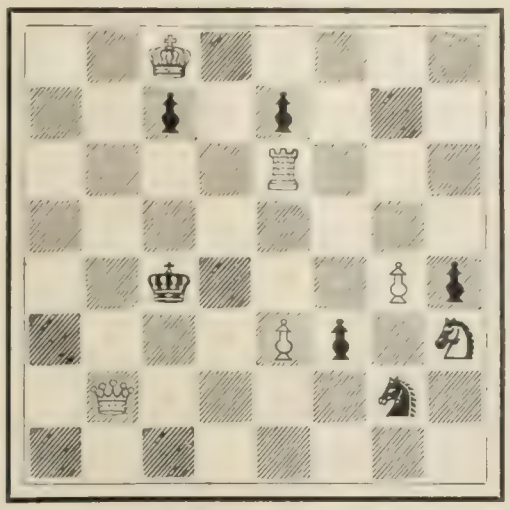
Problem 629.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By A KNIGHT.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

2 K 5; 2 p 1 p 3; 4 R 3; 8; 2 k 3 P p; 4 P p 1 S; 1 Q 4 S 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 619.

Key-move, Kt—Kt sq.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N.Y.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. W. Clark, Ransom, Mich.; B. C. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; F. M. Brown, New York City; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; C. T. Ohlinger, Pawtucket R. I.; O. S. Adams, *Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; B. Colle, New York City.

Comments: "A good point, when P—B 6, but a bad dual. Economy is in one instance sacrificed to obtain a trifle more of variety"—H. W. B.; "Shows accuracy and skill"—The Rev. G. D.; "A beautiful conception"—A K.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "Very fair for a Michigan problem"—J. H. L.; "Very pretty and attractive, but rather too easy to be counted first class"—S. M. M.; "An ingenious mate"—H. W. F.

In addition to those reported, O. C. B. got 616, 617, and 618; L. R., 614, 615, 616, 617, and 618; "Bonami," La., 609, 612, 614, 616, and 617; Dr. H. S., and B. Colle, New York City, 616.

In Problem 626, the black King is on K 5.

CONCERNING 620.

We owe an apology to our solvers, not so much for having published this problem, as for neglecting to give them a hint that it was more of a joker than a problem. Had we even imagined that it would have given our solvers so much trouble, we would not have published it, as we do not think it right to worry and perplex an honest solver by a trick. This is clearly a "trick" problem, as Black's defense consists in Castling. It would be very difficult for any one to demonstrate the fact that the black King or K R had not been moved; hence, as a problem, it gives as Black's special defense a move that can not be proved to be legal. Assuming that Black has the right to Castle, the key-move is Q—R 6.

Kolisch and Anderssen.

The fruitless discussion which agitated European Chess circles some thirty years ago concerning the relative strength of Kolisch and Anderssen is being revived once more, with still less probability of arriving at a definite conclusion, since both of these great masters are now dead. Anderssen's reputation rests upon his marvelous record of

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nearly half a century of triumphs and the fact of his having defeated Kolisch in their match of 1860–61 by the score of 9 to 8. Nevertheless, Kolisch was not in the zenith of his strength until six years later, when he won the Emperor's prize in Paris, at which time the depth and brilliancy of his play seemed to indicate that he was the greatest master of that period. As a specimen of the skill of these rival giants we select the following fine game from the match referred to, as possessing features characteristic of their different styles of play:

A BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

Evans Gambit.

BARON KOLISCH. *White.*	PROF. ANDERSSEN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P
5 P—B 3	B—R 4
6 P—Q 4	P x P
7 Castles	P x P
8 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
9 P—K 5	Q—Kt 3
10 Kt x P	P—Q Kt 4

Subsequent to the time when this match was played, the continuation was 10.., K Kt—K 2; 11 B—R 3, Castles; 12 Q R—Q sq, P—Kt 4, etc., which is preferable to the counter attack at once.

11 Kt x P	R—Q Kt sq
12 Q—K 3	K Kt—K 2
13 Q—K 2	

Threatening to win the Q by Kt—R 4.

13	Q—R 4
14 B—R 3	B—Kt 2

There is no time for this. 14 Castles is preferable, altho, even the White would now have the better game. The continuation might have been 15 Kt x R P, etc.

15 Q R—Q sq	Kt—B 4
16 R x P!	

A good combination, which must have been thoroughly worked out before resorting to the sacrifice of a Rook, as the first involves further sacrifice.

16	K x R
17 P—K 6 ch!	K—B sq
18 P x P	B—R sq
19 Kt x P ch!	Kt x Kt
20 Q—K 6 ch	K—Q sq
21 R—Q sq ch	Kt—Q 3
22 R x Kt ch	P x R
23 Q x P ch	K—B sq
24 B—K 6 ch	K—Kt 2
25 B—Q 5 ch	Q x B
26 Q x Q ch	K—R 3

It will be found upon examination that any other line of play would have left White equally the advantage.

27 Q—B 4 ch	K—Kt 2
28 Q—K 4 ch	Kt—B 3
29 Kt—K 5	K—R 3
30 Q—B 4 ch	K—R 2
31 B—B 5 ch	R—Kt 3
32 B x R ch	B x B
33 Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt
34 Q x B	Resigns.

—Comments by Dr. Shapiro in *The Baltimore American.*

The "Bird Defense."

From La Strategie's Fourteenth Correspondence Tourney.

Ruy Lopez.

GUGLIELMETTI. *White.*	GASPARY. *Black.*	GUGLIELMETTI. *White.*	GASPARY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 P x Kt	B x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	12 Kt—Q 2!	B—Kt 3
3 B—Q Kt 5	Kt—Q 5	13 Kt—B 4	Q—Q Kt 4
4 B—B 4	B—B 4	14 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q 3
5 Kt x P	Q—Kt 4	15 P—Q R 4	Q—Q 2
6 B x P ch	K—K 2	16 P—K 5!	P x P
7 Castles!	Q x Kt	17 Q—R 5	Q—B 4
8 B x Kt	R x B	18 B—Kt 5 ch	K—B sq
9 P—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	19 Kt x P	B—Q 2
10 P—Q 4	Kt x P	20 Q R—Q sq	Resigns.

LASKER and Janowski recently played two exhibition games in the Manchester (Eng.) Chess-club. The first game, an Evans, was won by Lasker. The second, a Bishop's Gambit, was drawn.

Does Not Disappoint.

The New Discovery for Catarrh Seems to Possess Remarkable Merit.

A new catarrh cure has recently appeared which so far as tested has been remarkably successful in curing all forms of catarrh, whether in the head, throat, bronchial tubes, or in stomach and liver.

The remedy is in tablet form, pleasant and convenient to take and no special secrecy is maintained as to what it contains, the tablet being a scientific combination of Blood root, Red gum and similar valuable and harmless antiseptics.

The safe and effective catarrh cure may be found at any drug store under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

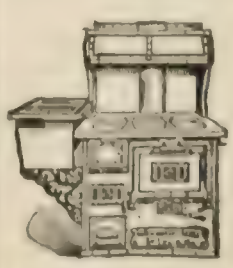
Whether the catarrh is located in the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, or stomach, the tablets seem to act with equal success, removing the stuffy feeling in head and nose, clearing the mucous membrane of throat and trachea from catarrhal secretions, which cause the tickling, coughing, hawking and gagging so annoying to every catarrh sufferer.

Nasal catarrh generally leads to ulceration, in some cases to such an extent as to destroy the nose entirely and in many old cases of catarrh the bones of the head become diseased. Nasal catarrh gradually extends to the throat and bronchial tubes and very often to the stomach, causing that very obstinate trouble, catarrh of the stomach.

Catarrh is a systemic poison, inherent in the blood, and local washes, douches, salves, inhalers and sprays can have no effect on the real cause of the disease. An internal remedy which acts upon the blood is the only rational treatment and Stuart's Catarrh Tabletsis the safest of all internal remedies, as well as the most convenient and satisfactory from a medical standpoint.

Dr. Eaton recently stated that he had successfully used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in old chronic cases, even where ulceration had extended so far as to destroy the septum of the nose. He says, "I am pleasantly surprised almost every day by the excellent results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. It is remarkable how effectually they remove the excessive secretion and bring about a healthy condition of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat and stomach"

All druggists sell complete treatment of the Tablets at 50 cents and a little book giving the symptoms and causes of the various forms of catarrh, will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.



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Will ship C. O. D. to any station in the United States for

The "WILLARD STEEL RANGE"

Has 8 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED. Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

WM. G. WILLARD, Dept. 17, 619 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE NEW YORK TUNNEL DISASTER?

As all the people of New England who come to New York City by rail, and a large fraction of those who come here from other parts of the country and from Canada, enter through the Park Avenue tunnel, the wreck last week by which seventeen persons lost their lives and two score were injured is a matter of widespread interest. The New York newspapers are especially concerned over the accident, and they do not hesitate to locate the blame for it. The engineer who ran his locomotive into the ill-fated train pleads that he did not see the signal lights on account of the thick smoke. The newspapers accept this plea, and remind the New York Central directors that their attention has been called to the smoke nuisance, and the adoption of electric traction in the tunnel has been urged for years, and they hold the officers and directors of the road responsible for the result of their failure to act. One of the most outspoken papers in New York is *The Journal;* one of the most conservative is *The Evening Post. The Journal* says:

"The owners of the New York Central Railroad are responsible for the deaths which occurred in the tunnel yesterday.

"Those deaths, or rather those murders, occurred because the owners of the New York Central would not spend the money necessary to make their road safe.

"They preferred present profits to the safety of the public, and they therefore took a cash consideration for the lives sacrificed in a needless disaster."

Says *The Evening Post:*

"Wherever the technical responsibility for yesterday's catastrophe in the tunnel maintained and operated by the New York Central may rest, there can be no doubt that the moral responsibility is borne wholly by the officials of the railroad to whom the continuance of this public nuisance is due."

About all the other papers in the city agree that if the road had been using electric traction in the tunnel the wreck victims would probably be alive to-day. Some of the papers that express this opinion are *The Tribune, The World, The Mail and Express, The Herald,* and *The Press. The Times,* a very conservative paper, says:

"The directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad . . . have done the best they could, and they have sedulously refrained from saying or doing anything which would lead the public to believe that they were honestly trying to do the best that could be done. The conditions existing in the tunnel have long and justly been the cause of public complaint, and a recent grand jury made them the subject of presentation. What have these gentlemen done or authorized others to do to warrant the belief that they cared what the public thought or the grand jury said?

"An accident similar to that of Wednesday last occurred in the tunnel between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets on the 20th of February, 1891. A 'wild-cat' shop-train, going from Forty-second Street to the Mott Haven yards, was stopped for some reason in the tunnel, and while thus stalled was run into and telescoped by the New Haven local train which followed it. Seven persons were killed and many injured. The inquest which followed was the most thorough technical inquiry of which there is record. It was a painstaking and extremely intelligent investigation, lasting many days, and resulted in a verdict that the engineer of the New Haven train failed to see the danger signals which should have caused him to stop his train because of the smoke and steam which filled the tunnel. The jury called for better ventilation of the tunnel, but no attempt at better ventilation has been made.

"The same thing has happened again from precisely the same cause. Should the jury in this instance make a similar recommendation as to tunnel ventilation, the disposition of the management would probably be to receive it in silence and ignore it as impracticable. This is not likely to be permitted. The directors of the road maintaining the tunnel nuisance have shown that they can not be trusted to do what intelligent self-interest should have prompted them to do long ago. Any further toleration of their indifference to the public comfort and the public safety will be rendered impossible by the fact that every officer of the new administration having jurisdiction in the matter will exhaust his powers to compel the immediate reform of the tunnel conditions. If they fail, the legislature will find itself under the necessity of effective action. The corporation is very powerful, but scarcely powerful enough to compel the people of New York to tolerate the continuance of the present tunnel conditions."

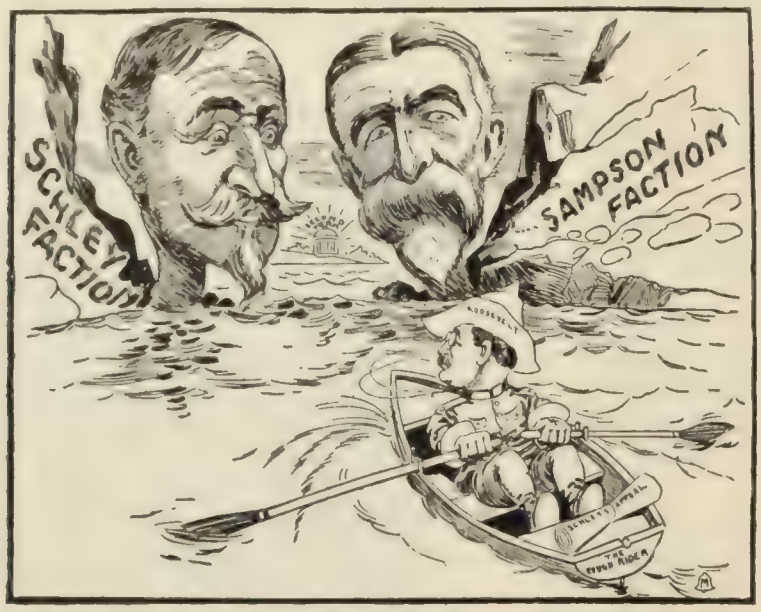
Radical Press on Anti-Anarchist Laws.—The radical papers deprecate strongly any legislation aimed at the Anarchists. *Free Society,* an Anarchist paper published in Chicago, declares that President Roosevelt's words on Anarchism in his message are "a pitiable exhibition of stupidity and ignorance," and the editor, who writes in a personal vein, goes on to say: "Instead of showing the least knowledge or discernment, it is simply a rehash of recent newspaper ravings during a time of panic. I had credited Roosevelt with some independence and intelligence; but I must admit that I was a victim of 'dope,' and committed the folly of giving credence to some current reports." The Missouri *Socialist* (St. Louis) thinks that any law against Anarchy may easily become a "most elaborate secret political spy system, which would be used against any political agitators who oppose the Administration"; and the Chicago *Public* (single-tax) says similarly:

"Confiding creatures alone imagine that federal laws against 'Anarchy' would be enforced only against men with knives, torches, pistols, and bombs. It is impossible to draft a law such as President Roosevelt proposes which could not be enforced against labor-union speakers and papers by a federal administra-

tion in sympathy with employers; against Democratic speakers and papers by a Republican Administration; or against Republican speakers and papers by a Democratic Administration. The dangers of centralization from Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations for the punishment of 'Anarchists,' a recommendation as vague as if it were for the punishment of 'bad men,' are too great to be invoked as lightly and thoughtlessly as the President advises."

THE PRESIDENT TO REVIEW THE SCHLEY CASE.

THE newspaper interest in the latest phase of the Schley controversy is noticeably languid. The report that the President will permit Rear-Admiral Schley to appeal to him from the decision of the court of inquiry is treated at some length in the news columns, but editorial comment on it is in many cases perfunctory, or lacking entirely. "It is difficult to understand," says the Boston *Herald*, "why the President should voluntarily



DANGEROUS NAVIGATION.
He must pass between Scylla and Charybdis.
The Brooklyn Eagle.

reopen the case, or what Admiral Schley should expect to gain by his so doing, unless the further agitation of the subject shall be regarded as a gain by him." Some of the Schley papers, however, are glad that the matter is to be taken up again, and are advising the President as to what his verdict should be. The Jacksonville *Times-Union* says: "If the President should decide in favor of Admiral Schley, the Sampson-Schley controversy would be ended. Public sentiment is almost unanimous in the belief that persistent and gross injustice has been done. The controversy will never be ended by a decision that outrages the almost unanimous verdict of public opinion." The Baltimore *Sun* observes similarly:

"If Mr. Roosevelt really desires to 'end the Schley controversy'—and to end it in a way which will satisfy the vast majority of the American people—he has only to disapprove the verdict which most of his fellow citizens have condemned. Justice for Admiral Schley is the demand of the people of all parties and of all sections. The President has a great opportunity to promote the interests of the navy, to serve the cause of justice, and to respect the wishes of the people. It is an opportunity which he should welcome."

On the other side the New York *Sun* says:

"When the appeal is made to the President in behalf of Rear-Admiral Schley to reopen and rehear and, of course, reverse the findings of the court of inquiry, two gentlemen must in justice be considered, namely, Rear-Admiral Ramsay and Rear-Admiral Benham. Admiral Dewey we may leave out of the case.

"Ramsay and Benham have been assailed for their conclusions by the Schley partizans as tho they had been guilty of corruption. The accusation against the Navy Department of 'trumping up' evidence against Schley having been blown into air by the investigation, Schleyism turns for another target of abuse to the officers whose duty it has been under their oath and understanding of the testimony offered to make it known that all criticisms of Schley made by the Navy Department, and more, were true. There is no man, no reputation, no principle of honor that Schleyism would not destroy to satisfy its prejudices. It now demands for its victims Ramsay and Benham, who, for the dignity of the navy, if for nothing else, are not to be surrendered except upon the most convincing proof of the justice of the demand. Of such proof the objections to the findings of the court already filed by Schley's counsel do not afford a trace."

EARNINGS OF $85,000,000 IN NINE MONTHS FOR THE STEEL TRUST.

THE announcement at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation last week that the earnings for the first nine months of its existence amount to $84,779,298 arouses considerable remark. The New York *World*, for instance, wonders if these "plethoric profits" might not move the steel combine "to be as generous to American as to British buyers of its products." It says:

"It is now selling steel rails, for example, in England at $22.50 per ton, after paying the railroad and ocean freights. The ocean freight alone is $5.11 per ton. So that American steel rails are really being sold in England at $17 per ton net.

"The American price is $28 per ton—$11 higher than the English price. As 2,000,000 tons of steel rails are consumed in this country every year, the steel trust is collecting at least $22,000,000 a year from its American customers in excess of what it would eagerly accept from its foreign customers for the same quantity of rails.

"In view of those $85,000,000 net earnings in nine months would it not be reasonable to take off the Dingley duty of $7.84 per ton on steel rails? That would bring the American price down to $20 per ton, which would still be $3 a ton more than the trust is selling them for in England."

The New York *Tribune* thinks these profits are "not phenomenal." It observes:

"The report of the United States Steel Company showing the earnings for the first nine months of that titanic corporation's existence makes the head reel with the size of the figures. That a total of net earnings of nearly $85,000,000 should be piled up in nine months by any company, no matter what its size, would have seemed to our forebears like the wildest dreams of an Arabian romancer. This gigantic industrial consolidation, with a capital that approximates our national debt and an income greater than that enjoyed by any civilized nation in the eighteenth century, may well give pause for consideration. It is so vast and complex a piece of industrial and financial machinery that the mind can not grasp it *en masse*, and must therefore content itself with an examination in detail. But are the company's earnings as stupendous as they seem to be?

"The capital of the company in bonds and preferred and common stock is well over $1,300,000,000, and on this capital the yearly earnings bid fair to reach a total of $110,000,000. Large as this sum is, it amounts to less than 8½ per cent. on the entire capitalization; and this, for an industrial company, is not stupendous. In this department of business greater returns are looked for than in others. The general rule is that a feast or a famine always prevails, and that the good years must care for the bad. This is peculiarly so in steel. Mr. Carnegie was once quoted as saying that a steel manufacturer was either a prince or a pauper, due, of course, to the alternation of good and bad years in the trade. Were the proportion of earnings to capital the same in a million-dollar corporation that they are in the United States Steel Company, they would come to some $85,000 annually. After deducting interest on the bonds and setting aside proportionate amounts for sinking funds, depreciation, reserve, etc., the surplus for the year carried over would approximate something like $18,000, which, while it would encourage, would not wildly exhilarate the owners of the million-dollar corporation.

"The report of the great steel corporation affords pleasant

reading for the shareholders, and reflects great credit on the management of the company. At the same time it is not so phenomenal as to create wild enthusiasm or to cause the values of steel securities to advance to unduly high figures."

A POSTAL OFFICIAL UNDER FIRE.

EDWIN C. MADDEN, third assistant postmaster-general, has brought down a good deal of criticism upon himself from the smaller papers, especially the radical ones, for some of his recent rulings in regard to the admission of newspapers to the second-class rates. One radical paper, *The Challenge*, was excluded from the second-class list on the ground that it was devoted principally to advertising the editor and his ideas, and so came under the head of "publications designed primarily for advertising purposes." The editor hit upon the idea of transferring his magazine to Toronto, where it was immediately admitted to the Canadian newspaper postal rates (one-half lower than the rate in this country), and he is now publishing it there under the name of *Wilshire's Magazine*, and under the postal treaty between Canada and the United States our post-office department has to receive and circulate it. Mr. Wilshire finds that he is saving money by this arrangement, and says it is difficult for him to pose as a martyr, but he will do his best. Another radical paper, *The Appeal to Reason*, was threatened with exclusion because one-third of its mailing list was made up of names of people whose subscriptions had been paid by others, who took this way of spreading radical doctrines. Mr. Madden said, in a letter to the editor of *The Appeal:*

"There is no objection to a reasonable number of subscriptions by one person for another, when not for an ulterior purpose. But when such subscriptions amount to a considerable part of the claimed list of subscribers, and they are paid for by persons manifestly interested in the circulation of the publication because of the doctrines it advocates, or because of the goods it advertises, they have uniformly been held to be not 'legitimate' within the spirit and purpose of the law. Therefore, except for a reasonable number paid for by others, not because of the doctrines advocated or the goods advertised, the legitimate list of subscribers required by law must be made up of persons who pay for the publication with their own money."

This has raised a great outcry among the radical papers, who think that they see behind these rulings a desire to persecute and suppress the radical papers "because of the doctrines they advocate." Mr. Madden, in reply, points out that he recently admitted to the list *Free Society*, the Chicago Anarchist paper, and says that "if the department designed to discriminate against any class of publications, it surely would have thrown out an Anarchist sheet." The radical papers think Mr. Madden should resign, an opinion that he does not seem to share.

A more general criticism is made by the Chicago *Public*, a single-tax weekly, which thinks that the second-class privilege for newspapers, and the privilege of receiving mail, sometimes denied the persons guilty of fraud, are matters of commercial value and of personal right, and should be passed upon by the courts, not decided in an arbitrary way by a government official. It cites several other cases similar to the ones described above, and says:

"It is this irresponsiiblity of the postmaster-general over second-class matter that constitutes the real objection to that department of the postal service as now administered. He is given judicial power; he uses the power unjudicially. It is left to him to decide, for instance, what constitutes a legitimate list of subscribers. He does decide, but arbitrarily in each 'individual case.' And in virtue of his decision, without the aid of a jury, without public examination of witnesses, without any inquiry that can truly be called a hearing, but simply through *ex parte* investigations by bureau subordinates, valuable property rights are ruthlessly destroyed. For the good-will of a periodical is a property right; and it depends upon second-class mail privileges for existence. Yet the postmaster-general cuts it off from these privileges by his mere dictum. He even cuts it off, when he sees fit so to do, in advance of his decision and while he makes his investigation. . . . . .

"Nothing could be more prejudicial than conduct such as we have here traced to the second-class bureau of the postal department. The value of periodicals is as brittle as glass. It depends so much upon their regular delivery to subscribers that a voluntary suspension means abandonment. Enforced suspension therefore means suppression; and denial of mailing rights, tho only temporary, is equivalent to enforced suspension. No bureau of the Government should have that power. No bureau of the Government should be allowed thus to trifle with the property rights of even the humblest publisher. . . . . .

"And only a week or so ago the news despatches told of orders issued by the post-office authorities at Washington to stop the mail of thirteen investment companies doing business at Louisville, Ky., upon charges of carrying on business under false pretenses. Now it may be that all these people are swindlers and

IF WE ARE OBLIGED TO USE STRAPS, WHY NOT ADOPT A BENEFICIAL AND AMUSING DEVICE LIKE THIS?
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

CUBA IS SAFE.
UNCLE SAM: "Cuba is all right now! With the American game and American politics there's no need of any more insurrection for excitement."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

SUGGESTED WAYS OF PREVENTING REVOLTS.

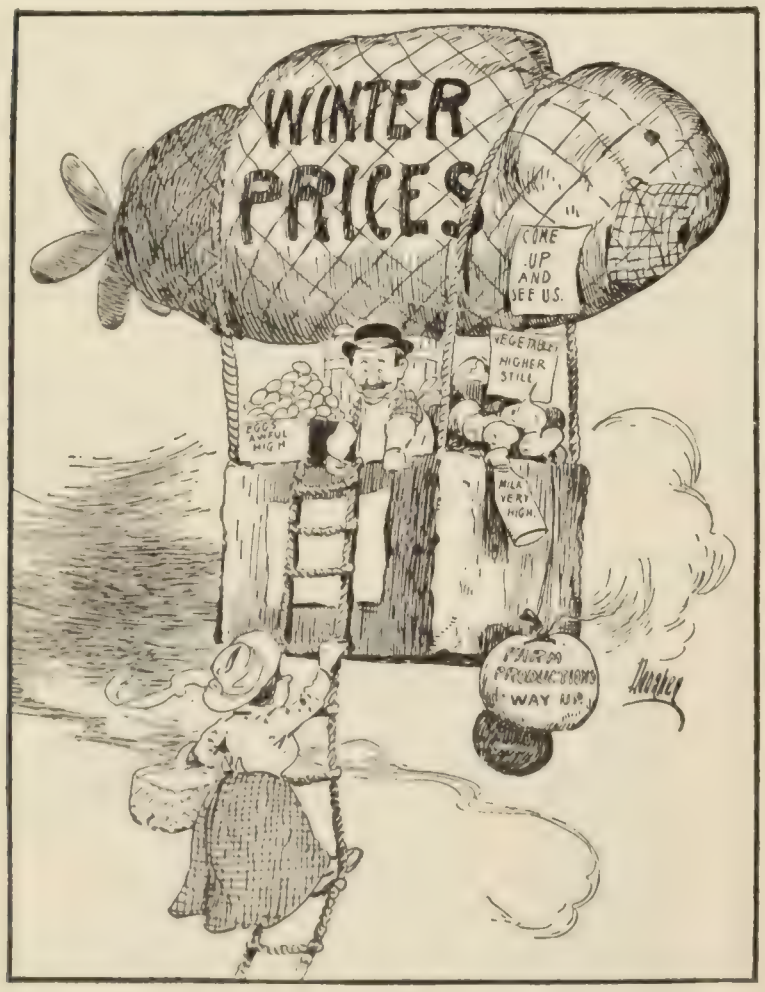
ought to be denied the use of the mails. But that is not the question. The question is whether the prerogative of deciding that they are swindlers, and of denying them the use of a public service which has come to be a necessity of social and industrial life, shall be summarily and irresponsibly exercised by an administrative officer at Washington. Is 'due process of law' obsolete?"

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

THE advance of the cost of living in the United States has of late attracted much attention in many of the financial journals. *Dun's Review*, one of these journals, recently published a statement giving the prices of the different commodities on January 1. Compared with July 1, 1897, these prices show an advance of 40 per cent., while there is a decrease of 16 per cent. compared with the cost in 1860. The most notable advance has been in breadstuffs. *The Review* continues:

"Examination of the index number table shows that the farming population receives the greatest share of enhanced prices, the rise in breadstuffs falling little short of 90 per cent., while meats rose nearly 30 per cent., and dairy and garden products 75 per cent. Much of the latter gain is due to the change in season, as eggs, milk, etc., are all more expensive in winter than in midsummer, but this factor enters into the record and can not be ignored."

The New York *Financier*, in solving the cause of prevailing high prices, tell us that during this period of advanced prices



AS THE HOUSEWIFE SEES IT.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

there has been a marked degree of prosperity. In this prosperity the amount of visible money in circulation and the per capita circulation count for little. "Part of the latter is permanently in banks, and the larger percentage is passing through these institutions from day to day." It continues:

"There has been a gradual rise in per capita circulation in the United States, it is true, over a series of four or five years, but the rise in values, it should be understood, has been general the world over—at least until very recently—and has taken place regardless of per capita circulation. Coincidently, wages have increased. Per capita circulation has nothing to do, as will no doubt be conceded even by most rabid advocates of the quantitative theory, with shortages in crops, or other accidents of nature that establish the quantity of food or other necessities. If we have a shortage in one commodity it is only logical that prices should rise. On the other hand, the cycles of prosperity, which seem as recurrent as the tides, bring about a demand that for the time being absorbs more than the average volume of supply, and we have the spectacle of rising prices. But coincident with this advance there is usually a similar impetus in the distribution of profits to the wage-earner, and with it also a condition of wider buying power which aids in sustaining a higher level. These are the familiar phenomena of prosperity. The whole structure rests on confidence and credit, and theoretically, having established this basis, there should be an indefinite continuance. It need not be repeated, however, that such a condition is impossible. Some one makes a mistake, a local failure is magnified, and men become at once fearful of the future. The process of retrenchment disturbs the whole fabric of society, and prices begin to fall. Then the cost of living, measured in index figures, is lowered, but as a matter of fact the comfort of living is probably lowered in a similar degree to the majority, since their opportunity for work is curtailed. The whole question revolves around the principle of credit, and its corollary confidence. Visible money is only an unimportant factor. In support of this theory we have only to refer to the disaster attending the forced issue of silver dollars in this country from 1878 to 1893, to the panic of 1857, following a rise of $483,000,000 in gold and paper money, and to other incidents of like nature which might be mentioned. Finally it may be stated that the bank circulation in England has been falling for fifty years, and in the face of this fact the standard of living has been steadily rising."

LABOR PRESS ON THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

THE trade-union papers take a very different view of the new capital-labor arbitration commission from that expressed by the Socialist journals quoted in these columns two weeks ago. The labor papers think that the new commission (which was discussed fully in our issue for December 28) is of serious and promising importance. *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), for example, declares that the tribunal "can not help doing vast good," and it believes that "it will usher in a better era for American labor." The same paper continues:

"It is certain that there will be no industrial disputes of any consequence in the country in which one or the other side will not appeal to the tribunal, and there is not a great corporation in America, any more than a labor-union, which could afford to ignore the challenge.

"If such a tribunal as this had existed a few months ago we do not believe the steel strike would ever have happened, and here is the annual convention of the miners of America approaching, with the inevitable wage question lowering along the horizon. It is reassuring to think that, if that convention should raise any issue that the coal-operators should oppose, the arbitration tribunal, composed of men of the highest character and intelligence representing conspicuously and authoritatively all interests and all classes, stands by ready to interpose its peaceful offices and decide all questions of controversy in a manner which will be equitable and will, without doubt, carry public opinion with it overwhelmingly. To have such a resource is a boon to both capital and labor and a blessing to the entire nation. In view of the costliness of strikes, it is a wonder that we did not have something like it long ago."

The United Mine-Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) calls the conference and the resulting commission "the grandest achievement of organized labor during the past year," and says:

"It is not expected that it will banish all industrial strife; there are and will be selfish employers and stubborn employees. Between these there will be war. But for those imbued with a spirit of fairness and justice there will be misunderstandings, which arbitration will clear up. Organized labor alone, we think, will profit by the work. Individual grievances presented by individuals will not receive attention. With this, then, as

an object organized labor can face the future twelve months with the calmness born of confidence that its rewards for it will be manifold. . . . . .

"It may seem optimistic, but it looks as if the shadow of the approaching millennium was projected upon the screen of industrial affairs when John Mitchell, Charles Schwab, Mark Hanna, Samuel Gompers, Bishop Potter, and Archbishop Ireland met, put their feet under the table, and discussed ways and means to prevent industrial wars. The man who would have predicted this ten years ago would have been laughed to scorn and would have been deemed a visionary."

The Labor World (Duluth) says:

"The days of big strikes will soon be numbered with the past, if the efforts being made by the industrial department of the National Civic Federation prove successful. While the sentiment in America is opposed to compulsory arbitration, yet no one stands opposed to arbitration entered into voluntarily by those concerned. Labor should never oppose arbitration when it has the right to choose one of the arbiters. Most men are usually just—and none but such men should be chosen on a board of arbitration—and when a case is presented to them, all can rest assured that a fair decision will be handed down. The success of the present undertaking by the National Civic Federation will depend entirely upon the sincerity of those interested. The most prominent employers in America, the leading labor advocates, and some of the most noted citizens of the country have given the project their hearty commendation.

"It is gratifying to know that all sides are endeavoring to bring about industrial peace. When it is understood that all controversies between capital and labor are to be voluntarily submitted to arbitration, both sides will endeavor to have their case as near right as possible, to the end that it may be adjudicated upon its merits."

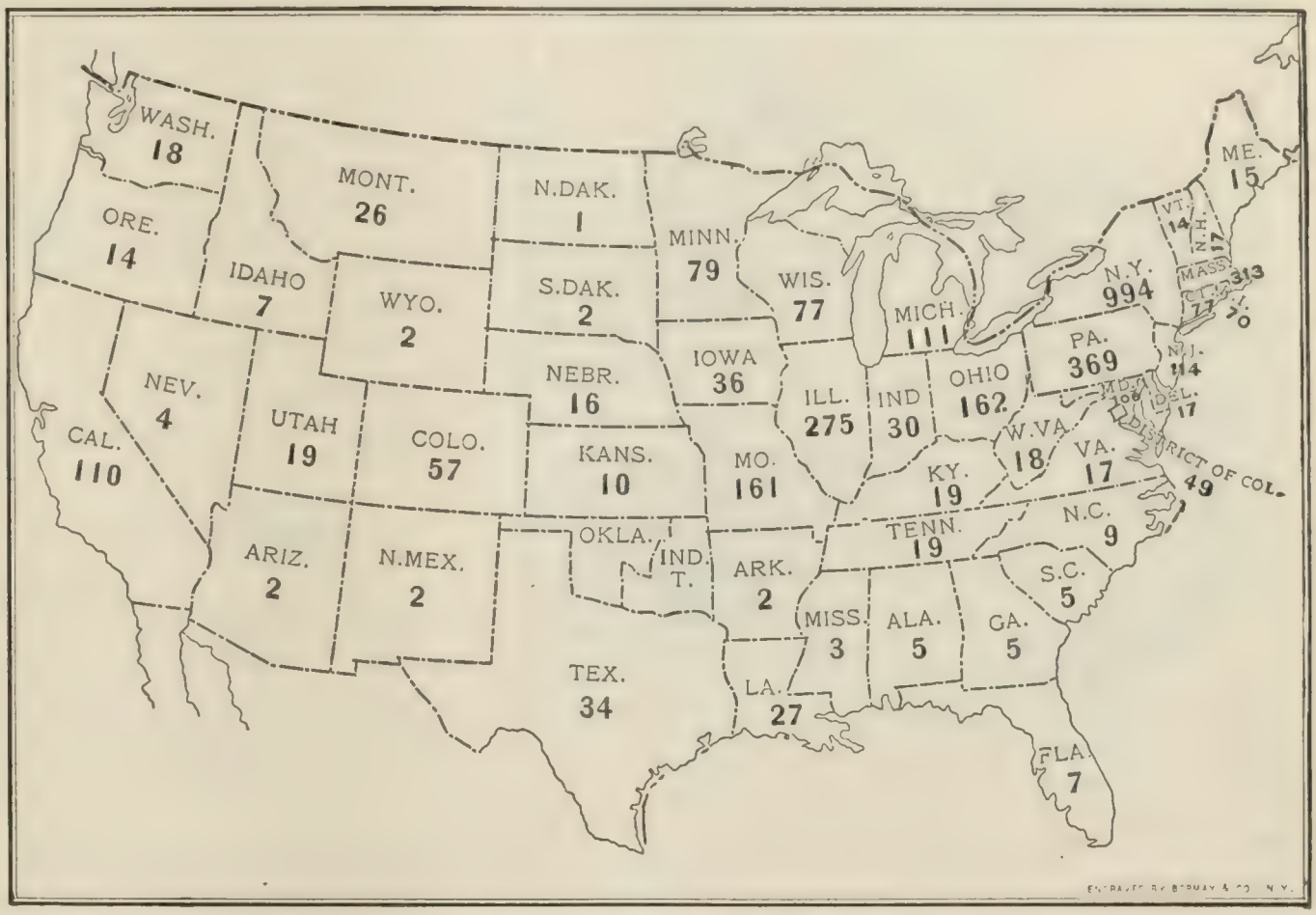
Says *The Coast Seamen's Journal* (San Francisco):

"It is still too early to pass any opinion as to the practical results that may be looked for in this matter. Everything will depend upon the spirit that really animates the representatives of the different interests on the committee. Granting a mutual spirit of consideration for the interests of all concerned, a better understanding of and more cordial relations between these interests is bound to ensue. Contrary to the *ipse dixit* of many persons, the whole modern tendency of the industrial world is toward the prevention of settlement of disputes by conference, conciliation, and concession. This condition, as it happens, is most marked in the conduct of the organized workers. So far, however, this tendency has found expression only in cases of individual organizations, or at most of individual industries. The broadening, if only in a tentative way, of this tendency, so as to embrace the workers and the industries of the country at large, is a great moral victory for the position of organized labor that may well justify even the most sanguine hopes for the outcome.

"One thing is certain. The reputation of the men comprising the committee of thirty-six is a fairly good assurance that they will not go to their task hampered by any illusions, either as to their own or each other's position and powers. So far as the committee has gone it gives promise of being a practical body. This of itself augurs well for substantial results from its future deliberations."

MILLIONAIRES GEOGRAPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

THE names of 3,546 men and women are published in the new issue of *The World Almanac*, classified by the States and cities they live in, under the caption, "American Millionaires." The editor explains, in a prefatory paragraph, that "it is not assumed that the lists of these persons on this and the following pages are complete or in every instance accurate"; but, he says, "a very careful, systematic effort has been made to secure both completeness and accuracy." All the lists have been submitted to expert opinion in the localities where the reported millionaires live or do business, but the editor "is aware that there must be errors both of omission and commission." We give herewith an outline map of the country, based on these lists, showing the relative density of millionaire population in the various States. North Dakota, for example, has one of them; New York, at the time of going to press, lacked six of having a thousand. The climatic or commercial conditions of the northeastern part of the country seem from the map to be most favorable to the growth of millionaires; the section bounded on the west and south by Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, and including those States, contains all but 406 of these interesting people. More than half of them inhabit the States touching the great lakes. Colorado and California, the gold States of the West, are the millionaire storm-centers of that part of the country, while Montana, with its cattle and copper, and Texas, with its many kinds of prosperity, are each comfortably supplied. Mississippi has but three, and Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wyoming have only a pair of millionaires apiece.



DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

OBJECTIONS TO SENDING A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE CORONATION.

WHILE a considerable number of newspapers are taking up and approving the suggestion of the New York *Press* that ex-President Cleveland be sent to King Edward's coronation as the special representative of the United States, the New York *Journal* is loudly objecting to the sending of any special representative. "Examination of the records at Washington," it says, "shows that this country has never before deemed it fitting to

be represented by a special envoy at a coronation," and it asks: "Why, then, begin now?" The monarchical governments of Europe, it recalls, "Great Britain among them, refused to recognize the Paris Exposition of 1889, because it was intended to commemorate the beginnings of the ever-glorious French Revolution, which with all its blunders and crimes was the grandest, the most beneficent event in humanity's political history. . . . Why

THE LION REMEMBERS GROVER'S TWISTS.

KING EDWARD: "Well, what's the matter with you now?"
THE BRITISH LION: "I understand Grover Cleveland is coming to the coronation, and I think my tail needs protection."
— *The Minneapolis Journal.*

should the American republic feel more kindly toward monarchy than monarchy does toward republicanism?" It goes on to say:

"Why should this republic concern itself about the coronation of any king? Are European monarchs given to despatching fleets and special envoys to our capital when we inaugurate our President?

"Surely not. And they are quite right, too. Crowned heads have no reason to wish this republic well, for it needs only the spread of the American idea to make an end of crowned heads.

"The argument in support of our official participation in the coronation ceremonies is that the act will be a graceful manifestation of friendship for the English people.

"In reality, whatever the intent, the United States will do the English people no service by assisting in giving seriousness to a ceremony of which a modern nation should be ashamed. The whole thing is absurd and anachronistic. It will illustrate the survival of conception with which the democratic spirit of this age is necessarily at war. And it will tend to strengthen political and social institutions which hinder the progress of the English people. Caste is the child of monarchy, and caste is the curse of Great Britain. It accounts for her army in South Africa, officered by 'flanneled fools at the wicket,' and 'muddled oafs at the goals'—a description of England's young hereditary aristocracy for which Kipling ought to be forgiven much beef-fed boasting.

"Were the British republic about to instal its first president it would be fitting for the United States to send a fleet of honor, an envoy extraordinary, and otherwise to do all in its republican power to celebrate the advance of democracy. But it is not fitting that the Great American republic should say to the English masses that it takes seriously and approves and officially sympathizes with the medieval circus of which London is solemnly preparing to be the ring.

"It is proper that at all suitable times and in every suitable way the United States should express amiable sentiments toward friendly peoples, but it is not right that our republican government should take a hand in the pompous flummery with which Edward of England proposes to signalize his accession to a throne. It will be a glorification of the hereditary principle in government, an assertion of the divine right of kings against which the birth of our republic was a protest, and against which our republic will continue to be a protest so long as the American people govern themselves.

"Moreover, there is a consideration, subsidiary but not unimportant, that must not be overlooked.

"Who is to pay the hundreds of thousands of dollars which it will cost to send Mr. Cleveland and a fleet to England? The American people, of course. The Government can not get a dollar except by taking it from the pocket of the citizen by taxation. Every citizen, the very poorest, will have to contribute to the fund which it is intended to squander in taking part in the circus performance which King Edward will give in compliment to himself for having done the British people the deathless service of being the son of his mother.

"*The Journal* hopes that Congress will have something to say on the subject—that Americans will rise in both House and Senate to protest against the Administration's contemplated waste of public money for a purpose so foolish, undemocratic, and pernicious."

The Baltimore *News* indorses the objection made by *The Journal*, and says it "is thoroughly well taken." The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, says that such talk is "mere demagogy."

PHENOMENAL FIGURES OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

REPORTS recently issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics and the Interstate Commerce Commission show that two-fifths of the railroad mileage of the world is in the United States, and that there are employed in the railroad service more than a million men, a number larger than that of any standing army on the globe. Out of the 484,384 miles of railroad on the earth's surface, 199,378 miles are in our own country, enough to build 33 double-track roads between New York and San Francisco, or enough to go around the world eight times, or to do many other improbable and useless things that seem to delight the minds of some statisticians. No other nation begins to approach this country in the matter of railroad mileage, as may be seen from the following table:

United States	199,378	Canada	17,657
German Empire	31,934	British Australasia	15,266
Russia	29,894	Argentina	10,419
France	26,613	Italy	9,810
India	25,035	Mexico	9,603
Austria-Hungary	22,919	Brazil	8,718
Great Britain and Ireland	21,700	Spain	8,300

The growth of our railroad traffic in the last few years is no less remarkable. The increase in mileage and in passenger and freight traffic, and the decrease in freight charges are related in the following paragraph from the report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics:

"The railway mileage of the United States was, in 1830, 23 miles; in 1840, 2,818; in 1850, 9,021; in 1860, 30,626; in 1870, 52,922; in 1880, 93,262; in 1890, 166,654, and in 1900, 194,321; and the addition of the mileage construction for this year, estimated by *The Railway Age* at 5,057 miles, brings the grand total for 1901 to 199,378 miles. It is only in more recent years that statistics of operation are available. According to the Bureau of Statistics figures, the number of passengers carried was, in 1887, 423 millions; in 1890, 520 millions; in 1895, 529 millions; and in 1900, 584 millions. The growth in the freight business is shown by the figures which state the number of tons of freight carried one mile. These figures are: For 1883, 39 billions; for 1887, 61 billions; for 1890, 79 billions; for 1895, 88 billions; and for 1900, 141 billion tons. While the length of railways and amount of freight tonnage have been increasing, the cost of transportation has greatly decreased. The average cost of freight transportation as given by the Bureau of Statistics figures at 1.24 cents per ton per mile in 1882; 1.03 cents in 1887; 0.93 cent in 1890; 0.84 cent in 1895; 0.80 cent in 1897, and .75 cent in 19."

The same report gives some interesting facts about government ownership, as follows:

"Of these half a million miles of railway in the world, it is

estimated that about one-third are owned by the governments of the countries in which they are located. About nine-tenths of the railways of Germany are owned by the national or state governments; about two-thirds of those of Russia are owned by the Government, and nearly one-half of those of Austria-Hungary are also owned by the Government. A large proportion of the railways of France will become the property of the Government about the middle of the present century. In Italy nearly all of the railroads are owned by the Government but are operated by private companies which lease the lines from the Government. In Australasia nearly all of the railways are owned by the governments of the various colonies, and in India a large proportion of the 25,035 miles in operation is owned or guaranteed by the Indian Government."

GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPERS ON THE VENEZUELAN-GERMAN TIFF.

A GOOD deal of interest is added to the discussion of our feeling toward Germany, in the present Venezuelan imbroglio, by the fact that Germany has a larger representation among our foreign-born population than that of any other country. It is reckoned that about 4,000,000 of our people are of German birth or parentage, not counting those of the second and third generations. In view of this, it is of interest and importance to know how the German-American newspapers feel about Germany, Venezuela, the United States, and the Monroe Doctrine.

"Germany's conduct toward Venezuela is perfectly justified." With these words the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York) begins an elaborate editorial on the present Venezuelan situation, in the course of which it says:

"There are intimations—nothing official on the subject is forthcoming—that the German and United States governments have arrived at an understanding as to the steps to be taken. But all danger is not thereby obviated. Germany may find that the steps which she contemplates, and which our Government has sanctioned, may not answer her purpose. The question will then arise whether any subsequent action can with equal facility be made the subject of agreement. We must not forget that the American people are easily excited, and that at their head is not a man who lets himself be led by calm consideration and who is cool-headed enough to stem public opinion in a period of extreme agitation, as Lincoln once did in the *Trent* affair. Congress is in session and contains Hotspurs enough to make the danger greater. Hence arises the possibility that, with American and German war-ships present in Venezuelan waters, too great precipitancy on one side or the other may lead to unpleasantnesses."

The Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do with the case, proceeds this authority, because it relates only to territorial acquisitions on the American continent by a European Power. The paper concludes by urging coolness and self-control until Germany goes too far, when it will be time to warn her. Far lighter is the tone of the *Morgen Journal* (New York), which thinks it might pay the United States to buy Germany's claim and then collect from Venezuela. A handsome compliment is paid the newspaper press of this country by the *Cincinnatier Volksblatt*, which asserts that American newspapers have shown great self-restraint in dealing with the matter:

"The possibility of a war with Germany has been almost unanimously pronounced unthinkable, and anything that might tend to it has been energetically repudiated. This attitude is very gratifying. It shows that the American press has gained in character and insight. It would be fortunate if the German press imitated this good example."

President Castro, of Venezuela, has tried to provoke misunderstanding between the United States and Germany by offering the latter territory for colonial purposes, according to the *Westliche Post* (St. Louis). Germany's declination of the proposition is evidence of her good faith. In administration circles it is admitted that Germany has gone further than any other European Power in acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine. She has too much on hand in Asia Minor and in Eastern Asia to attempt anything in the western hemisphere. The *New-Yorker Volkszeitung*, which is Socialistic, deprecates the idea of war, but thus contemplates its possibility as a result of German occupation of Venezuelan soil:

"There can be no doubt that during such a possession of Venezuelan territory things might easily happen that would lead to a conflict with the United States, especially if the latter sought a pretext for coming to extremes with Germany. The Monroe Doctrine, whose intellectual progenitor was the English minister Canning, and which Bismarck, according to recent information, once called a 'piece of American impertinence'—forgetting that most of the successful foreign policy of all nations, Germany included, is based on such 'impertinence'—this Monroe Doctrine is a true American invention. It resembles those American tools which can be made to serve a dozen different purposes, such as a corkscrew, a hammer, a screw-driver, a boot-jack, and so forth. And the Monroe Doctrine can most certainly be made use of to get up a war, if the people in Washington feel so disposed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THIS country has 199,370 miles of railway, or vice versa.—*The Detroit News.*

"LINGER longer, Long," may become popular as a refrain, but not otherwise.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

DR. LOEB'S perpetual-life treatment might be a good thing for some presidential booms.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE man who presented Admiral Schley with a piano must have taken him for an English officer starting for South Africa.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

IT is useless to tell the Chicago Democrats to "get together." They did so, and it required three platoons of the police to separate them.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

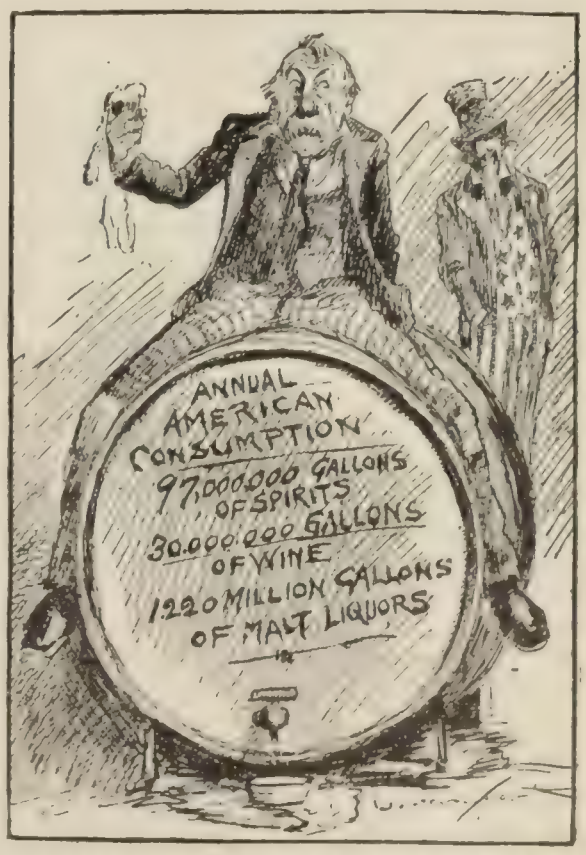
MRS. CARRIE NATION'S assertion that she is not going to marry any man in Iowa has been confirmed emphatically by every Iowa man heard from.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WHEN a preacher falls from grace he falls far and hard. Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has just fallen into poetry.—Rev. Sam W. Small, who is writing paragraphs for *The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE theory of cause and effect is advanced by persons whose attention has been directed to the circumstance that General Alger's rally was almost simultaneous with the reprimand administered to General Miles by the Secretary of War.—*The Kansas City Star.*

WORKING THE SIDE DOOR.—There is a man in Canton, Ohio, who can smoke through his left ear. It is simply impossible to keep the Ohio man from getting to the front.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE white trousers of the West Pointers are giving the authorities of the Military Academy a good deal of trouble. It is found that it will be necessary to make some special provision for the means to keep such garments in the best condition. It is proposed to spend, as soon as Congress will appropriate the money, about a thousand dollars in the purchase of laundry machinery, including two ironers, one starch separator, and one starch tumbling-machine. The use of this machinery will save time and labor in the ironing of the two thousand pairs of white trousers which must be done each week.—*The Army and Navy Register.*



"AND THEY THINK I OUGHT TO REST ONE DAY IN SEVEN!"

—*The New York Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

MR. HOWELLS'S CRITICAL STANDARDS.

IT is not often that a great critic and a great artist are combined in the same man. Yet no criticism is so suggestive and interpretative as that of the artist himself. Such, at least, is the view taken by Prof. Brander Matthews. "Where is there any inquiry into the principles of painting so penetrative and so subtle as Fromentin's," he asks, "unless perhaps it is Mr. John La Farge's? Where is there any discussion of the elusive art of acting so acute and so stimulating as Cibber's—unless it is Mr. Joseph Jefferson's? Of a truth, the critics are not 'those who have failed in literature and art'; rather are they those who have succeeded; and when accomplished craftsmen are willing to talk freely about their calling, the rest of us had best keep silent and profit by what we can pick up." He continues (in *The Forum*, January):

"Of all the American authors at the opening of the new century, Mr. Howells is easily the most multifarious. It is as a novelist that he has presented himself most frequently; but he has also attempted the stage, altho no one of his original dramas has had the good fortune to establish itself in the theater. He has revealed himself as a poet of somber imaginations, not made visible elsewhere in his works. He has given us a series of charming books of travel. He is one of the most delightful of our essayists, with an exquisite felicity of phrase, akin to Heine's. He is one of the most delicate of our humorists, with a reserve that recalls Hawthorne's. And he is a constant critic of contemporary literature, gracious of manner and courteous of phrase, except when expressing his scorn of what seems to him unworthy, mean, and base."

The important part of Mr. Howells's critical work is contained in the following five volumes: "Modern Italian Poets" (1887); "Criticism and Fiction" (1891); "My Literary Passions" (1895); "Literary Friends and Acquaintance" (1900); and "Heroines of Fiction" (1901). The most aggressive of these books is the second named, and in it Mr. Howells runs counter to most of the prevailing literary standards. Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, and Balzac, in particular, come under the ban of his criticism, in contradistinction to Jane Austen, George Eliot, and Anthony Trollope. Professor Matthews admits that he finds some of this critical writing "too insistent in its tone, too intolerant of the dullards, too impatient with those who persist in liking the things they ought not to like and in disliking the things they ought not to dislike." Nevertheless, he declares that Mr. Howells is only pleading for the highest artistic truth:

"However great Scott was, and Dickens, and Thackeray, they were none of them perfect artists; they were great in spite of gross derelictions from the highest standard. This is what Mr. Howells has tried to make plain even to careless readers; and it is for making this plain that careless readers are not willing to forgive him. Nothing is more certain to arrest progress than a smug satisfaction with the past—unless it is a slavish copying of the inferior models bequeathed to us by our more primitive predecessors. Nothing is more helpful than a clear understanding of the merits and of the demerits of the early masters. The merits are obvious enough, but the demerits need to be discovered and declared before they can serve as warnings. It is not a paradox but a truism that the art of fiction is a finer art to-day than it was when Thackeray was writing—just as it was a finer art in Thackeray's time than it was when Cervantes was writing. As Mr. Howells puts it pithily, it was the misfortune of Balzac that he 'lived too soon to profit by Balzac'; and so Cervantes had lived too soon to profit by Cervantes. Those who refuse blindly to see any blemishes in the art of Balzac or of Cervantes, those who persist in upholding Scott and Dickens and Thackeray as impeccable artists, need to be reminded that ancestor-worship is no longer esteemed the highest form of religion."

The limitations of Mr. Howells's criticism, continues the writer, are not merely the limits of his likings. He is no drifting impressionist with never an anchor to windward. He has a solid body of doctrine, and a creed of his own to serve as a test. He demands that art, and more especially the art of fiction, shall deal with life simply, naturally, and honestly,—that it shall tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. "The object of a novel," according to the pertinent dictum which Mr. Howells translated from Señor Valera, "should be to charm through a faithful representation of human actions and human passions, and to create by this fidelity to nature a beautiful work." Professor Matthews concludes:

"It may be said that Mr. Howells has sometimes seemed somewhat overstrenuous in dwelling upon the errors and the mistakes of the earlier masters; and this charge may be admitted without hesitation. He has had to combat accepted opinions, and the combative mood tempts us to an overstatement of our own case and an understatement of that of our opponents; and quite possibly Mr. Howells has yielded to this temptation oftener than needful. It has been urged also that Mr. Howells has shown himself careless of proportion, in that he has overpraised certain of his contemporaries while overdispraising certain of his predecessors; and it may be admitted that this charge has now and then some slight evidence in its favor. Just as he drew attention to the defects of certain novelists of the past, so also he drew attention to the beauty and the truth which he saw in the work of certain writers of the present, and which the duller senses of the public had not recognized adequately. But they are very careless readers indeed who have asserted that Mr. Howells really sets up Mr. J. W. De Forest as the rival of Thackeray and that he holds Mr. H. B. Fuller as an equal of Balzac. They are not only careless, but perhaps a little stupid also, and even a trifle malevolent. . . . . .

"Mr. Howells does not declare his theories merely to celebrate himself, as M. Zola has been accused of doing. He declares them rather because his character is forever forcing him to bear witness to the truth as he sees it. In criticism as in fiction character counts for as much as talent—in fact, character is an element of talent. It matters little whether Mr. Howells is dealing with the art and mystery of novel-writing or whether he is himself applying the secrets of the craft; we get the same impression of the man—a man of a large nature and of a transparent sincerity, liberal in his appreciations, loyal to his convictions, and little hampered by mere academic restrictions."

AN AUSTRIAN APPRECIATION OF SWINBURNE.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE has been recently introduced to the Austrian literary public by Herr Otto Hauser, a novelist of some distinction, who maintains that the English poet has never had paid to him the appreciation due to his genius. The reasons for Swinburne's comparatively limited fame he finds partly in the fact that his best work "appeared at the wrong time," and partly in his unconventionality. "Besides," he adds (writing in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna), "his publishers have put such a high price upon his books that many, on that account alone, have been unable to buy them."

Herr Hauser propounds the theory that some of Swinburne's untamed strength is due to a Northern—probably a Scandinavian—descent. The name, he declares, is itself an argument in favor of this supposition, since "Swinburne" finds an equivalent in the old Norse word "Swinbjörn,"—a combination of wild boar and bear. On the other hand, he ascribes the vivid coloring and sensuous beauty of Swinburne's verse to the influence of Rossetti, whose influence over the English poet, he says, was deep and permanent. To Rossetti is attributed that artist's instinct which enabled Swinburne to clothe every thought and phrase in forms of purest beauty.

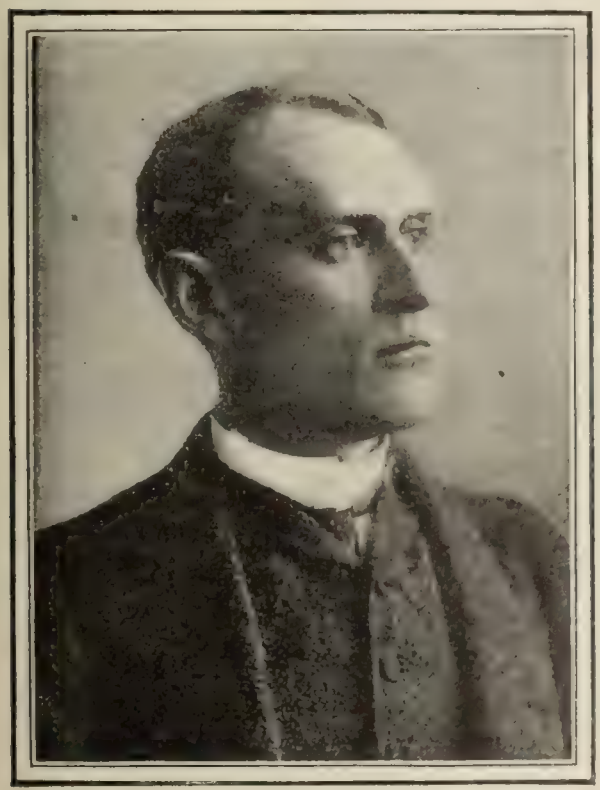
The writer analyzes Swinburne's various creeds and theories,—his republicanism and alleged atheism. He says it is but natural that Swinburne's earlier poems and ballads should have appeared blasphemous to Puritanical English society. They were

"intoxicating"; they "literally choke under roses." Yet the time will come when the world will rise above narrow standards and prejudices, and will realize the masterly genius of Swinburne. He concludes:

"Swinburne is not only a lyrical poet. Since Shakespeare, no English poet has written dramas such as his, and since Milton there has been no epic poetry such as his. But it is as a lyrical poet that he stands supreme. As a lyrical poet he takes his place in the immortal triumvirate of English literature with the creator of 'Hamlet' and the author of 'Paradise Lost.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

'EUGENE FIELD: A STUDY IN HEREDITY AND CONTRADICTIONS."

THE above is the title which Mr. Slason Thompson has given to the two-volume biography of his friend, and he wishes this title to be taken literally. It is the purpose of Mr. Thompson to reproduce the man rather than the author,—Field as he appeared to those who knew and loved him for what he was personally. In his daily work, we are told in the introduction, the dominant note was that of fun and conviviality. "It was free from acrimony and controversy. He abominated speech-makers and lampooned political oracles. He was the unsparing satirist of contemporary pretence." "Neither a sinner nor a saint was the man who went into an old book-store in Chicago and bewildered the matter-of-fact dealer in old editions with the inquiry, 'Have you an unexpurgated copy of Hannah More's "Letters to a Village Maiden"?'" "He scattered his patrimony gaily, and when the last inherited cent was gone, turned with equal gaiety to earning not only enough to support himself, but the wife and family that, with the royal and reckless prodigality of genius, he provided himself with at the very outset of his career."



EUGENE FIELD.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons

The first three chapters give an amusing account of Field's ancestry, showing that he came honestly by that spirit of mischief and flow of humor that never failed him during the whole course of his life, and that was one of his most conspicuous traits. "I want all the happiness out of the world that's possible," he is reported as saying: "and," adds his biographer, "he got it not intermittently and in chunks, but day by day and every hour of the day."

Eugene Field was born in St. Louis in 1850, but his mother died in his childhood, and he and his brother Roswell spent much of their boyhood in the East. Field's college and school days were unprofitable. He attended three colleges and partly because of ill-health, partly because of his love of "jest foolin'," accomplished nothing in any of them. Field's literary education was characteristic of the man. The popular impression that he was scholarly from his youth up is entirely erroneous. Practically all his mental equipment, as far as it was obtained from books, was acquired after he went to Chicago in 1883. On leaving college he went to Europe, spending there, as he says, "six months and my patrimony." He married Miss Julia Comstock in 1873, and between that time and his going to Chicago he worked in many capacities on papers in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Denver. In each of these cities he left behind him stories of his colossal and painstaking practical jokings.

FIELD AT WORK.
(The Caricature from a Drawing by Sclanders.)
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"In each of these cities he was the center of a set of newspaper men, actors, politicians; everywhere he was welcome, everywhere all license of speech, both spoken and printed, was permitted him." While his satire and wit gave him a wide newspaper reputation, he had accomplished little of any literary value up to the time when he began work on the Chicago *Morning News*. He had up to that time taken in what literary education he had "by the pores"; but shortly after his arrival in Chicago he was "inoculated with a ravenous taste for the English literature of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries." "For three years Mallory's 'History of King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table' was the delight of his poetic soul,—and its effect was traceable in almost every line of his newspaper work. He discovered a veritable mine of old British ballads, and he began sipping at the spring which in a few years was to exercise such an influence on his own work." He read, also, translations of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English," Bell's "Ballads of the Peasantry of England," and a host of other books of like nature.

A little later Field made the acquaintance of Dr. Frank W. Reilly, who was to exercise the most potent influence on his literary bent, for it was from Dr. Reilly that Field learned his love of Horace, the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, the "Reliques of Father Prout," and the poems of Béranger.

In August, 1883, Field started his column called "Sharps and Flats." He wrote nearly every line of this column, and practically everything that he wrote after 1883 appeared at one time or another in it. "No man ever made less of a grind in preparing copy for the printer. He seldom arrived at the office before eleven and never settled down to work before three o'clock. The interim was spent in puttering over exchanges, gossiping with visitors, quizzing every other member of the staff, meddling here, chaffing there, and playing hob generally with the orderly sequence of events." When Field got ready to go to work, "peace settled on the establishment for about three hours." He worked harder and longer at his play than at his work, but out of that play was born the best of all that he has left. "His daily column was a crystallization of the busy fancies that were running

through his head during all his hours of fooling and nights of light-hearted pleasure." He trod the footpath to popularity and fame with a buoyant and merry heart. "The two books that contain what to the last he considered his choicest work, 'A Little Book of Western Verse' and 'A Little Book of Profitable Tales,' were compiled from the writings that flowed from his pen when he worshiped most assiduously at the shrine of the goddess of comedy and social intercourse."

The companionship of his fellows, says Mr. Thompson, was as necessary to Field as the air he breathed. He was exceedingly fond of the theater, and pregathered with all the famous actors and actresses that passed through Chicago, whom he advertised in every possible way, from inventing impossible biographies for them to crediting them with with wonderful children which never were. In the same way he rendered famous any restaurant where he and his friends had their midnight gatherings. The famous Boyle's was one such place, and later he played the same good turn to General A. C. McClurg's book-store, where the "Saints and Sinners' Corner," as a meeting-place for bibliomaniacs, became famous throughout the country.

Field's health, never robust, succumbed to the two forms of dissipation he indulged in—pastry and reading in bed. In 1889 he and his family went to Europe. The subscription editions of

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

TWO PROFILES OF EUGENE FIELD.

Figure 1, drawn in pencil by Field himself. Figure 2, drawn by Modjeska. Reproduced from a fly-leaf of Mr. Thompson's volume of autograph verse.

Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

the "Little Book of Western Verse" and "Little Book of Profitable Tales" were then in press. Previously to this he had published "Culture's Garland" and "The Tribune Primer," the latter now exceedingly rare. The European trip benefited him but little. The sudden death of his son Melvin affected him deeply, and when he returned home it was to settle down in the "must and rust of bibliomania," as his friend Cowen called it, for it was as late as 1887 that Field acquired his taste for rare books.

Field had a wide acquaintance among politicians. He frequented the capitals of Missouri, Colorado, and Illinois, and spent weeks in the lobby of the capitol. It was the comprehension of men and not of measures he was after. He wrote much concerning politics, a great deal of it being of a personal nature. Sometimes the entire column of "Sharps and Flats" would be devoted to paragraphs of this sort. Mr. Thompson says of his politics: "Field was never in sympathy with the independent lines upon which *The Morning News* was run; he was a thoroughgoing partisan Republican."

Of serious views on political, social, and economic questions, however, Field had none. His study was literature, and the domestic and social amenities of life; yet "for more than a decade, and until he became enamored of books and bibliomania, Field was the most widely quoted political paragrapher in America."

After his return from Europe, Field did more and more of his work at home, and his daily-grind in "Sharps and Flats" showed the effects of his reading and study. Technically his work increased in perfection, and it was in the succeeding years that "With Trumpet and Drum," "Second Book of Verse," "Echoes from a Sabine Farm," "Holy Cross and Other Tales," and "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac" were published. "I believe," he said, "that if I live I shall do my best literary work when I am a grandfather." The "if I live" was prophetic. Just when he was settled in the home he had so long dreamed about, at the height of his fame, and having completed the work that pleased him better than any he had done—"The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac"—he was taken ill. His illness was not at first deemed serious, but on the night of November 4, 1895, "death stole upon him while he slept." It was such a death as he had often said would be his choice,—"just a dropping to sleep here and awakening yonder."

STATE CENSORSHIP OF THE DRAMA.

A BILL of a decidedly novel character has been drafted by Assemblyman John F. Ahearn, of Troy, N. Y., and was introduced by him in the New York state legislature. It proposes, in brief, that all new plays shall be passed upon, and all actors and actresses licensed, by a state board consisting of five persons, who are to be appointed by the governor, and who must have had at least ten years' experience in the dramatic profession. Supervision of the ballet is also provided for in a section giving the board of examiners the power to "determine the fitness of all public processions, theatrical presentations and productions." In an interview explaining the purpose of his bill, Mr. Ahearn says:

"If the bill is adopted and becomes a law, we shall have not only a purer atmosphere about the stage, but the people will be protected against this buncoing by cheap actors and managers. The matter has long been on my mind, but it was brought forcibly to my notice recently by witnessing a succession of such things as 'Zaza,' 'Sapho,' etc. I became convinced that such plays ought to be stopped. We ought to have a law that will suppress such plays."

The New York *Dramatic Mirror*, while admitting that "the stage suffers from plays that ought not to be permitted," thinks that legislation should be the last corrective resort for such evils. It says:

"The introduction of the theater and all that relates to it into the realm of politics never could be tolerated, if one is to look seriously upon Mr. Ahearn's proposition. If this bill should by any remote chance become a law, the political gossip columns of the newspapers would at once 'mention' the names of many persons known to the public as actors as candidates for positions on a board whose powers would be limitless for almost any purpose foreign to the intention of the theorist who has formulated this measure, and the dominant political 'boss,' of course, would be potent in the selection of candidates for positions on the board. This is but one of many objections—most of which go to the merits of the Ahearn proposition—that would condemn any measure of this sort at its inception. Touching on the vital possibility of the scheme, it may be said at the beginning that of the few actors that would be competent to fill places on the board probably not one would serve, while all no doubt would ridicule the plan. It is useless to point out the other features of the bill that appeal only to a sense of humor."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, thinks that the subject can hardly be dismissed in such summary fashion. It says:

"Under the present system the highest-priced theaters in this country frequently alternate pure and healthful plays with vile concoctions of French indecency, designed not for patronage of young girls and boys, such as American theaters draw, but for

audiences of selected expertness in amusing depravity. This happens to be a decent season in the theaters, so no flagrant instances of this kind have called for general comment. But every reader will recall seasons when 'The Girl from Maxim's,' 'The Turtle,' 'The Conquerors,' 'Zaza' and similar plays have been acted in the most reputable theaters of the country and have attracted auditors, the great majority of whom could take nothing but harm from them. Whether a censorship would improve this condition is an open question. But the fact that the so-called censorship of public opinion does not prevent it is patent to everybody. That being so, it is fairly open to any citizen or lawmaker to try to find a better way. If Mr. Ahearn thinks he has found it, his proposition is entitled to fair discussion on its merits, when the nature of the proposition is fully known."

THE KAISER'S SPEECH ON ART.

THE speech of the German Emperor to the Berlin sculptors has been the subject of much and varied comment in the press. The two most important reviews that have so far reached us are those in the *Post* (Berlin) and the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The *Post* would not have the Emperor's speech to the sculptors interpreted as an authoritative intimation of the path that they were to follow, or as a desire to influence them in favor of any particular school of art. The Emperor was not speaking as an artist to an artist, but as a monarch to his people. It further criticizes the analogy of the art of classical times and of the Renaissance as applied to modern times.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* devotes a long and earnest criticism to the Emperor's address, and, while admitting tha the is true to the traditions of his family and his education, deplores the fact that William II. should not have taken a place in history as the leader of the German art of the future. Some of the most striking passages of the review are here quoted:

"At the banquet given to the artists of the Avenue of Victory, the Kaiser again delivered one of his characteristic speeches, in which he is wont to satisfy the necessity of his being to take part in every sphere of modern life. This time it was art, which in the form of a toast was made the subject of a critical examination. William II. in his love for art far exceeds the usual limit of princes in things artistic, and is a thorough connoisseur in the history of art. It is, therefore, readily understood that in the warmth of his heart, in view of the completion of his great enterprise, the image of the Renissance and of its art-loving princes should rise before his eyes. To proceed to find fault with critical officiousness and to detract from the imperial praise of the artists by means of comparisons would be to display a want of taste. An emperor who at the festive board thanks his artists is such a fine picture that its colors must not be injured. The monarch, however, in addition to his thanks, added some severe critical remarks upon modern art which sounded like a call to battle. These remarks will be seized upon by the outside world, and will here and there impede the laborious progress of the work of reconciling the public to modern art in so far as intellectual indolence and doctrinaire obstinacy will try to find support for their views in the remarks of a young and gifted emperor.

"In all other spheres, the Emperor is a fine child of his age, who looks forward and not backward, and delights in innovation. If he dislikes modern art, he must have good reasons of his own for doing so, and these reasons have a more important significance than if they were held by an old man. The profound dislike of William II. for modern art dates from the epoch of naturalism and its custom of painting poor people. That school was, indeed, little calculated to inspire enthusiasm in those who had the usual views and tastes of sovereigns, but it is no secret that the degree of His Majesty's dislike was determined by the fact that in the Emperor's entourage these portrayals of scenes taken from the proletariat were curtly characterized as 'Social Democratic,' and the artists of this school were suspected of entertaining Social Democratic views. Since then, William II. has paid no attention to modern art and its future development. . . . He, therefore, remains true to the viewpoint of his education, which, like that of all educated persons, was founded on the idealist and esthetic contemplation of the antique as the criterion of art. . . . . .

"What the Emperor characterized as 'advertisement' is an awakening of general artistic interest by the victorious campaign in behalf of new aims. . . . For this reason there would have

KIPLING'S NEW POEM IN CARTOON.

been great rejoicing if William II. had assumed a strenuous and resolute leadership in this sphere as he has done in others. A new splendor would have dawned on Germany. It was not to be; and it is well known who the idealists are who have come between the Emperor and the German art of the future. The history of art will judge them and will say that they prevented William II. from accomplishing a work to which for him, above all men, the age had led up. But the German artists will pursue the thorny path to the goal to which the spirit leads them for the very reason that they are true idealists."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

MANY reasons have been given to account for the backwardness of Southern literature, and it is generally assumed that the conditions bred by the Civil War are chiefly responsible for the literary barrenness of the South. A recent Southern writer, the Rev. J. M. Hawley, in analyzing the influences that have contributed to make Southern literature so "fragmentary and insufficient" that "it can not be said that a literary atmosphere has ever existed in the South," thinks that we must go even back of the war to get the viewpoint necessary to the consideration of this subject. Writing in *Things and Thoughts* (November-December), a new literary magazine, published in Winchester, Va., he says:

"In the *ante-bellum* period the spirit of contentment that pervaded Southern society was unfavorable to the production of a literature. With libraries in almost every mansion, filled with the English classics, the owners felt little need of a literature of their own. Nor was there the stimulus, much less the necessity, that impels genius to put forth its best and strongest efforts. . . . Southern talent sought and found a more congenial and remunerative field. In the sphere of statescraft and jurisprudence it was at its best. The Southern mind craved excitement. Argumentative rather than speculative, prosaic rather than romantic, it preferred the contests of the forum to the quiet seclusion of the cloister. Oratory was its never-failing delight. And the South sent to the rostrum and to the halls of legislature orators of world-wide fame. We have only to mention her Henrys, her Haynes, her Clays, her Calhouns, and her Lamars. What jurist of America has surpassed in clearness of insight and keenness of logic John Marshall, of Virginia? And when we consider the political treatises of great Southern statesmen, we shall find nothing surpassing them, in vigor and versatility, this side of classic times. With attractions so great and rewards so ample as those offered by politics and jurisprudence, it is not surprising that the master minds of the South had scant predilection for literary pursuits."

The presence of slavery, more than any other single cause, we are assured, retarded the growth of literature in the South. Southern civilization had grown up with its very foundations built upon slavery. The institution must be commended by orator or author, or not discussed at all, since anti-slavery sentiment was fraught with peril to the whole social fabric. "In the ear of every poet and author who dared approach the forbidden theme," declares the writer, "a sleepless specter seemed to say, 'Hands off.'" Under such conditions and limitations Southern literature could attain only a feeble and one-sided growth. This mental bondage was fatal to the full development of literary art. After slavery came the war, and with it "disappointment, poverty, physical suffering." Mr. Hawley continues:

"The South passed through a period of adversity and suffering scarcely paralleled in the history of man. Her social system was a complete wreck. A more unpropitious time for literary achievement can scarcely be imagined. Many a soul, pregnant wth celestial fire, could only wait and hope in the midst of universal disorder and discouragements. Many a harp hung silent upon the willows. Unmerciful disaster seemed to mark the poet and the author as her special prey. Who can think of William Gilmore Simms following, at short intervals, two wives and nine children to the grave, the last of them two boys of especial promise, with home and library in ashes, without feeling the unutterable pathos of human life? Who can think of Paul Hamilton Hayne—'poet-laureate of the South'—losing home, library, all, in the bombardment of Charleston, and living for years in a rude cottage amid the pines of Georgia, with the bare necessities of life around him, without feeling that heartless destiny seeks a shining mark? And Timrod—poor Henry Timrod—who can think at all of his struggles and sufferings without tears? With shattered health, wrecked fortune, and pinching poverty, can we wonder that the harp fell from his nerveless hand? His own letter to Hayne, his life-long friend, a year after the war, shall tell the story of his blasted hopes: 'I have now hacked on for *four* months, and as yet have failed to receive a single month's pay. I confess the truth, my dear P——, I not only feel that I can write no more verse, but I am perfectly indifferent to the fate of what I have already composed. I would consign every line of it to eternal oblivion, for—*one hundred dollars in hand!*' And who can think of Sidney Lanier, with failing health and empty purse, but with a thousand songs singing in his heart, appealing to the head of a department in Washington for a common clerkship, only to be informed at the last moment that the vacancy had been filled by another applicant, without feeling the cruel irony of fate? Significant in meaning, as touching in pathos, are his words to Bayard Taylor: 'Perhaps you know that, with us of the younger generation in the South since the war, pretty much the whole of life has been merely not—dying.' In view of these conditions and facts, we wonder, not that the Southern muse struck a feeble note, but that it found heart to sing at all."

But a brighter, happier, more auspicious day has dawned for Southern literature. The literary achievements of the last two decades—of such writers as Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, Mary Johnston, and Madison Cawein—in themselves mark something of a *renaissance*, and to Mr. Hawley they are prophetic of the future. Out of the "heroic past" of the South, with its deeds of daring and devotion to duty, shall grow the coming literature. He concludes:

"The marvelous outburst of the martial spirit in '61; the Spartan-like courage of the combatants; the thrilling adventures; endurance unparalleled; greatness even in disaster; the building of a new life upon the ruins of the old; the growth of fraternity between the sections; the cementing of a vast population in an enduring unity; the beginning of a deeper, broader, mightier national life—these are the treasures of which an enduring literature will be made. That this work, at once fascinating and important, will be adequately and faithfully done, who can doubt? With it every true American heart beats in sympathy. When this task is accomplished, art will reflect in bright lights and brilliant colors all that is best and sweetest in human life, all that is noble and enduring in modern civilization."

NOTES.

IN the recent death of William Ellery Channing at his home in Concord, Mass., American literature loses one of its most distinctive personalities. Says *The Dial*: "As the husband of a sister of Margaret Fuller, as the close associate of Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne, and as one of the best-known American poets of half a century ago, his life linked the twentieth century with a past that now seems remote indeed, not so much for the years that separate us from it as for the changes that those years have brought in our national ideals. Altho he broke the silence as recently as 1886 with a poem on John Brown, his work was mainly done nearer fifty than fifteen years ago, and many who took note of his death the other day must have learned at the same time with no little surprise that he had lived on into the new century."

A MOST amusing literary blunder in a large-paper edition of Milton's ode "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," published in Chicago, is noted in *The Record-Herald* of that city. In the twenty-seventh stanza of Milton's famous poem occur the lines:

> But see the Virgin blest
> Hath laid her Babe to rest,
> Time is our tedious song should here have ending;
> Heav'n's youngest teemed star
> Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
> Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending;

In the Chicago version "handmaid" is converted into the very prosaic "hand-made"! What is more, the error was repeated, without correction or comment, in the Christmas number of *The Critic*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS AMERICA BEHINDHAND IN SCIENCE?

THAT America's position in the scientific world is an inferior one is asserted by Carl Snyder in *The North American Review* (January). He does not deny that we have produced great men of science, nor that we have many to-day who have done genuine and distinguished work. In the field of applied science, too, no nation has a prouder record, as the names of Fulton, Morse, Bell, and a hundred others show. And yet with all this we are lacking, Mr. Snyder tells us, in the true scientific spirit, and have not done our share in a single one of the great lines of investigation that are advancing modern civilization. We quote the first of his illustrations. He says:

"Pasteur's memorable discovery that the fermentation of beer was due solely to the presence of minute organisms (microbes) was made early in the sixties. That was forty years ago. Step by step the ideas of Pasteur grew and broadened. Applied to the disease of the vines, then to dying silkworms, then to sheep cholera, they are estimated, before his death, to have saved to France alone a sum greater than the cost of the Prussian war, with the colossal indemnity demanded by Bismarck thrown in. Pasteur's own researches culminated in the germ theory of contagions. A young English surgeon, now Lord Lister, applied his idea to the method of surgical operations; this step was enormous. To-day, operations are common that were unheard of thirty or forty years ago; unknown diseases, such as appendicitis, have been discovered and a radical cure has been found for them. Germans like Behring and Koch, Japanese like Kitasato, a crowd of disciples and followers of the Master, as he is known in France, have extended Pasteur's ideas to the treatment of diphtheria, lockjaw, anthrax, and many other scourges. Thanks to him, hydrophobia has been robbed of its terrors. At last, medicine begins dimly to emerge from quackery and empiricism, and bids fair in time to become a true science. All this belongs to the present day, most of it to the last decade or so, yet in all this brilliant list of discoveries and applications no American name is to be found, even tho we have a larger number of medical schools, medical professors, and medical students than any other country in the world.

"In another field. To-day, ocean travelers, two hundred miles from land, talk with friends by a telegraph that crosses space with invisible feet. Marconi's admirable triumphs are merely the culmination of a long train of patient researches on the part of many workers in many lands. Clerk Maxwell, the English physicist, had predicted the common nature of electricity and light before our Civil War came to an end. Seeking to verify this surmise, Hertz, aided and advised by his patron, the veteran von Helmholtz, made his epochal discoveries at Carlsruhe. All the world knew of it thirteen years ago.

"A host of experimenters were instantly in the field. The delicate coherer, which made wireless telegraphy possible was the independent discovery of Professor Branly, of the Catholic University of Paris, and Prof. Oliver Lodge, of Liverpool. Notable contributons have been made by the Italian Professor Righi, by the Germans Professor Slaby, Count Arco, Professor Braun, by Professor Preece, of England, and Professor Bose, of Calcutta in India, to name but a few. It is to be noted that Marconi, like Morse, was an untrained amateur. It was a free field; no American entered. Not with all the stimulating examples of Edison, Tesla, Elihu Thompson was there one Yankee genius stirred to the task."

And so Mr. Snyder goes on to show that tho we are the first steel-makers in the world, the last volume on metallurgy contains, among hundreds of Belgian, Dutch, German, English, French, and Russian contributors to the science, the names of only two Americans, Professors Gibbs and Howe, neither familiar to the general public. The great series of investigations on the phenomena of electricity in gases, including the discovery of the so-called cathode phenomena, the Crookes tube, the radiometer, the Roentgen rays, leading up to Professor Thomson's epoch-making corpuscular theory, recalls the name of no American contributor. In chemistry, whose progress in recent years has been so vast that no one man can be an expert in more than one or two of its branches, the primacy has shifted from country to country, so that now a Swede, now a Norwegian, now a Russian, now a Frenchman, or a German, has been the world's greatest chemist. Yet the history of the science might be written, according to Mr. Snyder, without noting the work of more than a single American, and this one, Professor Willard Gibbs, of Yale, is unknown here except to his fellow workers in science. The state of the work in this country is sufficiently indicated, the writer goes on to say, by the fact that Professor Gibbs's work was practically unknown until dug out of the Connecticut archives by a Dutch chemist twenty years after it had been done. There is not space to give all of the examples that are presented by Mr. Snyder. He says.

"It is pretty much the same story wherever we turn. What is the cause? Why is it that this people, now marching to the industrial conquest of the earth, has done so little, comparatively, in the realms of science? I leave the answer to others who may love large generalizations more. My purpose was rather to indicate a condition than to propose a remedy. It is certain we do not lack for colleges and institutions of 'higher culture.' The sums which our Crœsuses scatter with lavish hand are the wonderment of Europe. We are a clever people, undoubtedly; this we have no need to be told; our newspapers and orators do not miss an opportunity of telling us so. We have done big things; and it is, perhaps, just for that reason, just because of the rich prizes of business, that the Faradays and Claude Bernards are not to be found among us."

We need in this country, Mr. Snyder tells us in conclusion, more great institutions for the encouragement of research; we need the independence and leisure of the German university system. We need some great scientific club, where scientific men may meet and keep abreast of scientific progress. Money may build laboratories and endow professorships, but it can not create true scientific enthusiasm. That this is coming there are already signs, and it can not come too soon.

A NEW THEORY OF NERVE ACTION.

A THEORY of nerve action advanced by Prof. Albert F. Mathews, of Chicago University, at the recent meeting of the American Society of Naturalists in that city, has attracted much attention, owing to the fact that it furnishes an explanation of so many different physiological phenomena and harmonizes so many of the recent conceptions of physics and biology. Professor Loeb, of the same institution, regards his colleague's theory as "the most nearly fundamental physiological generalization in fifty years." According to Professor Mathews, nervous phenomena are at once chemical and electrical, his theory reducing chemical and electrical stimulation to a common measure. His hypothesis makes clear the action of anesthetics, shows why heat diminishes nervous irritability, explains drunkenness, and, it may even be said, clears up many hitherto obscure vital phenomena. In *The Sun* (New York, December 31) a brief summary is given of Dr. Mathews's discoveries, which, stated in the simplest form, are as follows: The motor nerves consist of a colloidal or glue-like substance just on the point of jellying, something like partly cooled gelatin. The jellying of this nerve substance corresponds to the stimulation of the nerve, and is brought about by the action of atoms or atomic groups carrying negative electrical charges. The particles of the nerve in the unstimulated or glue-like state carry positive charges. Thus, says Professor Mathews:

"Whenever in any part of a nerve negative charges are in excess the nerve is stimulated, that is, the colloids pass from a solution to a jelly. . . . . .

"The irritability of a nerve is diminished whenever the solu-

tion of the colloids is rendered more permanent. It increases as the nerve approaches the gelation state. . . . . .

"Heat diminishes the irritability of the nerve by rendering the solution more stable; cold increases it by rendering it less stable. At high temperatures gelation takes place and the nerve is stimulated."

The different kinds of stimulation corresponding to the various senses are also explained. In mechanical stimulation (touch) the colloidal particles are forced together:

"As they coalesce their surface becomes less. Less positive charges can reside on it, and part of the negative charges previously induced in the surrounding water are set free and immediately precipitate the next group of colloids. These in their turn set free negatives which precipitate the next group, and so the nerve impulse is carried."

Chemical stimulation is due, as has already been said, to the action of negative electrical charges, and the reverse action, the inhibition of stimulation, or poisoning, is due to atomic groups having positive charges. The degree of either depends on the number of charges, or "electrons," that are revolving as satellites about the atom. As these vibrating charges, according to the electromagnetic theory of light, give rise to luminous radiation, stimulation by light (sight) is explained. The theory explains anesthesia because all anesthetics dissolve fat. "They reduce the irritability of the nerve or protoplasm because the colloids in the nerve are largely fat compounds and more soluble in a mixture of ether and water than in water alone. All anesthetics render the colloidal solution more permanent and prevent gelation." In drunkenness, the alcohol dissolves the colloids in the highly sensitive brain-cells, making the solution more stable. reducing the power to send motor currents to the muscles. Snake-poison coagulates the nerve colloids, but alcohol dilutes this substance and is thus an antidote.

The Sun correspondent tells us that this interesting theory was formed as follows:

"W. B. Hardy, of Cambridge, England, showed some time ago that the colloidal solutions carry on their particles negative or positive charges of electricity, and can be precipitated by the opposite charges. It has long been known that the nerve was made of proteids, and that whenever a nerve impulse was transmitted it was accompanied by a current of negative electricity. Recently Dr. Jacques Loeb, who showed a year ago that sodium chloride solution would stimulate the heart to increased action, and who has since been working to determine how the sodium accomplished that end, . . . began investigation into the influence of ions [atomic groups] on muscle stimulus.

"Dr. Mathews, a colleague of his, took this up at once and began a series of experiments with the nerves of frogs and other animals, which quickly showed that not the positive, or sodium, but the negative chloride ion was the determining factor. He was led by his experiments to form the hypothesis that the nerve stimulus was similar to the precipitation of collodial solutions by the same substances as described by Hardy, and at once found his hypothesis satisfying every condition. He found, in short, that what happens in the nerve when it is stimulated is nothing more than that it has a tendency to 'jell.'

"Finding then that the particles of colloidal solution in the nerve had positive electric charges, he next discovered that they induced in the water which holds them in solution negative charges about themselves. When a mechanical jar causes two or more colloidal particles to coalesce as raindrops on a window do when it is struck by a blow, the surface of these, upon which the charges reside, is reduced, some of the negative charges are released and attract to themselves some of the positive charges on the neighboring particles, causing these in turn to coalesce in order to reduce their surface, and thus, in turn, freeing other negative charges which affect the next layer. Thus is created that negative current or negative variation

"Dr. Loeb, taking up these experiments, at once found them fitting in with his, and knowing that muscle is, like the nerve, colloidal in nature, had at once at hand an explanation of muscular contractility—one of the most difficult problems science has had to contend with. For it at once became evident that the negative current, or motor impulse, entering the nerve, precipitated the colloids therein in the same way and thus contracted the nerve."

So far as can be learned from the daily press, which is at present our only source of information, the new theory is being kindly received by scientific men. *The Times* (New York) prints interviews with a few representative specialists. Dr. Edward C. Spitzka said to its reporter:

"This work seems to be based upon scientific principles. Very possibly he has approached the kernel of an important solution."

Dr. George F. Shrady said:

"This theory is rather a striking one, and apparently very plausible, in view of the fact that it is founded on good scientific principles of induction. Of course the theory is in its tentative stage, and more experiments are required before it can be positively affirmed, but there seems enough in it to command the attention of scientific men. The explanations made by the distinguished professor are very ingenious, and are based on well-known physical laws. In some respects this is a new discovery in the matter of explaining the facts, altho many of the facts themselves are matters of long observation among experimenters, and he has also acquired some new facts in reference to the relation of ions to the disturbances of nerve energy. This would tend to establish a somewhat different general law explaining the action of therapeutic agents. In that respect it may open the door to the establishment of a new therapeutic principle.

"The position taken by Dr. Mathews is a very broad and comprehensive one, and it is impossible to say at this time what its ultimate outcome may be in the way of its application to practical therapeutics. At this stage it could hardly be considered important except in establishing a general principle in outlining further work and experiment."

Dr. W. J. Gies, instructor in physiological chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has known Dr. Mathews for a long time, and said that the generalizations of the latter were important and ingenious. He is quoted as follows:

"It will clear up mysteries connected with the functions of the nerves and should bear on the whole question of the relation of the nerves to the rest of the body. This theory will go a long way to explain the changes that take place in the nerves when a man becomes intoxicated or the neural changes that account for the effects of anesthetics. It may be regarded as one of the most important generalizations in biology made during recent years."

SIZE AND MASS OF THE VISIBLE UNIVERSE.

HOW large is that part of our universe that we can see? And how much does it weigh? These would seem to be hopeless problems and ones whose solution would lack profit. Yet astronomers and physicists have often tried to answer them, with varying success. A recent attempt made by Lord Kelvin is thus described in *The Popular Science Monthly:*

"The data for Kelvin's investigation are as follows: The part of the universe visible to us may be considered to lie within a sphere having a radius equal to the distance of a star whose parallax is one-thousandth of a second of arc. This distance is about thirty thousand million million kilometers; a distance so great that light would require about three thousand years to traverse it. The number of stars, luminous and non-luminous, within this sphere, Kelvin estimates to be something like one thousand million. This agrees well with the figures of Newcomb and Young, who have estimated that the visible stars are fifty to one hundred millions in number. Assuming the average mass of these stars to be equal to the mass of our sun, the amount of mass in the visible universe is about 2×10^{36} metric tons.

"Now, if these thousand million suns had been uniformly distributed within the sphere in question, and had started from rest twenty-five million years ago, they would have acquired under the law of gravitation about such velocities as the stars are now observed to possess; or, if thousands of millions of years ago

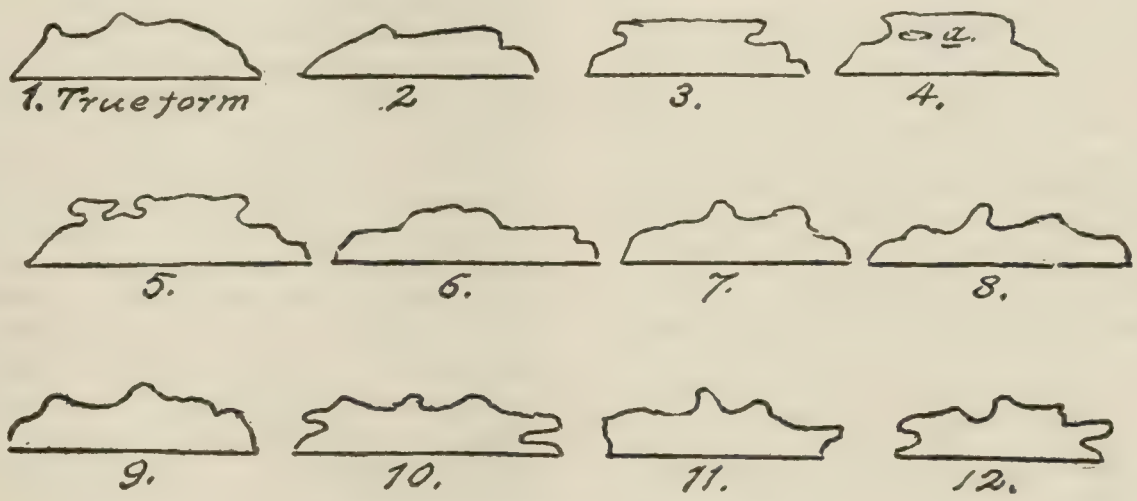
they started from rest at mutual distances asunder, very great in comparison with the radius of the supposed sphere, and so distributed that they would now be temporarily equally spaced in that sphere, their mean velocities would be of the same order as that actually observed. A non-uniform initial distribution of the suns would give higher velocities for the stars than the observed values; and any great increase in the assumed number of suns would require far greater velocities than the observed values. Hence Kelvin infers that the amount of mass in our universe is greater than one hundred million times and less than two thousand million times our sun's mass.

"That there would be plenty of room for a thousand million suns in the assumed sphere is shown by a striking calculation made by Kelvin. Thus, if the suns were placed severally at the centers of the thousand million cubes into which their enclosing sphere may be supposed to be divided, then each sun would be nearly fifty million million kilometers from each of its six nearest neighbors. This distance is a little greater than the distance of the nearest fixed stars from our solar system."

WONDERFUL ARCTIC MIRAGES.

SOME remarkable phenomena of atmospheric refraction to be seen in the arctic regions are described by Dr. G. W. Harvey in *Popular Science News* (January). The ordinary mirage is stationary or dissolves slowly, but the appearances witnessed by Dr. Harvey were constantly changing. He tells his story thus:

"We were anchored in Norton Sound, Alaska, and about twelve or fourteen miles from land. To the south and west of us was a low range of mountains stretching back and up from the Sound to various altitudes, but in no case reaching a greater height than fifteen hundred feet. The summit of this range was about eighteen or twenty miles from our good ship, and of a smooth contour, but falling off into wide stretches of subjacent declivities that united one peak to the other. It was shortly after dinner, while promenading with a friend, that I first noticed a mountain in front of me assume a different shape from that of its accustomed outline. . . . . .



ARCTIC MIRAGE EFFECTS. *a*. A LAKE.

"I began to look about me. There were no clouds within twenty degrees of the horizon. There was no haze either; not even in the dim distance, and all the atmospheric conditions were seemingly most unfavorable for mirage effects; yet every mountain in the range to the south and west of our ship seemed vying in this *tableau fantoccini* of nature.

"One of the most striking reproductions of this mimicry was that of a revolving and disappearing double gun-turret and its ordnance. The round turret would come slowly up out of the summit of the mountain, and when a proper height was reached a gun would be thrust from its side and then as suddenly withdrawn. It might reappear in a moment or the gun on the opposite side be thrust out. Again they would be run out from both sides simultaneously, to be withdrawn in succession. After this realistic gun-play the turret would slowly settle back within the mountain-top to reappear in a few moments in another rôle. Perhaps upon its next appearance there would be but one gun used. This would be run out from the turret's side, and instead of being withdrawn as in the former play the turret would swing half around instantly with gun in position. One could hardly escape the idea that there was a mighty battle being fought with heavy artillery. The only thing lacking to make it decidedly real was some smoke and thunder.

"One other specter was that of a volcano, and what made it all the more vivid was the fact that in coming through the Aleutian Islands we have seen two smoking mountain cones. This spectral volcano came slowly up from the mountain-top and assumed a truncated form, then a red spot appeared in its center, which gradually developed into a lurid glow and spread until one side of the cone was seemingly melted off and ran down the side, leaving the other intact."

Sometimes a tunnel would appear in the body of some mountain, and would slowly turn into an open cut or canal, which widened until part of the mountain became an island that finally seemed to vanish in the distance. Sometimes a number of tunnels would appear and coalesce, as if part of the mountain was being mined away. At another time the mountain would rise into a lofty and rugged eminence, with a wide plateau on one side, which presently became clothed with trees, or a number of the mountains would rise into lofty heights separately, and then run together into one huge wall. A triangular opening would appear in this, base upward, and this opening would spread until the mountain separated into two cones, one of which rose and floated off while the other settled into the earth. To quote again:

"I have given you but a few of the multitude of these wonderful refractive transmutations, for intermixed with these most notable ones were all manner of images, such as huge mounted cannon, gigantic clubs raised by invisible hands, captive balloons, cocks of hay, domes, towers, palisades, pyramids, and obelisks, giants in acrobatic contortion, immense stairways reaching upward to invisible mansions, anvils equal to the hammer of Cyclops, lakes and tarns of great beauty, tops, toad-stools, bottles, tumblers, and thousands of other forms so numerous and fantastic that one could easily imagine himself a beholder upon the day of creation when all things of earth were plastic, and being modeled and given shapes and forms as best pleased Him whose power and wisdom fashioned the universe.

"The crowning effort of all this phantasmagorical display was the deadly swoop and rending struggle of a mighty bird of prey. The mountain in front of us reared itself into a slender pinnacle, which began to narrow in at about its upper fourth until a complete separation took place. The upper piece assumed in the course of a few moments the outlines of an immense eagle or roc, which hovered threateningly over the rapidly settling pinnacle until the mountain had assumed almost its natural contour, when it swooped and seemingly struggled for a moment with its prey, or until the apparition had passed from the image back to reality.

"The accompanying diagrams are some changes noted in Brisbane Island, which lay some sixty miles to the north of us, on the evening following. These all occurred within an hour. I learned afterward in conversation with people who have spent many summers in the Arctic that such marvelous displays as I had beheld were of common occurrence in June, almost anywhere in the Bering Sea."

New Ceramic Substance.—A new artificial clay has been introduced in Germany, which, according to the *Moniteur de la Céramique et de la Verrerie*, is attracting much attention in that country. The substance of which it is composed can be molded also into bricks, tiles, etc. "This new substance is composed of sand, 'Meudon white,' cement, liquid glue, and petroleum, mixed according to a special method. The result is a plastic material resembling clay, which becomes extraordinarily hard when heated. . . . Tiles made of this substance are notable for

their sharpness of edge and angle, for their resistance to atmospheric influences, and their incombustibility. They are also non-absorbent of moisture. The substance can also be used in the manufacture of artificial stone for building, in all colors, and capable of being molded into ornamental forms according to the architect's plans. . . . This artificial clay has been tested at the Charlottenburg laboratory with most favorable results. As it is made so easily and without special machinery it is believed that the small builder can use it and that the price of building will be reduced thereby." In quoting this description, *Cosmos* (Paris, December 21) remarks that "if the process of manufacture has been patented, as is probable, the method can hardly benefit the builders, either large or small, no matter how useful and interesting the new substance is."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUSE OF THE VARIATION OF LATITUDE.

THE most sensational astronomical discovery of recent years was that the earth's poles are not fixed, but move slowly over its surface, describing small curves. This was first suspected from the fact that the latitude of certain places, when measured with the greatest care, was found to vary slightly, and the phenomenon is hence generally known as "the variation of latitude." Tho the announcement that the poles are not fixed points was received with incredulity at first, it is now accepted by all astronomers; but they have not yet agreed on the explanation. One of the latest is thus discussed in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 14):

"Among the different causes that have been suggested to account for the phenomenon of variation of latitude is that proposed by Halm of the Edinburgh observatory, who ascribes it to the sun's magnetism. This scientist asserts that he has demonstrated that the eleven-year sun-spot period and the still longer period of 50 or 60 years that seems to exist for the spots and for the aurora borealis, appear in the movements of the terrestrial pole. He has noted the same periodicity in the secular variations of the obliquity of the ecliptic. His conclusions have been contested by Thackeray, of the Greenwich Observatory; but Halm returns to the subject in an extended article in *Astronomische Nachrichten* (No. 3649), in which he shows the curves that represent, on the one hand, the frequency of auroras, of magnetic disturbances and of solar spots, and, on the other hand, of variations of latitude, of the obliquity of the ecliptic and of the sun's 'right ascensions.' The analogies presented by these curves, which show a double periodicity, are to be explained, according to Halm, by the action of the sun on the magnetic axis of the globe, which is at an angle of about 12° with the axis of rotation, and whose asymmetric position thus gives rise to perturbations of the earth's movement of rotation. It is remarked by *Ciel et Terre* that these facts are doubtless curious and worthy of careful investigation, but that the relations asserted by Halm are a little vague and that the observational data are not numerous enough nor homogeneous enough to support so minute an analysis. We must not forget that we are dealing here with hundredths and thousandths of a second. These microscopic variations seem a rather fragile basis for so vast a theory."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Safety Steamship.—After the terrible catastrophe of which *La Bourgogne* was the victim, the family of one of the passengers on the ill-fated ship established a prize for the best plan to avoid disasters of this kind. The jury to which the decision was left has decided that none of the plans hitherto presented solves the problem, but some of them are interesting. The *Revue Technique* publishes an analysis of the devices entered in competition for the prize, among them that of M. Goulaieff, naval constructor of the imperial Russian navy, who proposes a hull of novel form and proportions with triple cellular sides. "In these conditions," says the writer, "a collision would result in the flooding of only one compartment, or two at the worst. In any case not a drop of water would penetrate to the interior of the vessel. . . . Ships built in this way would also have the advantage that they would not roll, as has been shown by actual experiment. . . . Finally, instead of being uncomfortable for passengers and diminishing the capacity of the vessel for freight, this arrangement would make it possible to increase largely the comfort of voyagers by enabling us to raise the cabins without danger. The inventor also claims that it is not impossible to make over our existing vessels so that they will answer these conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Psychology of the Lion.—An interesting experiment calculated to throw light on the degree of intelligence possessed by wild animals is described in the *Annales de la Psychologie Zoologique*, a publication devoted to facts of experience or observation that bear on the mental faculties of animals. This experiment was tried by M. Hachet-Souplet in the Paris Museum of Natural History on May 19, 1901, and the following abstract of his account is taken from *Cosmos* (December 7):

"The subject of the experiment was the fierce and shaggy king of beasts. The object was to ascertain whether the lion, whose psychology is almost unknown to us because of the difficulty of studying it in the African deserts and because it is probably altered in menageries, has enough ingenuity to open a box in which is placed some attractive morsel. The lion in the experiment, on being thrust into the cage where the box is placed, first showed a feeling of disquietude, which, it seems, could be clearly perceived in his attitude and 'on his face'; then he took courage, and, after some hesitation, he approached the box very gently, sniffed at it, and convinced himself of the nature of its contents, showing a lively desire to get at it. Nevertheless, he did not try to break the boards; he examined the box with close attention, and finally he took the edge of the cover gently in his teeth and raised it without violence. He was at this time in front of the box, on the side opposite the hinges; it was thus necessary that he should thrust his neck forward over the box, still holding the cover, and that he should not let go of it until he had opened it far enough for it to fall over backward. This had to be done in spite of the temptation offered by the meat, from the moment when his mouth passed over the morsel. Now all these movements were carried out by the lion, without haste, in comparatively precise fashion and, so to speak, 'reasonably.' The trial took three minutes. Here we have an exact fact with which we may clothe the framework of the leonine psychology—a framework which has been occupied hitherto, Mr. Hachet-Souplet affirms, solely by the very romantic adventure of Androcles. We might add also the story of Daniel; but the lions that spared the prophet's life would doubtless have devoured him if their instinct had not been mastered and modified for the moment by an invisible force."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The After-Dinner Nap.—Those who indulge in a nap after a meal argue "that it is a natural instinct," and point to animals to prove their point. A German physician now calls this belief in question, according to *Health* (January), which says:

"Dr. Schulze is the daring savant who has hurled this bomb into the camp of the postprandial sleepers. He does not indulge in unreasoning condemnation of the practise, but as the result of a number of experiments he announces that sleep after meals has the effect of decreasing the mobility of the stomach, and inducing a condition of hyperacidity. On the other hand, he admits that the recumbent position after a meal is favorable rather than otherwise, but the tendency to sleep should be resisted, for that way danger lies. The doctor bases his conclusions upon the analysis of the contents of several normal stomachs a few hours after eating. In some of the cases, the meal had been followed by sleep, in others, not. While this assertion deals a crushing blow at the after-dinner nap, it need not be accepted as conclusive, as there may have been conditions present in the cases reported of which the analyst was not cognizant."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE DECLINE OF ATHEISM.

IT is worth noting that the first year of the twentieth century has not produced any "new religion," and this fact leads F. Marion Crawford, the well-known novelist, to hope that for a time at least "humanity may be willing to believe, without inventing new creeds in which its belief may run riot for a while, degenerate into credulity, and explode in the disaster of disillusionment." Mr. Crawford sees another hopeful sign in what he believes to be the waning influence of the school of "Scientific Atheism," which "seemed to threaten the foundations of faith in all men, because it proposed to show something new and demonstrably credible in the place of the belief in a supreme but invisible and undemonstrable cause of things, on which all the religions of the world originally depend for their existence." He continues (in the New York *Journal*, December 29) as follows:

"There was something very heroic about the men of science of the nineteenth century. As the Titans fought against Olympus, they arrayed themselves in battle against all religious belief, armed with such weapons of argument as the human intellect had not seen since Socrates and Plato reasoned on the other side to prove the immortality of the soul. Their aim was high, for they sought truth, their scientific conviction was sincere, their warfare against the Great Undemonstrated was open and fearless. They had much intellectual vanity, and small blame to them, but they were splendidly unselfish men; they had their limitations, but they admitted these frankly; their very prejudice was imposing by its simplicity and breadth.

"They failed to change, or destroy, the religions of the world, but they accomplished much. They were not mere pioneers and forerunners of discovery, they were discoverers themselves; yet, to the men of science of the opening twentieth century, they were what the medieval alchemists were to Priestly and Lavoisier, what Cornelius Agrippa was to Galvani and Ampere, who in their turn were little more than empirics compared with Helmholtz or Huxley. As Ptolemy the astrologer was to Tycho Brahe, the astrologer on whom truth was dawning, as Brahe was to Galileo the astronomer, as Galileo to Herschel, each depending directly on him who went before him, so, our modern seekers after learning are themselves in debt to the 'Scientific Atheists' of the nineteenth century—those patient students who piled facts upon facts with untiring labor, till they boasted that they could prove heaven a fable and make religion bankrupt for all time to come."

"Scientific Atheism," declares the writer, was impotent because its attitude was simply a negative one, denying the old, but establishing nothing new. "It failed to convince us that we should not believe in something altogether beyond it," he says, "for it did not keep its chief promise, and when it told us all it knew, it was still as far as ever from the discovery of a demonstrable prime cause." Mr. Crawford concludes:

"As we grow older, we find out what it means to fight for a principle, without hope of present advantage, and we learn to respect the dead Titans who gave their lives for an impossibility, and whose failures to destroy the indestructible were marked by the steps they add to the Giant's Causeway of learning. For tho they could not tear down what was beyond their reach, they planned and built the broad military roads of modern science, monuments of their patience and skill, along which the men of to-day are marching steadily to the only end which science can have—the welfare and security of man.

"If there is one condition of thought which is characteristic of the new century, and of the last years of the old, it is the truce between religion and science, the mutual understanding that neither will disturb the other.

"Darwin, the greatest thinker, the greatest logician, the greatest discoverer of the last generation, was already beyond the limitations of 'Scientific Atheism' when he wrote his 'Earthworms.'

"So was Helmholtz in his later days. A man who is now a leader in scientific discovery, and who was once his assistant, told me many years ago of something he said that showed the bent of his thoughts.

"He was much given to explaining a vast number of phenomena by the theory of the 'vortex.'

"'But,' the assistant asked one day, 'what made the vortex?'

"The man of genius looked at his young companion for a moment.

"'God made the vortex,' he answered gravely."

CAN A MAN BE A CHRISTIAN ON FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK?

THIS question has been asked of J. Keir Hardie, editor of *The Labour Leader* (Glasgow) and a member of the British Parliament, and he answers it in a recent issue of his paper He confesses at the outset that he finds himself in something of a quandary in attempting to reply to the query, on account of the varying definitions of "Christianity." If a Christian is one "who takes no thought for the morrow, and who does not lay up for himself treasure upon earth," then it is very obvious that "not only can a man be a Christian on five dollars a week, but he could not possibly be anything else." "He might not be much of a theologian," adds Mr. Hardie, "and could not well be a churchgoer, but a Christian he must be." The writer continues:

"In the early days of Christianity, asceticism was held to be a logical outcome of Christian belief. Dives was sent to Hades for apparently no other reason than that he was rich. Lazarus went straight to Abraham's bosom because of his earthly poverty. James, the Epistolean, called upon the rich to 'weep and howl' for the miseries ahead of them. Christ sent out his disciples with empty purses, and himself had not where to lay his head. The Sermon on the Mount is a consistent and powerful argument against property in every form. The Great Teacher understood clearly the difference between life and a mere struggle for existence. If men desired life they might have it in abundance, but only on condition that they abandoned the worship of Mammon. God, the Father, had so ordained that in response to labor the earth would yield enough and to spare for the supply of every human need, and if men were only to follow the example of the owners of the field and the birds of the air and hold all nature's gifts in common, drawing from the great storehouse only what each required for the needs of the day, then life would become free, joyous, and beautiful.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the man who is most simple in his tastes, whose life is lived in closest communion with nature, and is farthest removed from the pomps and vanities of worldly display, approximates most nearly to the Christian ideal. Not for him the glare and glitter of the saloon or the haunts of vice, not for him the expensive adornment of gay apparel. His beauty must be that beauty of holiness which comes from closely following the laws which govern life. . . . The acquisition of property he will regard as an impediment to the development of the soul, which is alone immortal and worth caring for. With Christ there was no wealth save life, and material things were only valuable in so far as they contributed to the production of life."

The fatal flaw in this argument as applied to the subject under consideration, says Mr. Hardie, is simply this: that we do not worship Christ at all, but Mammon. In church life, in literature, in politics, Mammon sits enthroned. The original question resolves itself, therefore, not into a problem of whether a man can be a Christian on five dollars a week, that is, live a life in accordance with the will of God under Christian surroundings, but whether he can do so under present conditions, which, in the opinion of the writer, are the reverse of Christian. To the query in this amended form Mr. Hardie does not hesitate to reply with an emphatic negative. He says:

"The neighborhood in which the man will be compelled to live, whether in London or in some other big industrial center, will be one in which a healthy life is impossible. He will see

his children and his wife suffer from sickness due in part to a lack of decent food and in part to unsanitary surroundings. However meek and mild he may be, the human spirit within him will be forever in revolt against such conditions, and this of itself is fatal to the Christian life. He will see his wife and children poorly clad, insufficiently fed; his employment nine times out of ten will be precarious and intermittent, and each day's loss of work will be so much necessary food kept from his loved ones. At his work he will be treated with less consideration by those in authority than the machinery, which it may be he tends. There will be no human relationship between him and his employer; a man with $5 a week is simply a hireling of no account, of whom there are thousands willing to take his place, should he show the slightest sign of revolt. Not for him the fellowship of the Christian church. That sacred place is reserved for people who can wear good clothes, pay seat rents, and subscribe to the minister's salary. There are mission-halls for $5-a-week people, where soup, blankets, and coal are to be had in winter on condition that a man foregoes his manhood. For the funds wherewith to build the hall, and provide the soup and blankets and coal, will be largely subscribed by the employer and landlord who grow rich out of his misery.

"Under such circumstances it is not difficult to forecast the end. The man feels himself enveloped in the meshes of a net from which there is no escape. A sense of injustice never leaves him. The present has no joy, the future no hope. And so, bit by bit, his self-respect departs, the careworn face of his wife and the poor clothing of his children irritate him; he loses heart, loses faith in man, faith in God. With growing years he finds it ever more difficult to get work. By and by some period of unemployment more prolonged than those through which he has gone overtakes him, and he ceases to struggle, and becomes, in the language of the fashionable slummer, a lapsed man or a lost soul."

DR. DIXON'S INDICTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

IN the columns of *The Seminary Magazine*, the organ of the students and alumni of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary—which contains "nothing known to be contrary to the wishes of the faculty"—has appeared an interesting discussion of Christian Science. In the issue for November the subject was opened by Rev. J. R. Moseley, Ph.D., who presented an article upon the "Fundamental Ideas of Christian Science." In the December number he followed with "The Relation of Christian Science to Orthodox Christianity." Dr. Moseley's views are characterized by Dr. T. T. Eaton in *The Western Recorder* (Louisville) as being "far more favorable to that fad than the facts warrant." In the same issue with the second of Dr. Moseley's essays appears a severe arraignment of the teachings of Christian Science from the pen of Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., of Boston.

Dr. Dixon begins by declaring that Christian Science, while professing reverence for the Bible, is "a system of infidelity which contradicts the Scriptures, or wrests their meaning to suit its purpose." Secondly, he maintains that it "comes dangerously near the sin against the Holy Ghost, which is never forgiven, when it claims itself to be the Holy Ghost; because that makes the Holy Spirit responsible for all the follies and sins which are cloaked under the plea that there is no such thing as error, sin, or guilt." He says further:

"Christian Science is well adapted to the making of hypocrites. Hypocrisy is simply acting a part, and no man or woman can write with a material pen, 'There is no such thing as matter'; or can, while pain racks the body, assert, 'There is no such thing as pain'; or, while a corpse lies before him, declare, 'There is no such thing as death,' without acting a part. On p. 296 [of Mrs. Eddy's 'Science and Health'] we read: 'If delusion says, "I have lost my memory," you must contradict it. No faculty is lost.' Here are directions for denying what you know to be the fact. 'If a child says, "I am hurt," tho the bleeding gash may be there, the mother must reply, "Oh, nonsense! you are not hurt; you only think you are"' (p. 336). 'Sight, hearing, and all the senses of man are eternal, they can not be lost' (p. 418), which means that a blind man must declare that he is not blind, a deaf man must assert that he is not deaf.

"'Man can not depart from holiness' (p. 541), and 'when he sins he must assert that there is no such thing as sin.' Now I submit that there never was made a better formula for manufacturing hypocrites. Let one continue to declare what he knows to be false, and act his part accordingly for a few years, and he will have formed a habit of hypocrisy which has become a second nature."

Dr. Dixon asserts that marriage is not now encouraged in the "inner circle" of Christian Scientists; that Mrs. Eddy has taught that women to-day can bear children of the Holy Spirit as the Virgin Mary did; and that "there are women in Massachusetts who have declared that they have borne such children."

Christian Science would have us return to the medieval conception that "dirt and devotion" go together, continues the writer, since Mrs. Eddy has decreed that "bathing and rubbing to alter the secretions or remove unhealthy exhalations from the cuticle" are unnecessary, and that "the daily ablutions of the infant are no more natural or necessary than it would be to take a fish out of water once a day and cover it with dirt." In the light of these and similar teachings, Dr. Dixon indicts Christian Science as the "champion humbug of the age," and proceeds to make the following specifications under this indictment:

(1) It claims to be Christian, while in fact it is pagan. He quotes Pundita Ramabai as saying that she recognized it at once as the same philosophy that has been taught among her people of India for four thousand years.

(2) It claims to be the religion of Jesus Christ, while asserting that it was discovered and revealed for the first time by a woman about thirty-five years ago.

(3) It claims to be scientific, while it denies the first principles of science.

(4) It claims to be progressive, while it sets a premium upon ignorance. "Science and Health" asserts that "anatomy, physiology, treatises on health, sustained by what is termed material law, are the husbandmen of sickness and disease."

(5) It professes superior wisdom while it makes assertions bordering on insanity.

(6) It professes to heal the body by asserting that all diseases are illusions of mortal mind, while it really heals by simple and well-known mental processes.

(7) It professes to relieve the suffering of humanity, while adherence to its vagaries would increase that suffering a hundredfold.

Dr. Dixon declares that there is but one grain of truth in Christian Science, namely, that "people may be healed of some diseases by mental processes," and that this grain of truth is "counterfeited in a hundred ways by passing it off for more than it is worth."

Is Bible-Translating Becoming a Fad?—In some quarters the multiplication of new translations of the Bible has been regarded as a gratifying sign of renewed interest in Biblical study. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Methodist), however, thinks that the production of new versions has already gone too far and is tending to destroy the reverence in which the Bible is held. It says:

"There are already at least half a dozen of these so-called modern English Bibles, written in what the authors or editors claim to be the language of the people, each of which in many vital respects differs from the others, and none of which equals in sublimity and power the language of the old version which has been the channel through which God has spoken to the hearts of men for centuries, and which has been simple enough to enable all to grasp its meaning.

"These so-called modern Bibles are helpful as commentaries to the average reader, but as substitutes for the version which

the people are wont to accept as the holy Scriptures, no one of them has yet justified such a place. It is almost inconceivable that men should expect some of these to be considered seriously as the Bible. If such renderings are continued to be presented to the Bible-reading and Bible-loving world, every man who has ability to write and may be unsatisfied with the Bible or with the versions which have already appeared may produce a Bible in his own language and present as good claim for its acceptance as those which preceded it.

"The Bible is not a book to be put in the language of the common people and to be so presented as the word of God. It is a unique book in origin, purpose, and spirit, and should be as unique in diction. It should be interpreted into the language of the people so that they may understand it; but if it is to be rewritten to conform to the ever-changing language of the people, for many it must needs be filled with slang, which is more nearly than any other the language of vast numbers.

"To impress the world as a divine book, the dignity of the language of the Bible must be maintained, and, in this respect, no improvement can be made upon that of the King James version, which has been practically the making of the English language, except in the substitution of words which may be understood in the language of to-day for obsolete words, and the correction of such renderings as the revisions of the original texts may show to have been erroneously translated."

THE CHRISTIAN AWAKENING OF JAPAN.

THE Christian revival planned and carried through during the past year in Japan seems to have marked an epoch in the religious history of that country, if one can judge from the enthusiastic accounts sent by mission workers in that field to the American religious press. Miss Jessie Ackerman, writing to *Zion's Herald* from Osaka, declares that Japan is experiencing "the greatest religious awakening that has ever come to the country since the Roman Catholics had their 'Day of Pentecost' nearly three hundred years ago"; and the Rev. James H. Pettee, of Okayama, says that "whatever may be said of Japan's attitude toward things religious during the last century, she swung into line with her sisters of the West most promptly on the morning of January 1, 1901, and gave a Christian salute to the twentieth century." From an article by Mr. Pettee in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*, we condense the following account of recent Christian activity in Japan:

The new hopes and determinations of Christians with reference to a forward movement as soon as the twentieth century should open found their first public expression at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in Osaka in April, 1900. From that Japanese meeting the matter was brought before the foreign missionary conference during its session at Tokyo in October of the same year.

Japan has never before seen such a systematic use on a large scale of the well-approved methods and machinery of evangelistic campaigns. Beginning with the first series of meetings last April in Kyobashi district, Tokyo, the twentieth-century movement has spread all over the capital and thence to leading cities and towns throughout the land. Among the scores and hundreds who have been converted are many "hard cases," drunkards, gamblers, and society outcasts. Accurate statistics are not yet available, but certainly five hundred persons have received baptism since May, and thousands more are in process of training for church-membership.

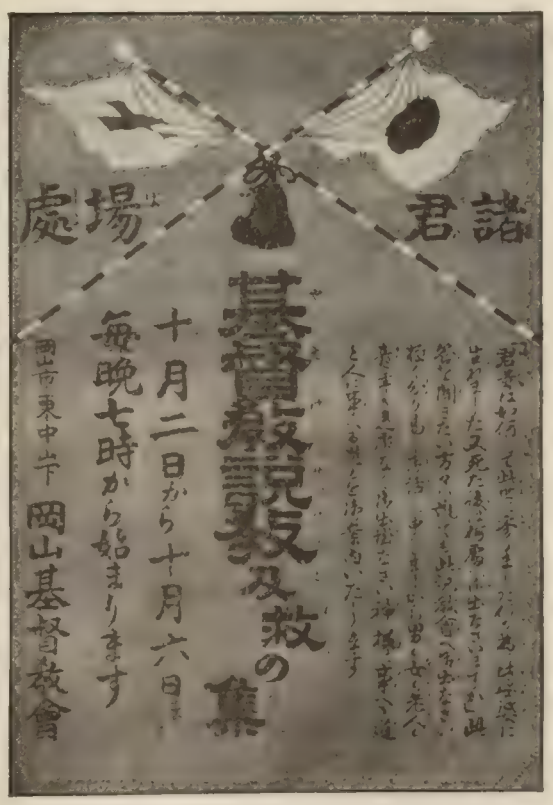
REV. J. D. DAVIS, D.D., KYOTO, President of last General Conference of Protestant Missionaries in Japan.

REV. T. HARADA, KOBE, President United Society Christian Endeavor in Japan.

Courtesy of *The Congregationalist and Christian World.*

Interdenominational and international have been written all over this forward movement. Christian Endeavor and similar organizations are much in evidence. Even the Russo-Greek Church, of which that remarkable missionary, Father Nicolai, one of the great religious heroes of the age, is the head and sole foreign clerical worker in this land, and the Roman Catholic as well, feel the thrill of the new Christian life that is surging through Japan. Foreigners vie with Japanese in sustaining and extending the movement. It is a unique opportunity for the wise use of larger means and more workers.

During the latter part of September, Mr. John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation, acting in response to repeated invitations, visited Japan and made a four-weeks' tour of the country. The first city he visited was Sendoi, and the government college there, which never before had opened its halls for religious addresses, allowed him to speak within its walls. A thousand students heard his address on "The Influence of Christianity among the Students of the West," and one hundred and forty gave in their names as desiring to become Christians. In Tokyo, Mr. Mott was assisted by pastors and educators, by Christian teachers in government colleges, and by the Hon. K. Kataska, president of the House of Representatives in the Japanese Diet. For the first time the Imperial University opened its hall to a distinctively Christian address, and about four hun-



(The originals six times this size and printed in colors.)

Courtesy of *The Congregationalist and Christian World.*

JAPANESE REVIVAL POSTERS.

dred students gave in their names. In Kyoto, Okayama, Osaka, Kumamoto, and Nagasaki almost as encouraging results were achieved. "Mr. Mott has done more than merely to call attention to the Christian religion," remarks *The Outlook*; "he has created not a little confidence in Christianity among the educated classes in Japan."

The Japanese press manifests much interest in the evangelistic movement. One newspaper went so far as to insert short sermons as samples of the teaching given. The Buddhist papers urge the Buddhist priests to be similarly earnest. A Japanese Christian daily newspaper is already thought to be within the range of probabilities, and the Rev. Unkichi Kawai, of Tokyo, is now in this country in the interests of this project.

The subject of religion seems to be engrossing the attention of the Japanese reviews, and from their comments it appears that the Japanese mind finds great difficulty in reconciling the superficial inconsistencies of Christianity and in discerning as its fundamental principle the spirit of love. The *Rikuga Lasshi*, in an article entitled "Christian Ideas and Love for Animals," reproaches Christian ecclesiastics for their alleged cruelty toward animals. The author considers that a minister of Christ with a gun upon his shoulder is singularly in disaccord with the principles of the religion of mercy and kindness. In another article of the same review, Japan is heartily congratulated upon having resisted the petitions of the Mormons and refused to grant them the freedom of the city in the land of the Mikado. In the aversion manifested by the enlightened classes and by the Government and press of Japan for polygamy, the author sees proof of the great moral progress realized by modern Japan.

JOHN R. MOTT,
Secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation.

Taiyo is most pessimistic with regard to the result of the Christian congress, held at Tokyo in May and June, 1901. The glory of Christ was much preached and sung, it reasons, but the songs were old and well worn. What have they accomplished? Nothing. Was there at least any effort made to explain to intelligent Japanese the work of Christianism in its modern application? The work of the congress was confined to making a few hundred converts, a deceptive and meaningless figure, for those who are sincere will return to their former belief after having lost their illusions, and as for the others, they are of no account. The writer says: "A house has been built on the moving sand. It will fall in ruins and nothing will remain of it." As for our Japanese brother, its readers are assured, the Christian movement will end by a fiasco analogous to that of the Buddhist movement, inaugurated by Toa Bukkyokai. Elsewhere, the same review accuses Roman Catholicism of being the great instigator of the imperialistic ambitions which tend to fetter the American soul.

An interesting study by Dr. Inoue Tetsujiro appears in the same review. As a philosopher and moralist, he tries to reconcile the principal religious doctrines, Buddhism, Christianism, and Confucianism, and he expounds with much profoundness the identity of their moral precepts. The author even goes to the length of telling us that the conception of the divinity, as conceived by Christians and accepted by Chinese—the Jotei, Tensei ei Ten—correspond to the Christian Trinity. Therefore why sow discord among men? Is it not well known that religious divergences are worse than the antagonisms of races? "The different religions," exclaims Inoue, "are crumbling and falling to the ground, and one must build upon their ruins a religion that shall be both sublime and characterized by principles of humanity and love." Later, alluding to the famous speech of Emperor William, recommending "that no quarter be given to the Chinese," and that his fellow beings be exterminated like so many wild beasts, the philosopher Inoue deplores the barbarity and bigotry so widespread in Europe.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PROPOSAL TO CANONIZE JOHN HUSS.

THE petition addressed to the Holy Synod of the Greek Catholic Church by Czechs living in Russia, asking for the canonization of John Huss, is warmly seconded by the *Narodni Listy* (Prague). "Should the prayer be granted," says this petition, "it would mark the accomplishment of a wish long dear to the Czech people. John Huss, the Czech reformer, is called a saint in all our ancient national hymns." The matter has received serious consideration in the columns of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which says, however, that "investigation into Huss's record" must be made by the Greek Orthodox Church before it can canonize him:

"But the matter is one to be considered from something besides a dogmatic and moral point of view. There are political results involved. Pan-Slavism and its propaganda will be affected. Huss, a man of candor and courage, could not perhaps have united himself with the Greek Orthodox Church, because he did not understand her well enough."

The Greek Church may make Huss a saint, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), because Russia wants to bring all Slavs over to herself. This idea is more succinctly put by *The Standard* (London):

"Tho it would be strange to see the Orthodox Church canonizing a man whom the Roman Catholic Church first excommunicated and then burnt at the stake, such a step would be quite in consonance with the Orthodox propaganda amongst the Czechs, as well as with Russia's political design of making herself the central protector of all Slavs, including those still under the rule of other countries. Russia finds it easy to extend her sway over the Slavs who adopted the Orthodox faith; tho Orthodoxy, in itself—as shown by the case of Rumanians and Greeks—does not suffice to secure submission to Russian influence."

It is in the last degree improbable that the canonization of Huss by the Greek Catholic Church will ever take place, according to that well-informed Roman Catholic paper, *The Weekly Register* (London), which observes:

"In England, after the fires of Smithfield and the horrors of the Inquisition, there is no more vehement charge against the church than its burning of John Huss in 1415. It is a humorous circumstance for the historian and for the philosopher that Huss was condemned and burnt by the identical Council of Constance that would have reduced the Pope to a cipher."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE new constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was adopted at the last general conference, held in May, 1900, and was referred to the various conferences throughout the country, has finally been approved by the three-quarters vote required. Its most striking provision is that which gives women the right to sit as delegates in the general conference. This innovation comes as the result of a contest that began about thirteen years ago.

THE coming of Dr. S. Shechter to New York as the president of the reorganized Jewish Theological Seminary is quite a notable event in the Jewish world. Dr. Shechter is reader in rabbinics in the University of Cambridge, and professor in the University of London. He is famed for important discoveries in Hebrew literature, and the Jewish papers express the belief that his coming will infuse new life into Jewish scholarship in this country. A liberal endowment fund has lately been provided for the Jewish Seminary by the generosity of Messrs. J. H. Schiff, Leonard Lewisohn, and Daniel Guggenheim.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW MUCH IS THE KING OF ENGLAND WORTH?

DURING his life as Prince of Wales, it was popularly supposed that the present monarch of England, whose coming coronation is exciting widespread interest, "had enough to do to make both ends meet." Mr. Arthur Mee, in a "life-history" of Edward VII., which has recently been published in London with the title of "King and Emperor," combats this general opinion. He says:

"It is not difficult to understand how the rumors of his poverty were set abroad. The special grant of £36,000 a year in 1889 had probably something to do with it, but we owe it chiefly, no doubt, to the Prince's well-known sympathy with the race of Israel. The King has always been on excellent terms with the Jews, and it is an open truth that his sympathy has been misinterpreted. When he attended a Rothschild wedding in 1881, there were not wanting those who deliberately misunderstood his presence in the synagog, where no other prince had ever been since the first decade of the century. It was maliciously imagined, and openly suggested, that the Prince had particular reasons for being friendly with the race of moneylenders, and the talk of his being greatly in debt became so general that the Prince thought it worth while to contradict it. Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, declared that his master had no debts worth speaking of; that he could pay every farthing that he owed at any moment; that there was not a word of truth in the tales of a mortgage on Sandringham; and that the whole thing was a fabrication, on a par with similar tales representing the Prince as being assisted by financiers of more or less doubtful honesty.

"The truth is, that from the moment of his birth King Edward has been splendidly rich. He was born, as the Irishman would say, with £60,000 a year in his pocket, and from that day till he ceased to be Prince of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall yielded him that magnificent revenue. The King married at twenty-two, and Parliament gave him Marlborough House and a wedding-present of £40,000 a year. That, too, has come to him regularly since 1863. In 1889, when the Prince's family ran away with his money, Parliament once more came to his aid, and nearly doubled the grant he had received since 1863. For eleven years the King has been relieved of the anxieties of a father for the financial welfare of his children by a special grant of £36,000 a year, bringing his annual public income to £136,000 [$680,000]. That is what it is worth to be Prince of Wales. But even that huge sum is much within the mark of the real income of King Edward before he came to the throne. It has been stated that the King has a private estate of £100,000 a year, which would have made his annual income before his accession something like a quarter of a million; but not having authority for that statement, we may leave it out of our reckoning. All the world knows, however, that the King has at least two private sources of income—his estates and the turf. As Prince of Wales he won £120 a week on the race-course. Six thousand pounds a year represents the winning of his horses during the last ten years. And Sandringham, which was purchased out of his early savings, has a rental of £7,000 a year, bringing his income as we know it to within £1,000 of £150,000 a year.

"That is the minimum, whatever may be the maximum, of the revenue King Edward enjoyed as heir to the throne. The man who would be poor on £150,000 a year would be poor on a million. The House of Commons, when the Prince was receiving £100,000 a year, increased his allowance by £36,000, but the grant was by no means unanimous, a fact which shows that a considerable section in Parliament regarded the Prince as rich enough."

Mr. Mee also recounts the grants to the Prince of Wales for his Indian trip:

"The Prince was seventeen weeks in India, and the bill came to over £1,000 a day. The Admiralty spent £52,000 in taking him out and bringing him home. The Indian Government devoted £30,000 to his reception, and the House of Commons gave the Prince £60,000 as pocket-money. A few years before, the Prince's visit to Canada had cost nearly £70,000,—£16,000 of which had been granted by Parliament, and £53,000 from the Canadian Treasury; but as there was nothing in this grant of a purely personal nature, and as the greater part of it was made by Canada itself, we may dismiss it from our reckoning.

"We are now able to form some idea of the amount of money the Prince of Wales has had at his disposal during his lifetime. He was born with £60,000 a year, set up housekeeping with £100,000 a year, and from 1889 to 1901 had £150,000 a year. Parliament gave the Princess of Wales £10,000 a year on her marriage in 1863, which totals up for the thirty-seven years to £370,000. So that we can now ask, and say with some approach to accuracy, how much money the Prince of Wales has had at his disposal. Totaling up all his Parliamentary grants, his revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall, his rental from Sandringham, and incomes from other sources, we find that he has had enough to make him a millionaire many times over if money, being round, had not a habit of running away. The account stands, in rough figures, something like this:

From the Duchy of Cornwall	£3,480,000
From Parliament	1,936,000
From Sandringham Estate	260,000
Ten years' winnings on the turf	60,000
Total	£5,736,000
Payments to Princess of Wales	370,000
Grand total	£6,106,000

"Six millions of money! Roughly, it is an income of £100,000 a year through the whole of his life. Every day the King before his accession had an income of £274 5s.; every hour £11 8s. 3d.; every minute 3s. 9½d. Every time the clock has ticked since the light of Albert Edward dawned on the world, his wealth has grown by three farthings. It looks undignified enough brought down to farthings, but £6,000,000—forty-five tons of English gold, more than the mint makes in a year—is an income not to be despised, even in these money-worshiping days."

Since his accession to the throne, even these princely wages have been raised. As Edward VII. he receives £385,000 [$1,925,000] a year, or a trifle more than £1,000 a day.

GERMANY, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

"THE Germans want the place in the sun which we possess, or at any rate a very large share of it. It is no discredit to the Germans that they desire what we have got, but it would be foolish not to recognize the fact out of a chivalrous desire not to embitter international feeling. The Germans themselves are under no illusions in the matter. They hate us as a nation because they know that they mean if they can to rise at our expense. It may be base, but it is a part of human nature to profess dislike of those with whom you know that you must enter on a desperate struggle. A man bent on fight always likes to call his antagonist hard names. Germany wants, in the first place, sea-power, and all that sea-power gives, and this she can only obtain from us. Next, Germany wants a great commercial expansion, and this she thinks she can not obtain except through our overthrow."

The paragraph above is from a recent editorial in the London *Spectator*, and seems fairly to reflect British opinion, notwithstanding the strong dissent of *The Saturday Review* (London). Germany's plan for the destruction of the British empire is thus hinted at by "Calchas" in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"She is bound to aim at the victory in trade; she can not be content that her fleet should remain second, and will not easily abandon the dream that it may one day be first. The Germans, in short, are the one people who have an overwhelming interest in breaking down our sea-power. If that is ever done, it will be done by their assistance and could not be done without it. That is the essence of the question. . . . The limitation of military budgets might be effected by arrangement, and the European Powers would be free to concentrate all their resources upon the otherwise almost hopeless problem of the successful development of their fleets against the Anglo-Saxon. Now, if there be any

ultimate purpose behind that activity of Germany at all points of the compass which suggests simultaneous designs upon China, Asia Minor, South America, and upon sea-power generally, and is well calculated to confuse the judgment of other countries, that master aim will not be disclosed until the work of creating the fleet is complete. It will be the second or third navy in the world. And if we are not insured by that time against possible danger from Germany, it may be too late."

"The only hope that can be entertained of breaking down British sea-power," proceeds this authority, "lies in the possibility of a continental combination under Teutonic leadership." As for a food supply during her struggle with Great Britain, Germany will draw upon the grain-fields of Russia. All of which inspires the German press to declare that England is maintaining a literary bureau with the object of alarming the United States into an alliance with herself. On the subject of what it terms German "phobia" the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) said recently:

"It is well that the favorite occupation of the English press is at last being estimated in the United States at its true value. At the same time it must be pointed out that in this kind of goading there must always be two parties—the one who goads and the one who is goaded. And the Americans are not children to be caught with hoaxes. . . . The course of the English press in sowing such dissension is positively Mephistophelean."

An interesting account of a conversation with Emperor William in reference to the United States and the possible attitude which Germany may be forced to take toward this country, comes from the *Revue de Paris* (November). It appears that the writer, M. Gaston de Ségur, was traveling last July in Norway and in the little fjord at Odda he found the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. He received an invitation from the Emperor to dine on board, and the article in the *Revue* is a narrative of this visit. "He talked with us," says M. de Ségur, "chiefly about America, for which he professed only moderate sympathy." The account proceeds as follows:

"He sees a future menace in these colossal trusts, so dear to the Yankee millionaire, which tends to place an industry or an international exchange in the hands of a single individual or a group of individuals. Suppose, said he, in substance, that a Morgan succeeds in combining under his flag several ocean lines. He occupies no official position in his country, outside of the influence derived from his wealth. It would therefore be impossible to treat with him if an international incident or a foreign Power were involved in the enterprise. It would likewise be impossible to obtain redress from the state, which, having nothing to do with the matter, would decline all responsibility. Then to whom could one have recourse? To guard against this danger, the Kaiser foresees the necessity of forming in the future a European 'Zollverein,' a 'customs league,' against the United States, similar to the blockade devised by Napoleon against England, for the purpose of safeguarding the interests and assuring the liberty of continental commerce at the expense of the development of America. And he declared to us, plainly, that in such an event, England would be called upon to choose between two diametrically opposite policies: either to give her adherence to the blockade and array herself on the side of Europe against the United States, or unite with the last named against the continental Powers."

Commenting on the German Emperor's views of the United States, *The Saturday Review* (London) remarks:

"Some months ago we indicated the very remarkable forecast he presented to the attention of our statesmen and soldiers when he was in England at the time of Queen Victoria's funeral. He then insisted on the necessity which lay upon Germany to construct a great fleet, not with a view to contesting the supremacy of England on the seas, but to meet the menace which the overweening ambition of the United States would some day offer to the development of European policy in South America. A most remarkable confirmation of the statement is to be found in the *Revue de Paris* for November 1. . . . In the light of these disclosures the recent assurance of the German ambassador at Washington that the pursuit of coaling-stations on the South American continent by Germany is a figment of the imagination may be received with respectful astonishment or admiration of such consummate diplomacy."'—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRUSTS AND THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

BACKWARD as Russia is industrially and commercially, the trust question has not only reached her but has assumed an acute phase. It presents itself, however, in a very different form from any known in the United States or in Western Europe. Russia has endeavored to build up manufacturing industries at the expense of agriculture, and her present "crisis" (manifested in failures, falling values, the collapse of corporations and of banks, etc.) is attributed by the Liberal press to the artificial and excessive stimulation of certain industries. The organizers of syndicates and trusts claim that the remedy is in consolidation, and they ask more than toleration and non-interference from the Government. They demand active assistance and support for the combinations, and assert that it is the duty of the Government to promote the formation of trusts.

So general was the discussion of this remarkable attitude that the official organ of the ministry of finance, *The Messenger of Finance and Industry*, felt itself called upon to define the Government's position on the subject of trust formation in Russia. The statement is long and elaborate. It begins with a defense of the protective system adopted by Russia, and points to the rapid growth of manufacturing industries. The present crisis is attributed to the fact that the reduced prices of commodities make it difficult for overcapitalized companies, or for companies which borrowed money improvidently, at high rates of interest, to meet their obligations. The Government can not regard low prices as an evil, continues the statement, and can do nothing to enable the manufacturers to reap higher profits. Economy, energy, cultivation, or new markets and efficiency are declared to be the only practical and permanent remedies for the present disorder. Finally, coming to the question of combination, the statement says:

"Our industry has before it a gradual and independent adaptation to a more normal order of things. If our men of affairs, realizing the lack of such complete adaptation and the imperfect character of their present organization, shall see fit to seek a way out of their difficulties by means of cooperative and combined effort, the ministry of finance will place no obstacles in that path. But this attitude of the ministry toward industrial combination can be counted on only in case combination is resorted to without either an avowed or secret intention to raise prices artificially. In any event, such industrial consolidation must be the business of the manufacturers themselves, and must not depend on the encouragement or the participation of the Government."

Commenting on this, *Novosti*, an opponent of trusts, says that the Government means by industrial cooperation such legitimate methods as conferences, common efforts to cultivate new markets, the establishment of Russian agencies abroad, etc., but that the formation of syndicates for the suppression of competition and the absorption of independent factories is distinctly disapproved as contrary to the interests of Russia.

Prince Mestcherssey, in his *Grajdanin* (Citizen), says that the ministry of finance should long ago have warned the traders and manufacturers that "the Government is not the guardian of our mills and banks and corporate enterprises, but first of all the master and the trustee of the national interests, bound to promote private industry only in so far as it may be necessary to the economic welfare of the whole."

The Moscow *Rosskya Viedomosti*, an advanced Liberal organ, edited by professors of the Moscow University, attacks the

whole policy of artificial stimulation of manufactures and insists on the necessity of fostering agriculture. It says:

"Russia is in a position very different from that of Germany or France. She is not a creditor, but a debtor, of other countries, and she must try to secure a more favorable balance of trade. Our export trade is wholly agricultural, and to the increase of such exports our attention must be directed, rather than to feverish, premature transplantation of industries, with the aid of foreign capital, which have no foundation in our natural, social economic conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT REDMOND'S TOUR DID FOR IRELAND.

NOW that John Redmond has been welcomed back to Ireland in a most enthusiastic manner, the press of the United Kingdom is involved in dispute regarding the results of his tour. It affords the London *Times* satisfaction to allude to an editorial utterance of the New York *Times* in this fashion:

"Regarding the Clan-na-gael meeting, *The Times* says that the palmy days of the Irish agitators are long past. Irish servant-girls have other use for their wages than to give them to men who falsely pretend to buy dynamite with them. The business is as dead as travel by stage-coach, and naturally the bosoms of the agitators are filled with despair for the future of their beloved country."

The point regarding Mr. Redmond's tour is whether, as *The Daily News* (London) puts it, he has "the Irish in America behind him." At any rate, according to the same authority, "he certainly has the Irish at home." It is not, however, "because they love Mr. Redmond that they have made him their parliamentary leader, but because they perceive that he knows how to play the parliamentary game." Moreover:

"Mr. Redmond is a sort of half-way house between Parnell and O'Connell. Like O'Connell and unlike Parnell, he is a Catholic and a Celt. Like Parnell and unlike O'Connell, he is essentially a Parliament man. O'Connell was at his best on the Hill of Tara. Powerful as he was in the House of Commons, and indeed everywhere, being a man of exuberant ability and real genius, he required his native air for the display of his highest faculties and gifts. There is no better speaker in the House of Commons at this moment than Mr. Redmond. Quiet and reserved in manner, studiously correct in conduct, he has besides natural eloquence the instinct for debate which Macaulay attributed to Mr. Stanley, afterward Lord Derby and Prime Minister."

The Irish home-rule papers are of opinion that Mr. Redmond's tour helped Ireland by insuring American support. "A marvelous success," *The Evening Herald* styles the tour, and equally enthusiastic are *The Freeman's Journal* and *The Independent*. But *The United Irishman*, a Dublin weekly printed partly in the Irish language, says:

"The mission has been a ghastly failure. We make here two simple assertions, and let *The Freeman's Journal* and *The Independent* contradict them if they can: Firstly, that the three Irish organizations in America, the Clan-na-Gael, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Gaelic League all declined to recognize Mr. Redmond and his colleagues as envoys from Ireland; and secondly, that every meeting held by these gentlemen, with the doubtful exception of the meeting at Chicago, was a financial failure. Misrepresentation of the grossest description was resorted to by the parliamentarian press in order to hoodwink the people at home, but even the simplest noticed that, while long cablegrams describing 'enthusiastic meetings' were published in those papers, none of them attempted to reproduce the actual accounts of the meetings appearing in the American press. We told Mr. Redmond before he went he would fail. . . . As a last resort Mr. Redmond appealed to a number of Irish-American millionaires who have not hitherto interested themselves about Ireland, and it is stated that he has been guaranteed a certain sum of money by these gentlemen on condition of their being allowed to nominate or control a section of the Irish members of Parliament. This is the naked truth about the American mission and its result."

The tour led to encouragement, according to Mr. Arthur Lynch, the "Boer colonel" member of Parliament. This gentleman has an elaborate article on "How I Was Elected" in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), in which he pays Mr. John Redmond a handsome compliment, and in which he explains to French readers as many of the anomalies of his position as the space of two pages will permit.

What the Spanish Bull-Fight Costs.—No less than 490 bull-fights were fought in Spain from March to November, according to the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York). That the number

I. Bounded on the north by parliamentary exigencies, on the south by universal suffrage—

II. On the west by a grinding John Bull, on the east by a neighbor with whom we have an account to settle—

III. The pleasant land of Utopia is watered by its budget, swept by winds of political passion, and supplied with forests of office-holders.

IV. Ever-glowing volcanoes rumble below the surface, spouting revolutionary lava everywhere.

V. Throughout the land sparkle "public houses" in which heavenly nectar is imbibed.

VI. Conspicuous, too, are monuments called syndicates, to which liberty is tied.

VII. The leading industries are politics and socialism. The number of persons who have made their fortunes by developing these commodities is great.

VIII. In spite of everything, it is a rich and flourishing country and might become the first in the world.

Very odd—seems to me, I live in that country.

Now you're talking!

THE LAND OF UTOPIA.—A STUDY OF THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

—From *Illustration* (Paris).

was not greater, it says, is due not to any diminution in Spanish love for the sport, but to the fact that it is an expensive amusement:

"Some 3,000 bulls and more than 5,000 horses were killed in the ring this year. The value of these animals (chiefly the bulls, for the horses were old nags) exceeded $150,000. The Duke of Veragua, the only living descendant of Columbus, is the largest breeder of bulls for the ring. The chief bull-fighter, the espada or matador, receives about $400 for each tourney or corrida. When the pay of the assistants and other expenses are added, the cost of the national amusement is seen to amount to twelve million pesetas, or nearly $2,400,000, which just equals the total salary list of the Spanish school-teachers! The star matador, Antonio Fuentes, who appeared in 61 corridas this year, earns $50,000 annually—five times as much as a Cabinet minister."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DELAY OVER THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

"SO many false reports have been sent here from Copenhagen since the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies began that the newspapers now refuse to credit statements emanating from the Danish capital, however explicit they may be." Thus the London *Times* correspondent in New York; yet exactly two weeks later the Copenhagen correspondent of the same newspaper sent it the following:

"Telegrams received here to-day from New York state that the negotiations with reference to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States have reached a point which makes it almost certain that the sale of the islands is imminent."

Sheltered behind these contradictions and delays, in the opinion of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is a clique of private interests, a fact which was evident under a previous Danish ministry. The negotiations for the sale of the islands have evolved into a sort of "political sea-serpent," thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which thus comments:

"The matter has gone so far, at any rate, that a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Gardner, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill authorizing the Administration to make the purchase for a sum not exceeding $4,000,000. It is fair to infer that Mr. Gardner would not have brought in such a measure unless he knew that the two governments had arrived at an understanding."

The Danish newspapers have begun to oppose the sale, and most of them have resurrected a proclamation dating back to 1867, in which it is provided that the islands shall not be ceded without a vote of their inhabitants. Various Danish journals say that a referendum would prove unfavorable to the sale. Yet the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) actually announces that "an American delegate has arrived in Copenhagen to make formal propositions." Who he is and whence his authority comes does not appear, but this well-informed sheet remarks:

"The little Danish nation, formerly master of three northern kingdoms, sees the last shreds of its empire vanish, and feels a natural sadness. This sentiment is particularly poignant in that part of Schleswig which has been incorporated with Prussia. There all Danes by birth and instinct have cherished a hope for the peaceful revision of the treaty of Prague. They dreamed of a return of Schleswig (Holstein remaining German) to Jutland, in consideration of a cession of the Antilles to Germany, which greatly needs colonies. If it appears that the United States are disposed to take by force what they offer to purchase, that they are absolutely bent upon having the port of St. Croix, the best in that Antillean sea, that they oppose the Monroe Doctrine to the possible installation of the Germans in those regions; and if, on the other hand, Denmark can not afford the expense of unproductive or ill-governed colonies, then there is nothing for it but to learn the bitter lesson and yield to necessity."

In the islands themselves a protest against a sale has been made by the Don, a club in St. Thomas. The protest has gone to the King and to the Rigsdag. It says Germany is the commercial mainstay of the islands, and expresses the hope that that country "will, at the last moment, prevent the transaction," but fears otherwise "because the moment Denmark sells the islands against the wishes of the population, that moment will it recognize Germany's right to retain Schleswig."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Emancipation of Turkish Women.—The gradual emancipation of the Oriental woman, when they come into closer and constant contact with Western civilization, is gradually freeing them from the traditional limitations which have been their lot for ages, according to the *Moayod* (Cairo), which proceeds:

"Whether this emancipation will result in permanent good is more than doubtful. It is easily possible that, if once her limitations have been removed, the Turkish woman will eventually be willing to associate only with the European. It is for this reason that the recent irades of the Sultan, which aim at stopping this disintegrating process so apparent in Turkish social life, are to be warmly welcomed. The Sultan has forbidden any Moslem from having a Christian teacher in his house. These measures become necessary in order to prevent the Turkish woman from becoming a European. The change in this respect is apparent too from the fact that French, English, German, and other modern languages are taking the place of Arabian, Persian, and other Moslem tongues in the education of the higher classes and schools."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A VATICAN OPINION.—The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), in a sketch of "Christian Democracy," declares that the Papacy has always been the protector of the poor, and insists that liberalism will continue to diminish as a force in continental politics, "while the struggle between Christian and Socialist democracy will ever increase in bitterness."

WEANING ITALY FROM THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—France and Italy are now close friends, say the French newspapers. But that fact will not hinder a renewal of the Triple Alliance, according to the German press. Every important newspaper in Europe is printing editorials on the subject. It is generally admitted that Germany, Austria, and Italy will renew this famous "combine."

FACTS AND FIGURES.—The International Statistical Institute held a meeting at Budapest in October. Its aim is "to collect statistical data and make it useful." The *Économiste Français* (Paris) commends this aim, and notes that already the institute has made valuable compilations of figures on the following general subjects: immigration and emigration; railroads and methods of electric communication, fires, official salaries, national wealth, funded debts, forests, public education.

WOULD RUSSIA BRIBE OUR PRESS?—The friendly tone toward Russia, now so manifest in the English periodical and daily press, and manifest, too—tho in a less degree—in American papers, arouses suspicion in the *Dziennik Narodowy* (Chicago). This Polish daily declares that the Czar's Government is buying up the British press. To employ its own phrase, "rubles have been scattered from St. Petersburg and molders of public opinion have been procured in London." There is added the implication that Russian gold will next attempt the seduction of the newspapers of the United States, if, indeed, the attempt has not been made already.

LANGUAGE WAR.—In Schleswig's Danish districts the language of the courts is German. The Danish tongue is gradually being driven from the churches also. Things are not quite so bad in Finland, where the native language is heard in courts and churches. Thus the *Tilskueren* (Copenhagen), which undertakes to show that the Danes have more to complain of than even the Finns. The struggle for the preservation of the national languages in both countries, according to this paper, has caused the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig and the importation of Russian peddlers into Finland. "The Russians are working to get an opening into Finland—the Prussians, to drive from Schleswig all that is Danish."

WILL LIBERIA "GO UP"?—The negro republic founded under American auspices in Africa is on the verge of collapse, according to the German press. "It is only a question of time," declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "when this rich expanse of coast between Robertsport and the Cavally, with its invaluable interior territory, will be annexed by one of the great continental Powers. It is true that the United States, which has taken this negro republic under its protection, may have a word to say. That the ups and downs of the little state are carefully noted in the White House at Washington is manifest from the negotiations which the Union is conducting with the Liberian Government for a coaling-station. But this is the utmost that Uncle Sam is likely to get out of the country, for its interest are with other nations. Two-thirds of Liberia's exports find a market through German firms."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

TWIN HUMORISTS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

MR. DOOLEY'S OPINIONS. By F. P. Dunne. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 212 pp. Price, $1.50. R. H. Russell.

FORTY MODERN FABLES. By George Ade. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 303 pp. Price, $1.50. R. H. Russell.

THE forcing-bed of American journalism has produced a crowded crop of writers of such luxuriant wit that preeminence in humor must hereafter form a principal element in arranging the precedence of our authors. Never had natural selection a fuller field for her weeding-out process. It takes a "fit man" to survive. Most of the humorists who sprang into prominence suddenly have died as quickly, "because they had no depth of earth." Many wrote on, tolerated because of their former fame. They were "better dead."

F. P. DUNNE.

Finley Peter Dunne and George Ade are unquestionably the greatest of the later crop of American humorists. They have received their training in the same school, for both are Chicago newspaper men. Each has been warned by the critics, who have pointed to the ending made by Artemus Ward and Bill Nye, with the injunction "Respice!" The fate of the creator of the immortal "Showman," who died at the zenith of his fame, has been wished for them in all kindness, rather than the fate of the editor of *The Boomerang*, whose wit grew labored as his life began to wane under the killing contract to supply humor to the American nation by the column in weekly instalments.

Yet Dunne and Ade still flourish. Their humor is equal to every emergency; it expands, like the Constitution, *ex proprio vigore*. And the reason is, that it has "depth of earth."

The roots of Dooley's philosophy sink through the paving of the "Ar-rchey Road" deep into the continental soil beneath. A son of the city as Mr. Dunne is, seeing only the public side of life as it is presented through the newspapers, he is thoroughly American in his shrewd wit and simple yet profound wisdom. Every discussion ends with a homely epigram which is worthy of Lincoln. We quote a few from the present collection:

"I think," said Mr. Dooley, "that if th' Christyan Scientists had some science an' th' doctors more Christyanity, it wudden't make anny diff'rence which ye called in—if ye had a good nurse."

"No matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' supreme coort follows th' iliction returns."

"I shud think Schley'd thry an' prove an allybi," Mr. Hennessy suggested pleasantly.
"He can't," said Mr. Dooley, "His frind Sampson's got that."

"Ye can lade a man up to th' university, but ye can't make him think."

Mr. Ade's more umbrageous if less aspiring humor derives its sap from a less stubborn soil. Its ground has been mellowed by the generations of humorists who have worked it over and over again with a rotation of various and generous crops. It is provincial life and manners as opposed to metropolitan. His field is the country town where live the good folk of budding social aspirations who ape the customs of the city.

GEORGE ADE.

Great American humorists before him, "Max Adeler" and the "Danbury News Man" and H. C. Bunner, have "chronicled the small beer" of village life and decanted it to us without a tang of unkindliness. But Ade's tap has the wholesome bitterness of satire in every drop. He is as stanchly true to the Democratic ideal as Dunne, and flummery and flunkeyism are punctured by his pen as effectively as imperialism and plutocracy are hammered by Dooley's bungstarter.

He has the same intellectual power of epigram, with the added artistic element of phrase-making. What cartoonist could draw a more vivid sketch in fewer lines than this? "Aunt Em . . . was two kinds of a Widow, Grass and Sod. She had buried one Husband and came out in Black. She had tied a Can to No. 2, and came out in Bright Colors." What could be an apter pun than "he had heard that one is permitted a certain Latitude with Widows, and he went in for the whole 180 Degrees"? And as for insight into human nature, certainly the contrast between the realities and idealities of life was never more tersely epitomized than in the account of "The Girl Who Could Compromise in a Pinch":

"'The Man who wins my cardiacal Regard must be Tall and Dark, with Raven hair tossed back from a Brow of Alabaster Whiteness,' she said as she reached for another Olive. 'He must be Brave, yet Gentle. I would have him a Chesterfield as to manners, and as bright as Winston Churchill. In Thought and Speech he must be pure and unsullied. Withal, he is to be Strong and Manly. He who would hold down my Rocking Chair must be a Chivalrous Gentleman, and don't you forget it.'

"That evening a Red-Headed Boy, wearing striped Flannels and smoking a Bulldog Pipe, came to the Front Gate and Whistled. She upset four Flower Pots in getting to him."

A NEW INCARNATION OF AN OLD PLOT.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH. By Alice Caldwell Hegan. Cloth, 12mo, 153 pp. Price, $1.00. The Century Company.

THERE are several things in the literary line that we do better than our ancestors. If there are not many giants walking up and down the land of books, there are a great many writers of mediocre ability who have mastered a great deal of the writer's craft that their peers of the thirties knew nothing about. Take the tract-like story as an example, the story that shows how cheerful one can be in adversity and what a beautiful sight such cheerfulness is, and how if a sweet young lady would only bring Christmas baskets to such a poor but brave person, she would undoubtedly find her young man there also "taking an interest"; then they could become reconciled—for, of course, they had quarreled so the story could have a plot. This neat but simple plot was a favorite in the thirties. That it endures in popular favor until today shows what a really good plot it must be, and how near the human heart.

ALICE CALDWELL HEGAN.

Its latest incarnation is in Mrs. Wiggs and the Cabbage Patch. But how the art of telling this artless tale has improved as the years have gone by! All the old incidents are there, the providential basket that arrives on Christmas when the family are sure they are never going to have anything to eat any more; and poor brave little Jimmie dies (how many brave little Johnnies and Jimmies have been so sacrificed to make a Christmas holiday book!). But if the incidents and plots are timeworn, they are told in the informal, modern way. There is no preaching as in the old story, no one unites in prayer, and Mrs. Wiggs is a much more human person, even with her superhuman cheerfulness, as unfailing as that of Mimi Pinson, than any of her predecessors. Then she has a philosophy and utters pieces of wisdom in a very droll way. And the sweet young lady does not patronize Mrs. Wiggs, at least she does not mean to; and, altogether, a great deal of sunshine and air has been let in on this old plot.

LOVE AND VENETIAN GLASS.

MARIETTA: A MAID OF VENICE. By F. Marion Crawford. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 457 pp. Price, $1.50. Macmillan Company.

WHEN one recalls that Marion Crawford's latest novel is the thirty-first that his steadfast pen has set forth, no small praise is his on the ground of industry alone. But as a matter of fact one may almost as surely count on a novel of his being either good or very good, as on his turning out two a year.

"Marietta" may be put with the better ones. It is primarily a love story, with the plot not at all complicated, but with plenty of stirring incidents and fine character drawing, and of unflagging interest throughout. He has chosen the latter part of the fifteenth century as the period, and selects his principal actors and the *mise en scène* from the noble gild of glass-workers of Murano, across from Venice.

In a note at the end of the novel, Mr. Crawford acquaints those not as familiar with Italian history as himself that Zorzi Ballarin and Marietta Beroviero were actual persons; but that he has permitted himself an author's privilege in modifying dates and facts, "in writing a story which does not pretend to be historical." No one can demur at his making Zorzi's faithful guardianship of the iron box which contained the priceless secrets of Paolo Godi, and his chivalrous loyalty to Marietta and her father, Angelo Beroviero, such an effective means for his

advancement instead of sticking to the legend that Zorzi stole the box and blackmailed the father into giving him Marietta for wife.

Zorzi is really the character who should have given his name to the story rather than the comely Marietta. The author makes the poor Dalmatian who is Angelo Beroviero's favorite assistant in the laboratory of the glass-works at Murano surpass his famous master in the exquisite art with which he blew and fashioned the molten mass into fantasies of form and hue almost as thin and light as the air. Zorzi also discovered the secret of the "pigeon-blood" red, by a strange accident, and could make white glass more delicate and more strong than that made by any one else. He is as lovable as he is fearless and high-principled, and the trials through which the alien passed endear him to the reader as they did to Marietta and her father.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Mr. Crawford has "crammed" on Venetian glass and its workers so that he secures the atmosphere of the furnaces and the technical points of the gentle art perfectly. The gild of glass-workers was held in the highest respect, and alliances between them and the patricians were not unfrequent. There was a law that none but a Venetian could practise *l'arte del vetro;* and this was the handicap under which Zorzi labored until, in the end, the Council of Ten before whom he was tried awarded him special patent as a worker with right to run his own furnace.

Marietta's father, who is a fine fellow despite his riches and a volcanic temper, has betrothed her to Jacopo Contarini, a patrician as dissolute as he is handsome. He has a mistress, a Georgian slave, who is secretly in love with a Hercules of a Greek pirate. One of the strong, if melodramatic, incidents of the story is the treatment Jacopo receives at this worthy's hands, when he is about to take from him Arisa and all the valuables in reach.

Mr. Crawford is better in creating characters than he is in philosophizing. But two animadversions he makes on feminine traits are astute enough to be quoted. This is one: "She sat up in bed at last, and threw the thick braid of hair behind her, as every woman does when her hair is down, if she means to assert self." The other is this: "If a man is seated, a woman who intends to get the better of him generally stands; but if he loses his temper and begins to walk about, she immediately seats herself and assumes an exasperating calmness of manner."

THE RELIGION OF CASTE.

ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY, OR THE LESSER MYSTERIES. By Annie Besant. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 384 pp. Price, $1.50 net. John Lane.

IT was with hesitancy that Dr. Lyman Abbott recently announced that he was "almost prepared" to "believe all the affirmations of all the creeds and to reject all the denials."

This is catholicity indeed; but the leading apostle of Theosophy, Mrs. Annie Besant, "goes him one better." She has an "affirmative intellect" of a very different sort from that meant by Charles Ferguson, in his book of this title. She not only believes all the affirmations of all religions, but accepts all the denials as well! She welcomes every paradox, and grasps both horns of each dilemma, for she has found an ever open way of escape. Her intellectual House of Refuge is the sanctuary of the Occult, and she can always take asylum therein when hard pressed by a logical contradiction.

ANNIE BESANT.

In "Esoteric Christianity" she meets the scholars of the order of Strauss and Renan, and accepts their position. Yes, there was an "historic Christ," of non-miraculous birth and powers no more supernatural than those belonging to every man of pure life and holy training. To scientists like Lang who connect religious history with "solar" and other myths, she admits the existence of a "mythic Christ," the god of many times and peoples, who "is always born at the winter solstice," "when the sign Virgo is rising," and so is said to be born of a virgin; and who lives "till the time comes for the crossing over, the crucifixion, the date varying with each year" (Easter being a movable event). Then to the philosophers she admits that there is a Mystic Christ, the "Logos" descending into matter, which he slowly "shapes toward high ends," and lifts "into manhood," and then "stretches himself on the cross of matter that he may pour forth from that cross all the powers of his surrendered life."

The reconciliation of all these and other seemingly contradictory admissions she declares to be one of the "higher mysteries" that are reserved for the few, and to them may be imparted by word of mouth alone. In the mean time, until we are taken up upon the "Mountain of Initiation," we must accept her statement that "everything will be revealed," even the inner meaning of Christ's plain assertion that "in secret he said nothing."

The purport of all this teaching is the introduction of the principle of aristocracy into our religion. Instead of the "religion of democracy" we are to have the religion of caste. Our churches are to be like secret orders with various and successive lodges. One phase of the Infinite is to be revealed at a time, and belief in this is to be cast aside when the initiate is ready for the next phase. Knowledge of the mystic power of sounds and postures appears to be the requisite for entering into the innermost of the holy circles. It seems to be the phonetics and gymnastics of prayer which there avail, rather than the "broken heart" and "contrite spirit." The reflection occurs to us that perhaps the "great Occultist" able to compose in any of the "ordinary languages of Europe" the "necessary succession of sounds," to "set up certain vibrations" in the "invisible worlds," was Lewis Carroll, a thorough student of "fourth dimensional" or "celestial" mathematics, but better known as the author of "Alice in Wonderland." His poem of the "Jabberwocky," beginning,

> "'Twas brillig and the slithy toves
> Did gyre and gimble in the wabe,"

which was confessedly constructed on phonetic principles, may have occult power to move the "other worlds" to devotion, as it has moved this one to laughter.

It is not, however, just to the book to dismiss "Esoteric Christianity" with a gibe. It reveals sound scholarship and accurate scientific knowledge, whatever may be said of the conclusions which it draws therefrom, and it is written in a simple and charming literary style that is full of suggestion for every speaker or writer. It is especially worthy of consideration by those who will instinctively oppose its cast of thought, for it is the leading exposition of a phase of spiritual faith that in the form of Christian Science, as well as of Theosophy, is making marvelous inroads upon accepted religious doctrine.

Its author is peculiarly fitted for her office of "apostle of Theosophy to the Gentiles," which requires the holder to be "all things to all men." In times past she was the devout wife of an Episcopalian vicar; from him she was divorced, becoming a free thinker and a political radical of the Bradlaugh sort; then Socialism obtained her adherence, and she led to successful issue a great labor strike. In 1889 she became a pupil of Mme. Blavatsky, and since that time has become the leading expositor, through the press, of such doctrines of Theosophy as are permitted to be proclaimed to the public.

WESTERN BARBARISM AND EASTERN CIVILIZATION.

THE WAR OF THE CIVILIZATIONS. BEING THE RECORD OF A "FOREIGN DEVIL'S" EXPERIENCES WITH THE ALLIES IN CHINA. By George Lynch. Cloth, 8vo, 319 pp. Price, $1.75. Longmans, Green, & Co.

WE Westerners can never hope to understand the Oriental peoples. The points of contact between the Eastern and Western mind are few, the occasional gleams of half light that we get from one source or another often leaving us more confused than before, as dusk is more mystifying than complete darkness. What we can do, however, is to understand the position the West occupies in the East, what has been accomplished in the way of commerce and religious changes, and if results have been accomplished by fair means or foul.

GEORGE LYNCH.

One of the most luminous books that help to make clear these points is Mr. George Lynch's "The War of the Civilizations." It is a contrast and a comparison between the two great civilizations of the East and West,—a comparison that is hardly to the credit of the West; a contrast that shows up with rather humiliating clearness the weak sides of the much-vaunted Western progressiveness. Of course this has been done before. We have had the refinement of the Chinese and Japanese preached by many apostles of Eastern culture, but Mr. Lynch's viewpoint is a somewhat different one, and his book is, further, a summing up of the whole case of China *versus* Europe. But Mr. Lynch is attorney for the plaintiff as well as judge in this case, for he makes a strong and well-considered indictment against the European civilizations in their policy toward China. "The history of the intercourse between the West and the East is the history of vulgar aggressiveness punctuated by crime," might be taken as his text, and "China for the Chinese" as his moral. At times Mr. Lynch becomes a trifle rhetorical in pleading the cause of China. It takes genius to make the right use of impassioned eloquence. Still, any one who saw what the author of this book did on the march to Peking can be forgiven for allowing his indignation to get the better of him occasionally.

Mr. Lynch was witness to the final act of "vulgar aggressiveness punctuated with crime." Looked at purely as a descriptive piece of writing, "The War of the Civilizations" merits very high praise, for the account of the march of the Allies to Peking, the relief of the legations, and the subsequent happenings is so real, so full of color and movement, that the scenes are fairly alive. For the most part he has allowed facts to speak for themselves. He has described brilliantly what he himself saw: the country devastated in the track of the advancing Allies, every rule of civilized warfare broken by all the supposedly civilized nations of the world, and the rules of war as drawn up by The Hague Conference utterly disregarded, and upon this and the past conduct of England and the other Powers in their relations to China he has built his argument.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Helen Parker."—Charles Homer Steele. (The Henneberry Company.)

"The Spiritual Life."—George A. Coe. (Eaton & Mains, $1.00.)

"The New England Society Orations."—Collected and edited by Cephas Brainerd and Eveline W. Brainerd. (The Century Company.)

"Diet in Relation to Age and Activity."—Henry Thompson. (Frederick Warne & Co., $1.00.)

"Episodios, in Spanish and English."—R. Diez de la Cortina, editor and publisher.

"Narraciones, in Spanish and English."—R. Diez de la Cortina, editor and publisher.

"The Vest-Pocket Vegetable Book."—Charles G. Moore. (The Hotel Monthly.)

"'G' Company, or Every-day Life of the R. C. R."—Russell C. Hubly. (The Witness Printing House.)

"Neurological Technique."—Irving Hardestry. (The University of Chicago Press.)

"Red Eagle."—Edward S. Ellis. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"The Tourist, Outward and Homeward Bound."—Emanuel Furth. (Edward Stern & Co.)

"How to Make Money by Invention." (The American Inventor.)

"The House of Cæsar."—Seymour Van Santvoord. (Pafraets Book Company.)

"Journal of Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association." (University of Chicago Press.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Extracts from Rudyard Kipling's New Poem, "The Islanders."

(From the London *Times*, January 4.)

Fenced by your careful fathers, ringed by your leaden seas,
Long did ye wake in quiet, and long lie down at ease;
Till ye said of Strife:—"What is it?" Of the Sword:—"It is far from our ken";
Till ye made a sport of your shrunken hosts and a toy of your armed men.

* * * * *

Then were the Judgments loosened; then was your shame revealed,
At the hands of a little people, few but apt in the field.
Yet ye were saved by a remnant (and your land's long-suffering Star),
When your strong men cheered in their millions while your striplings went to war,
Sons of the sheltered city—unmade, unhandled, unmeet—
Ye pushed them raw to the battle as ye picked them raw from the street.
And what did ye look they should compass? War-craft learned in a breath?
Knowledge unto occasion at the first far view of Death?
So! And ye train your horses and the dogs ye feed and prize.
How are the beasts more worthy than the souls you sacrifice?
But ye said: "Their valor shall show them"; but ye said: "The end is close";
And ye sent them comfits and pictures to help them harry your foes.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

or in any other accident where sudden injuries require emergency treatment can be given by anybody who knows the instructions contained in "Emergency Notes" or what to do till the physician or surgeon arrives. It will be found invaluable in saving life and preventing needless suffering. Everybody should know these directions for quick wits and deft hands. It is 12mo, cloth bound, illustrated, and will be sent to any address postpaid for 50 cts. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York, are the publishers.

We Would Give $50,000 Cash

if the people of the United States could in some way be made to realize that the greatest offer that has ever been made in real estate, or probably ever will be made, is embodied in our proposition to sell a lot in New York City with all city improvements for **$480**—because if the situation were actually understood by every person in the country there would not be one single foot of property left twenty-four hours after this knowledge was brought to their attention.

We are selling lots for less than **$500** which are intrinsically worth **$20,000** if you will take into consideration the three elements which have gone to make up values in New York City outside of fashionable districts:—distance from the center, transportation facilities, rate of fare.

The difference is, the **$20,000** lot had transportation to it several years ago, and now is surrounded with houses costing an average of from **$10,000** to **$40,000** apiece, while our land, which has only now just secured this improvement and transportation, must wait until the people realize that these have been secured, and until the solidly built portions (now so comparatively close to us) have reached and enveloped us, and actually brought the values where they rightfully belong.

Illustrations: Lot on corner 146th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, worth in 1881, $1,500, sold in spring of 1901 for $70,000 to Henry Lewis Morris. His grandfather sold it for $155 in 1853.

Lot on 80th Street, opposite Central Park, sold in 1850 for $500, in 1901 brought a price that showed an increase of $500 every 60 days from 1850 to 1901. (Authority, Real Estate Editor New York Sun.)

Corner of Utica Avenue and Linden Boulevard, Rugby.
Every improvement you see has been made within 6 months.

This increase will be maintained as surely as New York is destined to grow. As surely as equal transportation makes equal values, so surely will this lot be worth as much relatively as the lot in upper Manhattan.

We can prove it if you come to New York. We will try to prove it if you will send us your name and address. Is it not worth your while? We ask nothing of you except a letter or a postal. If we were sure you were in good earnest we would far rather say, send us your name and we will send you tickets to New York. This you know is obviously impossible, but if you will let us put the matter before you we will in some way prove that our proposition is a sound one, if we have to bring you to New York to do it.

What we want is to have you know that we are honest, and that every statement we make is incontrovertible truth. Then we are absolutely certain that we can do business together.

We sell a **$480** lot for **$10** down and **$6** per month. This carries a life insurance, a guaranteed increase of **20%** in one year, a free round-trip to New York (east of Chicago, or a like distance), all improvements, your money back with 6% interest if not found as represented. What more can we do? Now, will you send us your name?

Wood, Harmon & Co.,

Department M 2, 257 Broadway, New York.

☞ Unusual opportunity to a limited number of energetic men of unquestioned reputation to act as our permanent representatives in their own community. For terms, address "Agency Dept." as above.

And ye [illegible] your fathomless power and ye flaunted your iron pride
Ere—ye fawned on the Younger Nations for the men who could shoot and ride!
Then ye returned to your trinkets; then ye contented your souls
With the flanneled fools at the wicket or the muddied oafs at the goals.

* * * * *

Ancient, effortless, ordered, cycle on cycle set—
Life so long untroubled that ye who inherit forget
It was not made with the mountains; it is not one with the deep.
Men not Gods, devised it. Men, not Gods, must keep.

Men not children, servants, or kinsfolk called from afar,
But each man born in the island broke to the matter of war.

* * * * *

But ye say:—"It will mar our comfort." Ye say:—"It will minish our trade."
Do you wait for the spattered shrapnel ere ye learn how a gun is laid?
For the low red glare to southward when the raided coast-towns burn?
(Light ye shall have on that lesson, but little time to learn.)
Will ye pitch some white pavilion; and lustily even the odds
With nets and hoops and mallets, with racquets and bats and rods?
Will the rabbit war with your foemen—the red-deer horn them for hire?
The kept cock-pheasant keep you? He is master of many a shire.
Arid, aloof, incurious, unthinking, unthanking, gelt—
Will ye loose your schools to flout them till the browbeat columns melt?
Will ye pray them or preach them or print them or ballot them back from your shore?
Will your workmen issue a mandate to bid them strike no more?

* * * * *

No doubt but ye are the people—absolute, strong, and wise:
Whatever your heart has desired ye have not withheld from your eyes.
On your own heads, in your own hands, the sin and the saving lies!

PERSONALS.

Chevalier and the New York Reporters.—When the "camera fiend" and the American newspaper reporter are conjoined in one individual, the combination is irresistible, as Albert Chevalier, the music-hall singer of "coster songs," found upon his visit to New York in 1896. He relates the incident in his reminiscences, "Before I Forget"—just published in London:

"On the night of my arrival, for reasons already given, I was tired out. I tumbled into bed and slept like a top. My sitting-, bed-, and bath-room were on the same floor. The following morning, when I was in my bath, I heard somebody apparently moving the furniture about in the sitting-room. I put my head out of the bath-room door, and, to my amazement, saw two gentlemen busily engaged in screwing together a photographic camera-stand. I was too staggered to say any-

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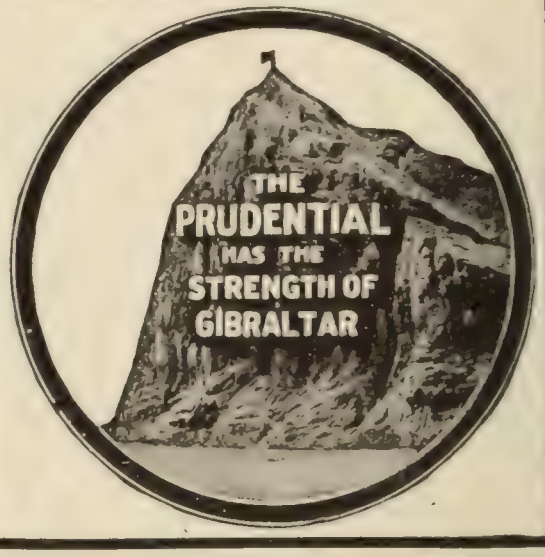

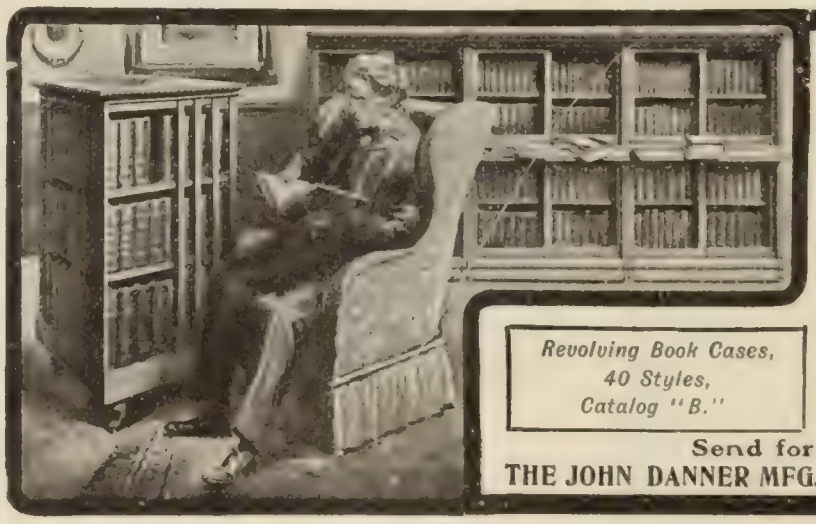

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thing, but they courteously put me at my ease by informing me that they represented the New York —— (a newspaper). They were deputed to call with the object of obtaining three photographs of me depicting the following emotions: Surprise, Joy, and Disgust. I told them I should have difficulty in supplying the middle one, but the other two I had on hand. 'You are too good,' was the answer. 'Don't hurry—continue your ablutions. We'll wait till you're dry.' The photos were taken, and in due course published. I had a frantic struggle about the second, but they declined to go until I placed my 'joy' on record."

An amusing incident of how he was forced to work his muse under most uninspiring conditions, also in New York, is told as follows:

"I turned into bed about 4 A.M. It seemed to me that I had only just gone off to sleep when a knock at the door woke me up. Some one was ushered into the sitting-room, and a card was brought to me. Needless to say it belonged to a press representative. I dressed hurriedly wondering what business could possibly necessitate such an early call. My visitor represented the New York *Journal*. He apologized profusely for disturbing me, 'but,' said he, 'it is quite unavoidable, as we want to publish a song specially written by you for next Sunday's issue.' I told him that I would look through my papers for something suitable, and if I could find it I would send it on immediately. Holding out my hand I wished him 'Good-morning.' He took my hand, and did not let go until he had me understand that he must have the song before leaving. 'How about music? said I. 'Oh! that'll be all right! Don't you worry about that! I took the liberty of looking Mr. West up before coming to see you. He'll be here in a few minutes. If you will just knock off a couple of verses and a chorus, he can get to work on it when he arrives.' . . . .

"I tried to temporize, but he would have none of it. What he wanted was a song, and a song he meant to have! At this moment West entered the room, rubbing his eyes. 'Have you done it?' he inquired, yawning. 'Done it!' said I, 'I haven't the ghost of an idea what to write about.' 'Hand it over as soon as possible,' said West, throwing himself into an easy-chair. 'I can't keep my eyes open. I'll have forty winks. Wake me up when you've dashed it off!" A loud snore informed me that I had wasted a look of bitter reproach. 'What sort of a song do you want?' I inquired in desperation. 'Just whatever you care to write. You won't mind if I smoke? You're very kind. I'll wait for the inspiration!' . . . I thought to tire him out but he wasn't built that way. I deliberately sat down and wrote one verse and a chorus. They were very bad, but he said that didn't matter. He wanted another verse. Then I struck. I was too ashamed of what I had done to prolong the torture by so much as even one additional line, and I told him so. Seeing that he was not likely to get any more out of me, he woke West up, and 'encouraged' him to compose a melody. West dived into his inexhaustible tune fund, and within an hour the 'work' was finished. The following Sunday this atrocious composition (I allude to my share) occupied the whole front page of the New York *Journal*.

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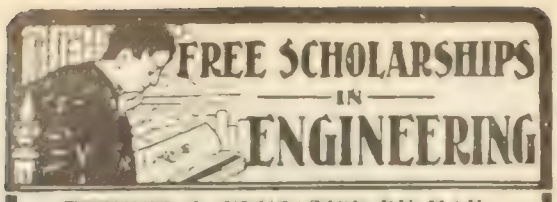

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THE DOG: "Well, he isn't getting them! He won't object to a consolation prize!"—*Puck.*

His Version.—"What did papa say?"

"He showed me the door."

"And what did you say?"

"I said it was certainly a very handsome door, but not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a minute later you were mine."—*Tit-Bits.*

Limitations of Genius. The man who wrote "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," had the satisfaction of seeing the little star follow his instructions.—*The New York Sun.*

Similar happiness was vouchsafed the author of "Roll on, thou dark and deep blue ocean, roll!"—*The Boston Globe.*

Nor must the equally delighted gentleman who cordially said, "Blow, blow, thou winter wind!" be forgotten.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

But, alas for the person who wrote "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight!" Time didn't do it.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

Putting it Plainly.—He was a stranger cycling through the highly intellectual city of Oxford. You could tell it from the cautious manner with which he picked his way down the principal street.

It was evening. A gentleman approached the cyclist.

"Sir," said he, "your beacon has ceased its function."

"Sir?"

"Your illuminator, I say, is shrouded in unmitigated oblivion."

"Really, but I don't quite——"

"The effulgence of your radiator has evanesced."

"My dear fellow, I——"

"The transversal ether oscillations in your incandescer have been discontinued."

Just then an unsophisticated little newsboy shouted across the way:

"Hey, mister, yer lamp is out!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Had His Suspicions.—Tim Murphy had run up a small bill at the village shop. He went to pay it, and wanted a receipt.

"Oh, we never give receipts for these small amounts," grumbled the proprietor. "See, I will cross your account off the book," and he drew a pencil diagonally across it. "There is your receipt," he added.

"Do ye mane that that settles it?" asked Pat.

"Certainly."

"And ye'll niver be asking for it again?"

"We'll never ask you for it again," said the other decidedly.

"Faith, thin," said Pat, "and I'll be after kapin' me money in me pocket, for I haven't paid it yet."

"Oh, well," was the angry retort, "I can rub that out."

"Faith, and I thought as much," said Pat slily.

The proprietor of that establishment now issues a receipt for the smallest amount.—*Tit-Bits.*

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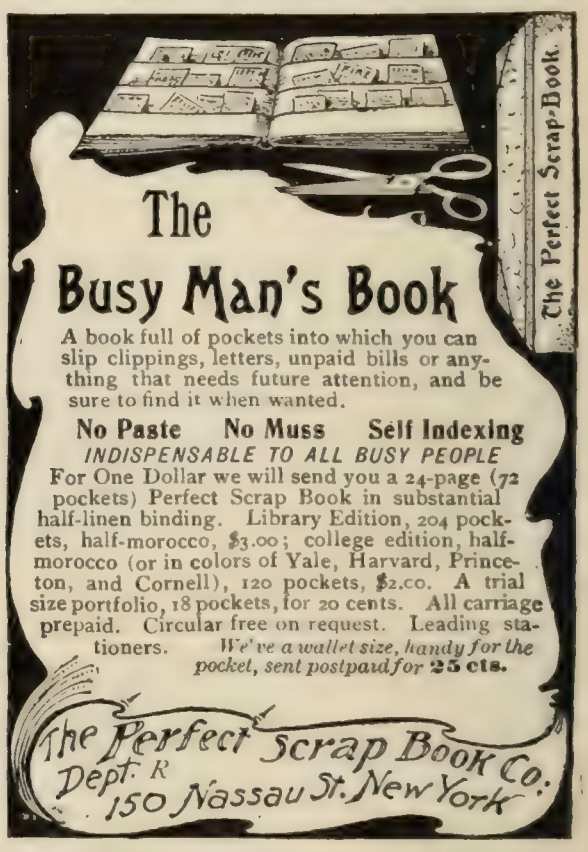

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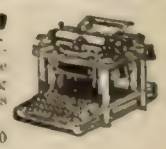

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

January 6.—It is reported from Curacao that General Riera, with men, arms, and ammunition, has landed on the Venezuelan coast.

January 8.—President Santos Zelaya has been reelected President of Nicaragua for a term of four years.

January 9.—A revolution is reported to have broken out in Paraguay.

January 12.—The presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador go to Corinto, Nicaragua, to attend the conference of Central American presidents, alleged to be for the preservation of peace.

General Alban, Colombian commander, seizes the South American Steamship Company's steamer *Lantaro*, which is to be equipped for an attack upon the fleet of the Colombian Liberals.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 6.—British troops near Bloemfontein kill eleven and capture thirty-five men of a Boer commando.

January 7.—Lord Kitchener reports that a sharp fight occurred at Amersfoort, in which the British suffered severely.

January 9.—The British War Office issues a call for volunteers to replace troops in South Africa.

January 12.—The Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg issues a report showing that the output of the mines for December was 52,897 ounces of fine gold, against 39,075 ounces for November.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 6.—T. Schwartz, the expert German naval constructor who visited the United States, speaks highly of the methods employed in American shipyards, and points out their advantages over similar industries in Europe.

January 7.—The Emperor and Empress-Dowager reenter Peking.

The foreign trade of the United Kingdom shows a decrease of imports and exports for 1901.

A fight occurs between American sailors of the United States gunboat *Vicksburg*, and the Russian soldiery at New-Chwang, China, and one Russian soldier is wounded.

January 8.—Sir Thomas Holdick, one of the members of the tribunal to determine the Argentine-Chilian dispute, is ordered to South America.

January 9.—The German budget for 1902 shows a deficit of 70,000,000 marks.

January 10.—In the Reichstag a Radical Anti-Semite Deputy makes a violent attack on Secretary Chamberlain and the British army, for which he is rebuked by Count von Bülow.

January 11.—Prince Henry, it is announced, will be present at the naming of the German Emperor's new yacht by Miss Roosevelt.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 7.—*House:* The debate on the Nicaragua Canal is opened by Congressman Hepburn.

January 8.—*Senate:* Senator Gallinger makes a statement showing that a policy of economy will be followed in granting private pensions.

House: Debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill develops a strong sentiment in favor of considering the Panama Company's offer.

January 9.—*Senate:* The nominations of Leslie M. Shaw and Henry C. Payne to be Secretary of Treasury and Postmaster-General are confirmed.

House: The Nicaragua Canal bill is passed by

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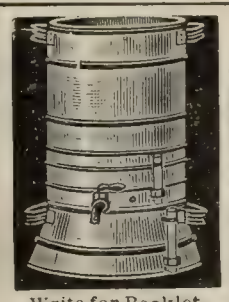
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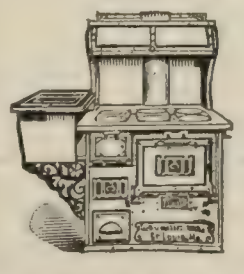
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[illegible] to 5, all [illegible] being rejected.

[illegible] 7.—[illegible] the franking privilege to Mrs. McKinley is passed.

[illegible] NEWS.

January 6.—The President accepts the resignations of Secretary Gage and Postmaster-General Smith.

January 8.—President Roosevelt grants Admiral Schley's request, and will consider an appeal from the verdict of the court of inquiry.

The population of the United States, including all outlying possessions, is reported to have been 84,233,069 in the census year 1900.

January 8.—Two cars of a New Haven accommodation train are wrecked in the Park Avenue tunnel, New York City; seventeen persons are killed and thirty-five wounded.

January 9.—The statement of the treasurer of Harvard University shows that the University ran behind $321,579 for the year ending July 31, 1901.

January 10.—Secretary Gage, at the request of Governor Shaw, will remain in the Treasury Department until February 1.

January 11.—M. Lampré, secretary of the Panama Canal company testifies before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals that the offer of his company to the Government was made in good faith.

Memorial services for President McKinley are to be held by Congress on February 27.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall executive committee in New York City, Richard Croker retires as chairman of the finance committee, and is succeeded by Lewis Nixon.

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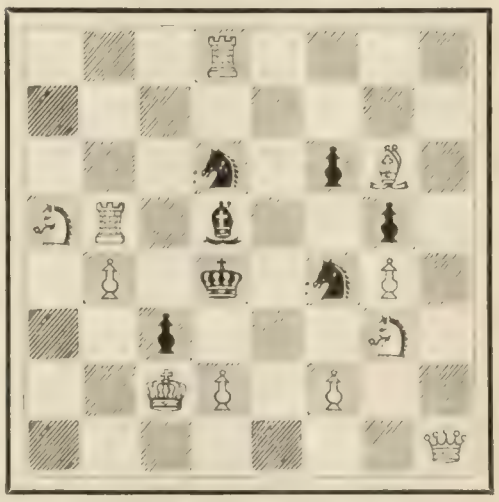
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 630.

By N. MARACHE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

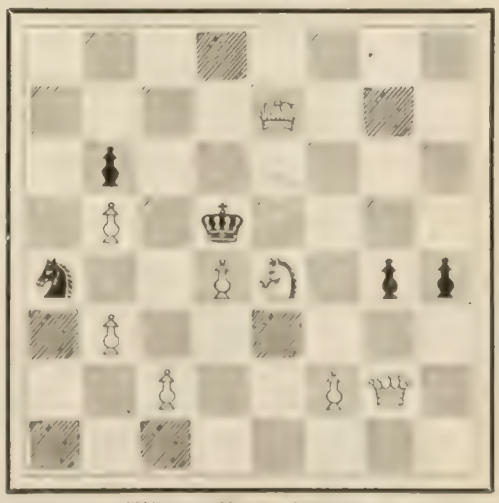
3 R 4 ; 8 ; 3 s 1 p B 1 ; S R 1 b 2 p 1 ; 1 P 1 k 1 s P 1 ; 2 p 3 S 1 ; 2 K P 1 P 2 ; 7 Q.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 631.

By O. NEMO.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

3 ; 4 K 3 ; 1 p 6 ; 1 P 1 k 4 ; s 2 P S 1 p p ; 1 P 6 ; 2 P 2 P Q 1 ; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 621.

Key-move, Kt—Q 5.

No. 622.

1. Q—Q Kt 8 / K x Kt (Q 5)	2. Q—Q 6 ch / K—K 5	3. Kt—Kt 3, mate
	1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / K x Kt (B 5)	2. Kt—K 7 ch / K—Kt 5	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt (Q 5)	2. Kt—Kt 3 ch / K—Q 5	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt (B 5)	2. Kt—B 6 ch / K x Kt	3. Q—K 5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; A. M. Hughlett, V.P., Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; F. W. Loose, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

621 (only): J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; B. Colle, New York City; S. Card, Elmhurst, L. I.; Prof. R. E. Towle, Algona, Ia.

Comments (621): "Rather an unusual setting of this idea. Economical and clever"—H. W. B.; "Very good"—M. M; "Wins the superlative degree—J. G. L.; "Takes fair rank among 2-ers"—A K.; "Rich in combinations; but the key is almost obvious"—S. M. M.; "Very pretty"—J. H. S.; "Not hard"—A. M. H.; "Interesting; variations very fine"—J. H. L.; "Snug, pleasing, and not too easy"—W. H. S.

(622): "Was ever a problem more richly deserving of a prize? A gem from all points of view: difficulty, beauty, economy, and originality"—H. W. B.; Has some merit, but, also, faults which would displease a purist. The main variations are very fine"—M. M.; "Certainly a fine composition"—G. D.; "A peerless problem"—J. G. L.; The *Field* may be searched for a better—it could hardly be found"—A K.; "Hardly up to the highest standard. Almost too simple"—S. M. M.; "A difficult key and beautiful variations"—F. S. F.; "An unobtrusive key leads to some fine variations"—J. H. S.; "Most pleasing"—W. W. S.; "Very prolific"—A. M. H.

Wins Command by Chess-Playing.

Capt. Charles E. Clark, who brought the *Oregon* safely at high rate of speed half-way round the globe in time to join in the sea fight off Santiago, and who has now been made commander of the Naval Asylum near Philadelphia, is one of the most skilful Chess-players in the United States. Before his selection to command the *Oregon* he was in charge of the gunboat *Bennington*, which was frequently stationed in San Francisco Bay. His favorite rendezvous on shore was the social room of the Mercantile Library Club of the California metropolis. Numbers of adroit Chess-players congregated there, but no matter how adept, they all went down in defeat before Captain Clark. When engaged in a game he played with great intensity. Perspiration bathed him, and invitations to refreshment were unheeded. There was no money at stake, but the Captain played as if struggling for a fortune.

This trait of doing thoroughly whatever he set out to accomplish was considerably talked about, and finally the flattering gossip reached the Navy

Vanderbilt's Way.

Cornelius Vanderbilt lectured the other night at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "The Construction of Steam Boilers." It is significant that this young millionaire should have prepared himself by a thorough technical education for the responsibilities to which he will in time be called as head of the great Vanderbilt system of railways.

For young men who desire this technical training, but have neither the time nor the means to obtain it at one of the great scientific schools, the American School of Correspondence provides thorough courses, to be followed at home, in Mechanical, Electrical, Locomotive, Stationary, Marine and Textile Engineering, Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Mechanical Drawing.

Just now the Trustees of the School are preparing to award the 1902 series of Free Scholarships to a limited number of young men. Write to the American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass., for their handbook giving full particulars.

Here is a bright boy in Crestline, Ohio. In writing of his work for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST he says:

"When I saw your advertisement I knew that there was a good chance to earn some money, which I wanted. I sold my first ten copies easily and then started to work for new customers. My order has grown until I now sell more than sixty a week. I deliver all the copies on Friday, after school closes, and on Saturday. In addition to selling single copies I have earned about $12.00 by taking yearly subscriptions."

BOYS, we set you up in business. We want boys for Agents in every town to sell

The Saturday Evening Post

(of Philadelphia)

A handsomely printed and illustrated magazine, published weekly at 5 cents the copy.

We will furnish you with ten copies the first week *free of charge;* you can then send us the wholesale price for as many as you find you can sell for the next week.

You can find many people who will be glad to patronize a bright boy, and will agree to buy of you every week if you deliver it regularly at house, store or office.

You can build up a regular trade in a short time; permanent customers who will buy every week. You can thus make money without interfering with your school duties, and be independent.

Send for Full Particulars. Remember that THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is 172 years old; the oldest paper in the United States, established in 1728 by Benjamin Franklin, and has the best writers of the world contributing to its columns. So popular that a hundred thousand new subscribers were added to its list the past year.

ADDRESS

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

Gold Bonds

$ 5,000	Twelve Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies in one city, (Minneapolis) recently examined very thoroughly into an issue of Gold Bonds yielding 5% interest, and they purchased in amounts as at the left of this advertisement. Some of the same issue are still for sale; denominations, $100, $500, $1,000.
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10,000	
15,000	
15,000	
25,000	
25,000	
25,000	
25,000	
25,000	
40,000	
40,000	
$260,000	

If you would like to know more about these bonds write

Trowbridge & Niver Co.,
First National Bank Building, CHICAGO.
60 State Street, BOSTON, MASS.

A Reason Why Men Do Not Go To Church.—"If a church is a floating iceberg, every man shouts to every other man, 'Keep out of its way!' He may be drowning, but will make his death-struggle to get away from its coldness and its helplessness. Many churches are refrigerators. The church army has gone into winter quarters. The cold world wants warm words, warm smiles, warm welcomes, warm hearts, warm prayers, and the warm atmosphere of the brotherhood of man in the place where they teach the fatherhood of God."—From "Why Men Do Not Go to Church," by Rev. Cortland Myers. 60 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

This little book was written by a clergyman who has overcome the problem which is indicated by the title. He is pastor of a church in Brooklyn which seats over 2,000 people. Late comers are confronted with a sign which reads: "No Admission After Beginning of Service."

$19.30 for this fine Desk

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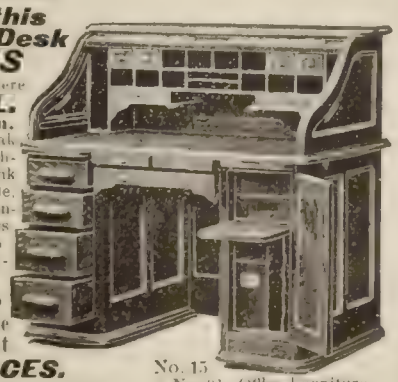
50 in. long, 30 in. wide, quarter sawed oak front golden oak throughout, letter files, blank drawers, document file, pigeon hole boxes, extension slides, letter holders and drops. Large, complete, attractive and convenient



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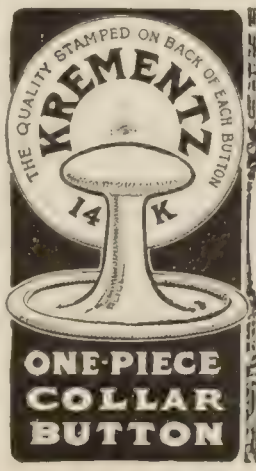
KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.



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Easy to button and unbutton, when buttoned stays buttoned. It cannot break, but if damaged from any cause, you get another without charge.

"Story of a Collar Button" shows all styles for postal. All dealers.

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Heart Disease

Ninety Per Cent of it Really Caused From Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogastric, and when the stomach fails to

properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ causing pressure on the heart and lungs causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble and in fact frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U. S. P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely know and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

Department, and when it became necessary to select a man for the critical work of doubling a continent in time of war, the officer who was known to engage in even a social game as if his life depended on the outcome was strongly recommended.

There was a discussion over the question in Secretary Long's office and afterward in the Bureau of Navigation. Various incidents in Captain Clark's career were cited to demonstrate his fitness for such an undertaking.

"But has he the stick-to-it-iveness to take him clear through?" was asked by one officer.

"Did you ever see him play Chess?" rejoined another.

No one else present had seen him in a game, and they asked, moreover, what that had to do with the case.

"Everything," was the Clark man's reply. "Strategy as learned on the Chess-board is not a bad training as a preliminary to naval tactics," and then he told of Captain Clark's intense and determined application when engaged in a game. "If any man," he added, "can pilot that battle-ship safely through the Pacific and bring it promptly into action in Atlantic waters, it's Clark."

Officials in the Navy Department seemed to be impressed. A few hours later orders were sent Captain Clark to command the *Oregon* and to sail with her for Cuban waters.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

A Choice Correspondence Game.

From Charousek's Manuscript Collection.

Bishop's Opening.

BARTSCH. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*	BARTSCH. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Q x Q	R x Q
2 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	19 K x R	Kt x P ch
3 P—Q 3	P—B 3	20 K—Q 2	Kt x R
4 Q—K 2	P—Q 4 (a)	21 B—R 4	B—B 5 ch
5 P x P	P x P	22 K—K 2	P—Q Kt 4
6 B—Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3	23 B—Q sq	R—K sq ch
7 Q x P ch	K—Q 2 (b)	24 K—B 2	B—K 6 ch
8 B—K 3	B—Q 3	25 K—B sq	Kt—Q 4
9 Q—Kt 5	P—K R 3	26 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5
10 Q—R 4	K—B 2	27 P—R 5	P—Kt 6
11 Kt—K 2	B—Kt 5 (c)	28 Kt—R 3	B—B 4
12 P-KB 3(d)	R—K sq	29 Kt—B 4	Kt—K 6 ch
13 Q—B 2	Q—K 2	30 Kt x Kt	R x Kt
14 K—Q 2	B—Q 2	31 P—B 4	Kt—B 7
15 P—Q R 3	P—Q 5	32 B—K 2	B—Q 5
16 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	33 Resigns	
17 B x B	Q x B ch		

Notes from The Westminster Gazette.

(a) This might be played in an off-hand game, but in a correspondence game, where the opponent has ample time, it might be considered risky.

(b) Black now threatens B—Kt 5 ch, and R—K sq, winning the Q. Now, White could settle this threat easily with 8 B x Kt ch, P x B; 9 B—B 4, B—Kt 5 ch; 10 K—B sq, R—K sq; 11 Q—B 5 ch, etc., with a Pawn ahead. It is dangerous, as our readers know, to give Charousek the least chance for an attack. White has given him the opportunity, and he avails himself of it vigorously.

(c) Cutting off the retreat of the Q, and threatening P—Kt 4.

(d) Giving Black a further chance of a quick development on the open King's file; but the attack could have been weakened and eventually repelled had White played 15 P—Q 4, Black's 15.., P—Q 5 being the key of the final attack. Of course, if White could eventually capture the Kt at R 8 the game would still be even, but Charousek saw, when launching into the final attack, that he could extricate the Knight, thus remaining a piece to the good.

Chess-Nuts.

THE late Ameer of Afghanistan was a skilful Chess-player.

ON Saturday night, December 21, Lasker gave an exhibition of blindfold play. There were sixteen games and eighteen players. The Champion won eleven, lost three, and drew two.

WE learn from the Glasgow *Weekly Herald* that the following players have already entered for the tournament at Monte Carlo: Lasker, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Janowski, Blackburne, Mason, Teichmann, Gunsberg, Marco, Mieses, V. Schloe, Walbrodt, Taubenhaus, Albin, Reggio, and Billecard.

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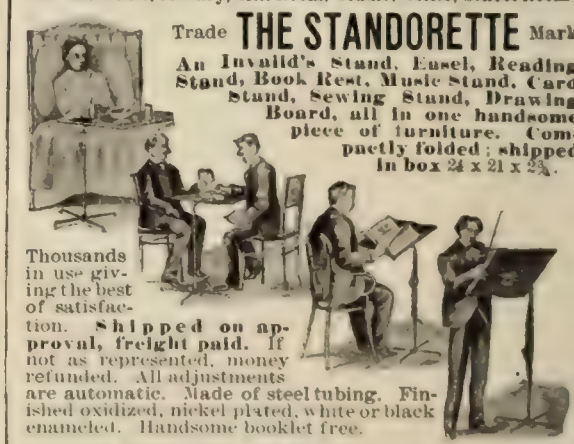

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This stain produces beautiful, rich shades of brown, which vary according to the original color of the hair and the amount of Stain used. Purely vegetable. It cannot injure the hair, but will restore tresses that have been ruined by the use of chemicals and dyes. A peculiar and pleasing feature of this Stain is that the hair retains the coloring much longer than by any dye, and is constantly improving while it is used. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed to your address on receipt of $1. Write for booklet.

Mrs. Potter, 108 Groton B'ld'g, Cincinnati Ohio.

BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL **33c.**

1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees, 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

Cook Book Free

to customers, bound in cloth, 325 pp., 2,500 receipts.

The Great American Tea Co.

31 and 33 Vesey St., New York. P. O. Box 289.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 4 New York, January 25, 1902. Whole Number, 614

Published Weekly by
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30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
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PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MEANING OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

THE ado that is to be made over the launching of a yacht now being built on Shooter's Island, near New York City, is stirring up the press of two continents; and, to judge from the comment, the ado, not the yacht, will be the main thing. The yacht, which is to be named *The Meteor*, is being built for Emperor William, and he has asked Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to christen the craft. As the Buffalo *News* puts it, she is to be the yacht's godmother. In celebration of this event Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, will be present with an imposing retinue, and the President and Cabinet will also grace the occasion. There will be speeches, the papers say, and suppers; salutes, and general felicitation. The Emperor's yacht *Hohenzollern* will be here, the despatches from Berlin report, and the prince is to be met on his arrival by a rear admiral with a squadron of men-of-war.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

This visit and the attendant festivities are expected, as the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* says, to "do more to scatter the clouds of suspicion and distrust which have been gathering, from sheer misunderstanding, than months of diplomatic explanatory interchanges." The visit is "a remarkable compliment," declares the New York *Evening Post*, and in view of it "even the most jingo editor must now perceive that the Emperor has nothing but the friendliest feelings toward the United States." It "reveals the Kaiser," thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, not only "as a man of consummate tact, but as a long-headed statesman who may easily give his British friends cause to wonder and ponder." The Brooklyn *Times* says:

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

"The fact that there are so many points of contact between the two nations which are constantly liable to develop friction and unfriendliness makes such a demonstration of fraternity all the more welcome and valuable. We are rivals of Germany in trade and commerce; we have had frequent occasion to complain of unfriendly discrimination against our products, and we have to maintain constant watchfulness to guard against German encroachments in South America. But these things make it all the more important that the interests we have in common should be constantly borne in mind, and that every legitimate opportunity should be taken to strengthen the ties that unite the two countries."

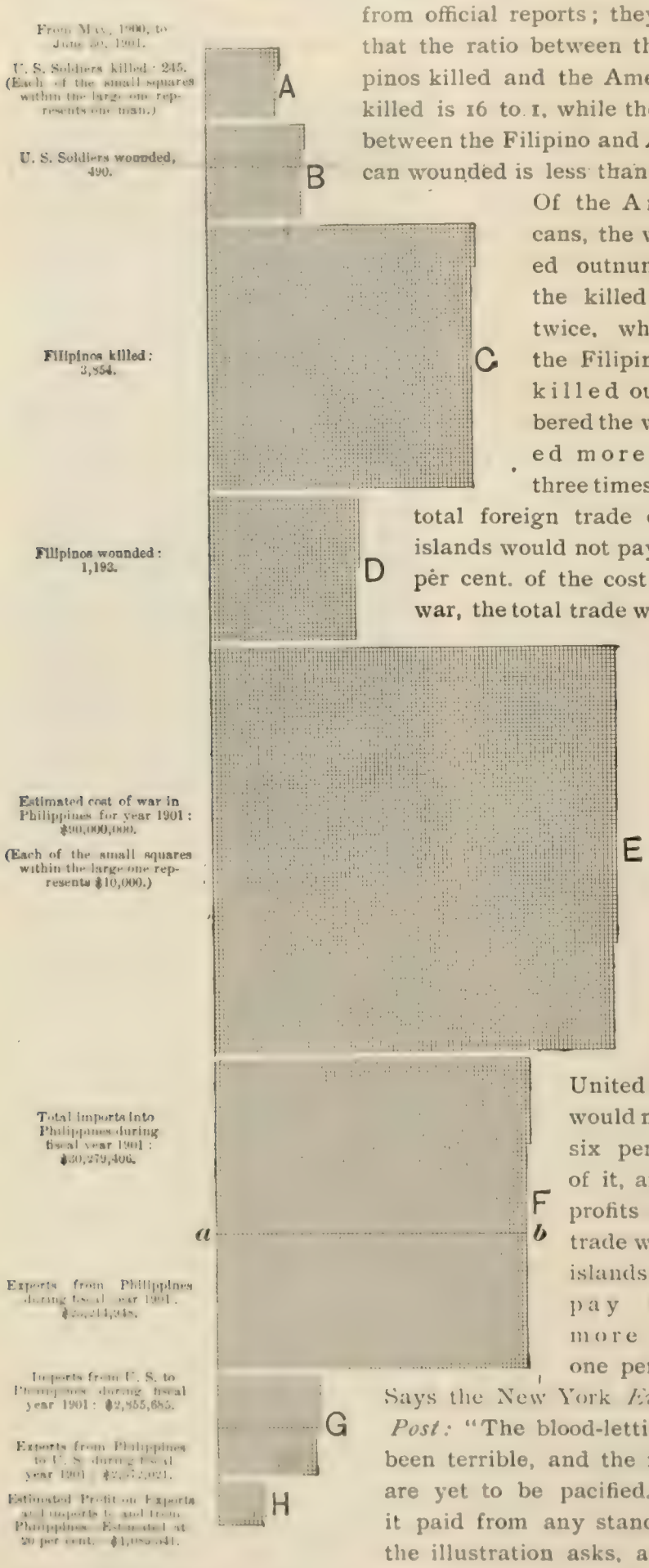
Other papers are less enthusiastic. Prince Henry "will scarcely awaken as much popular interest as would some of the great lights of literature or science or of invention of the Old World," says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*; and the New York *Mail and Express* ventures the prediction that he "will probably be almost as popular as Sir Thomas Lipton." Manila Bay is evidently in the mind of the New York *Press* when it says that "the warmth of his welcome will have to thaw out the recollection of the performance of a German fleet concerning which there is no pleasant fiction, but merely some rather exacerbating facts." The Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks humorously:

"We have a lot of things to show Prince Henry of Prussia when he comes our way. Of course he has picture-galleries and parks and arches and statues at home which are quite as good and perhaps better than ours, but Berlin has no skyscrapers, no big suspension bridges, no bossy car-conductors, no broken-down political machines, no colored supplements. We will show him how a great subway is built at a minimum of expense and a maximum of discomfort, and we will explain the mystery of the publication of six o'clock extras at nine in the morning. We will take him to Niagara and to Tammany Hall and guarantee that he will not be robbed at either place, and if he has the time and the inclination we will show him the marvels of the Yellow-

stone and the wonders of the Yosemite. Chicago wants him when the effete East is through with him, and anything Chicago wants real badly she is pretty sure to get, whether it be a world's fair or an errant prince; there he will see the stock-yards and perhaps allow his royal hand to be shaken by Hinky Dink and Bathhouse John."

PHILIPPINE DEATHS, WOUNDS, AND DOLLARS.

THE cost of giving liberty or death to the Filipinos has been put in graphic form by the New York Anti-Imperialist League in the accompanying diagrams. The diagrams cover the period from May, 1900, to June 30, 1901, and are prepared from official reports; they show that the ratio between the Filipinos killed and the Americans killed is 16 to 1, while the ratio between the Filipino and American wounded is less than 3 to 1. Of the Americans, the wounded outnumbered the killed just twice, while of the Filipinos the killed outnumbered the wounded more than three times. The total foreign trade of the islands would not pay sixty per cent. of the cost of the war, the total trade with the United States would not pay six per cent. of it, and the profits on our trade with the islands would pay little more than one per cent. Says the New York *Evening Post:* "The blood-letting has been terrible, and the islands are yet to be pacified. Has it paid from any standpoint? the illustration asks, and answers: Not even from the gross view of dollars and cents." Mr. M. N. Forney, who prepared the diagram for the league says: "The sickness is not represented. Neither are the sorrow, suffering, and poverty which are the consequences of this destruction of life and health."



MR. SCHWAB AS A GAMBLER.

DESPATCHES from Monte Carlo last week to the effect that the president of the steel trust was haunting the gaming-tables at Monte Carlo and was winning and losing money in $10,000 lumps, while great crowds looked on in wonder and admiration, brought out some reproving comment from the American press. Mr. Schwab was upheld in his reported "plunging" by the New York *Morning Telegraph*, a Tammany and sporting daily, and the Baltimore *American* suggested humorously that he might in this way show Mr. Carnegie how to avoid the disgrace of dying rich; but most of the papers took the view expressed by the New York *Times*, that "a man who is at the head of a corporation with more than a billion dollars of capital stock, which controls a great part of one of the chief industries of a great nation, and of which the securities are offered to the public as a safe and profitable investment, is under obligation to take some thought of his responsibilities and his example." "If any minor employee of the United States Steel Corporation," said the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "should conduct himself in New York as President Schwab is conducting himself at Monte Carlo, and President Schwab should find it out, the United States Steel Corporation would speedily dispense with that minor employee's services."

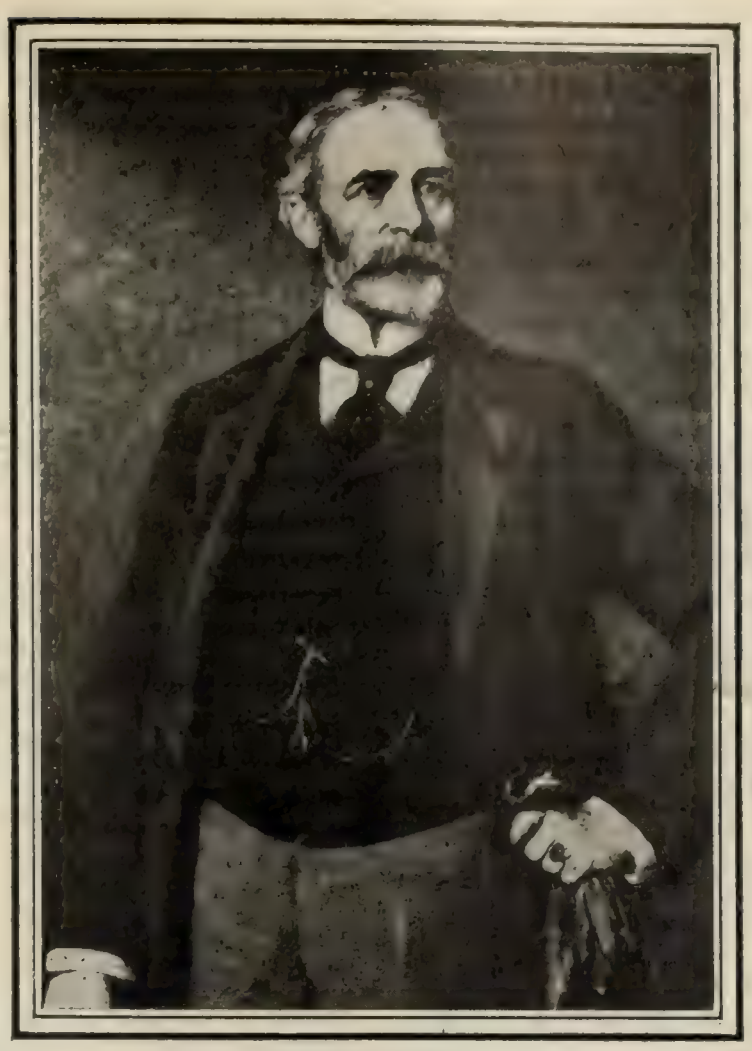
Some of the Wall Street magnates interested in the big steel concern took a similar view, according to the New York *Herald*, and two cablegrams inspired by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carnegie were sent to Mr. Schwab, suggesting the desirability of a prompt and explicit denial. At any rate, Mr. Schwab sent a cablegram to the Associated Press, saying that he "did visit the Casino at Monte Carlo," but that "the statements of sensational gambling are false." Some of the newspapers decline to be satisfied with this form of denial. The despatch does "little more than make the best of a bad case," says the New York *Times*, for "instead of denying the gambling, it merely denied that the gambling was 'sensational'"; and the New York *Evening Post* remarks that the disclaimer "suggests certain doubts." *The Times* goes on to say:

"The 'sensation' was due to the revelation that a man who has assumed responsibilities so numerous and so heavy should publicly join the intellectual and social dregs of Europe around the gaming-tables of Monte Carlo, and there make a more or less prolonged effort to 'beat' a game which to a mathematical certainty can not be beaten. It was the folly of the proceeding, quite as much as its wickedness or its bad taste, that shocked the business world, while the world not of business noted with disdainful amusement that this great captain of industry and finance could find nothing better to do with his rare leisure than to participate in an ignoble and hopeless battle with the laws of chance. Perhaps if Mr. Schwab had more of the education which it is his habit to decry as useless for men of affairs he would not have betrayed so pitiful a lack of mental resources the moment he was freed from his accustomed occupations, and, with the doors to all the artistic and historic treasures of Europe opened by his wealth, he would not have been obliged to offend and alarm so large a fraction of his fellow countrymen."

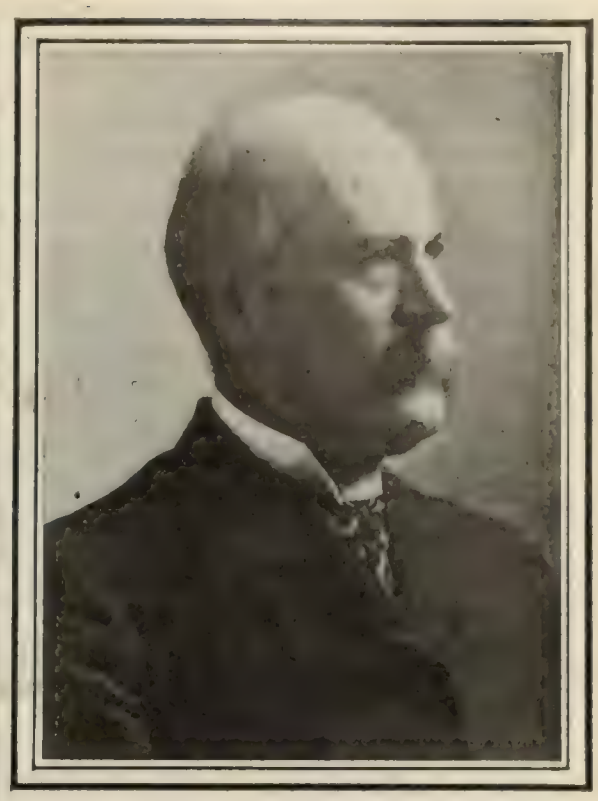
The Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"Mr. Schwab might reply that his Monte Carlo diversion is quite as harmless and innocent as the business of some of the Wall Street habitués and promoters of the Amalgamated Copper games, who play for much higher stakes and who play, moreover, under the approving of tolerant sanction of metropolitan society. Such a game as that conducted in copper by men of the first eminence in our financial world has caused more ruin and suicides within two months than the Prince of Monaco's gambling-den has caused in a year or several years, and it has been far more demoralizing to social sobriety, honesty, and contentment. Mr. Schwab's own trust is something of a game of chance in which people are invited to stake a share of their possessions. Certainly this is a fair description of a venture which brings together properties worth in all probability not much if any over

CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK.



WHITELAW REID.
From the painting by Eastman Johnson,



GEN. JAMES H. WILSON.

$500,000,000, capitalizes them at $1,300,000,000, and scatters the securities as widely as possible among the investing public. No one can tell how it will work out. As a method of acquiring unearned wealth quickly and in large chunks for a small group of men, the game at Monte Carlo is not to be mentioned with this of promoting a highly inflated trust in the United States. The president of the United States Steel Corporation seems to be manifesting abroad a spirit which he acquired in pretty close connection with his business at home."

THE CORONATION EMBASSY AND ITS CRITICS.

ALMOST all the daily papers heartily approve the President's choice of Whitelaw Reid, Gen. James H. Wilson, and Capt. Charles E. Clark as special representatives of this country at the coronation of King Edward VII. The New York *Sun*, for example, says:

"President Roosevelt has selected the special embassy to represent the United States at the coronation of Edward VII. next summer with notable discrimination.

"For the ambassador-in-chief no American can compare in experience with Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

"The representative of the army, Gen. James H. Wilson, is one of the most distinguished of the officers surviving from the Civil War.

"The representative of the navy, Captain Clark, as the once commander of the *Oregon* acquired a fame of which his own country is proud and which all others must respect.

"And the secretaries are all fine young men, some of them to be heard from later.

"May sweetness and light attend the embassy from the time it leaves the home shores until its return."

A few papers, however, are disposed to be critical. The New York *Herald* thinks that "it is impossible not to question good judgment and perhaps even the good taste of these appointments," and says that the army and navy should have been represented by General Miles and Admiral Dewey. Mr. Reid's appointment is handled as follows by the Springfield *Republican:*

"Whitelaw Reid's nomination as coronation ambassador, explains our Washington correspondent, was first promised to him by President McKinley. 'President Roosevelt has simply respected that promise.' The inference seems legitimate that, if the office so long ago were 'promised' to him, Mr. Reid must have been in the field in quest of it. There are few things that Mr. Reid wants from the Government, but when the coronations come along his application is filed right early. Another opportunity is now offered to him to wear the red plush breeches which gave to his legs their brilliantly imperial tint at the time of the Queen's jubilee.

"It has already been said that this nomination was supremely fitting from the British viewpoint, but what may be said of it from the American viewpoint? Could an appointment have been made that would have been more offensive to that large portion of the people who sympathize with the Boers in their marvelous struggle for nationality and freedom? Surely the President, who is himself at heart a Boer sympathizer, because of the Dutch in him, does not wish it to be inferred that he considers Mr. Reid an exponent of the predominant American feeling regarding the destruction of republics in Africa.

"Our coronation ambassador has been the leading journalistic apologist in America for the crime being perpetrated against republican institutions and the Dutch nationality in South Africa. When Stormberg and Magersfontein and Colenso occurred, Mr. Reid was sunk in gloom; but when Cronje surrendered he exultantly wrote to his English friends and told them what an immense weight had been lifted from his mind.

"Why should any American exult over the downfall of republicanism; and why, especially, should any American be glad over the annihilation of a republicanism that had back of it one of the sturdiest white races in the world—that race which wrenched Holland from Philip II., and which may be trusted anywhere to hold up the torch of civilization if permitted to develop according to its own race instinct and character?

"There was mention of a real American for this gorgeous pageant—Grover Cleveland—but, so far as can be learned, the post was not even offered to him. Mr. Cleveland would probably have declined the honor, but there would have been a satisfaction in knowing that his Americanism was considered good enough to be exhibited in marble halls among the earls and 'earlesses' and all the ceremonial show pieces of royalty at the approaching festivities."

Exodus of Skilled Workmen from Trust Mills.—The labor papers declare that for the past six months or a year skilled workmen in the iron and steel industry have been leaving the trust mills to start or to work in independent plants. *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg) comments upon this exodus as follows:

"There are various reasons for the preference the skilled work-

ers, most of them members of the Amalgamated Association, are thus showing for the mills of concerns outside the trust. One is that in independent mills they are not liable to the grinding exactions of mill superintendents who know that their cost sheets will be compared with the sheets of dozens of other superintendents in the same employ. Another reason is that the independent mills have, on the whole, exhibited a more cordial attitude toward the workers' organization. Whether the shrewd business men in control of the trust will allow the exodus to go much further without exerting themselves to turn it back may be questioned. The independents have certainly not been getting the worst of it so far as the problem of first-class skilled labor supply is concerned. . . . . .

"It is a well-defined and formidable movement, which must quietly be having its effect on character of product, and which we would respectfully suggest to trust managers that they will have to do something sooner or later to stop and counteract."

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING IN 1901.

AMONG the branches of industry in which America does not "lick creation" are the building and the sailing of ships. The statistics for last year, which are now available, show that the United Kingdom is still far in the lead. Figures quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce* credit that nation with more than two-thirds of the world's shipbuilding last year, 1,797,675 tons, against 857,690 for the rest of mankind. The United States and Germany follow at a distance, the former with 279,097 tons, and the latter with 265,860; and then comes another long interval, followed by France with 85,971, Holland with 53,789, and Norway and Sweden with 50,666. Italy, Denmark, Japan, and Austria form the next group, ranging from 27,000 to 20,000 tons; China, the British colonies, and Russia built 122 little vessels whose total tonnage, all told, was about equal to *The Celtic* (21,000 tons), and Spain and Greece each constructed two vessels about the size of ferryboats. According to these figures, the United States has advanced very rapidly in shipbuilding in the last twelve months, the record for 1901 (279,097 tons) showing a 50 per cent. gain over 1900 (179,838 tons). British shipbuilding in the same period gained 7 per cent. More than half the world's ocean commerce still floats under the British flag, but a number of British lines are owned by American capital; and the Glasgow *Herald* reports that American capitalists have their eyes on the great Clyde shipyards. It says:

"There is less reason to smile at the story of how American capitalists are to acquire all the Clyde shipyards than most people seem to imagine.

"As a simple matter of fact, agents from America really did approach more than one Clyde firm with proposals for absorbing or reconstructing their establishments under American auspices. True, the proposals, tho talked over, were ultimately set aside; but that they were talked over is significant, and in spite of the many difficulties that stand in the way of an extensive invasion of the Clyde by American capital, this invasion must be treated, not perhaps as a probability, but as a possibility. There never was a time when capital, with the consequent power to conduct business from an international standpoint, was more necessary to the up-to-date shipbuilding firm. Shipbuilding is becoming more and more an international industry, and the man who would succeed in it must needs always keep before his mind's eye possible contingencies in any part of the civilized world."

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says:

"The report to his Government of the German naval constructor who recently completed a tour of investigation of the American shipbuilding industry is gratifying to those who glory in the achievements of American energy and American brawn. But it contains a warning which should not be overlooked in the announcement that the labor-saving devices which have enabled shipbuilders on this side of the Atlantic to overcome the disadvantage of tremendously higher rates of wages with a conspicuously larger production will soon be installed in the shipyards of Europe. The need of the adoption of these labor-saving devices and methods is probably the main revelation in the report of the German official. The machinery can be readily purchased, and if the foreign workingman can be brought to a realization of the necessity of subduing his deeply rooted prejudice against labor-saving devices and lending himself enthusiastically to the institution of a system of service similar to that which exists in the United States, the shipbuilders of Europe will gain a better footing, and American competitors will be placed at a corresponding disadvantage.

"There is food for thought in the German expert's observation that American shipbuilders are troubled by wide fluctuations in the cost of material. Why fluctuations should be more severe on this side of the Atlantic than in foreign countries does not appear at first blush, altho every effect has its cause. Fluctuations of 200 per cent. in the cost of materials in a few months is an element of uncertainty that can not but interfere with the development of an industry. There is no danger that American workingmen will not be able to keep the lead of foreign workingmen who operate labor-saving machinery with which they have been long familiar; and it ought to be equally sure that America, with its superior productive power, can supply the needs of shipbuilders without imposing premium prices."

BENIGHTED HEATHEN.—Because of the difficulty of securing and keeping printers, the natives having a decided antipathy to working on Sundays, repeatedly absolutely refusing to set type or work presses on Sunday nights, the Manila *Freedom* and the Manila *American* are reluctantly compelled to at least temporarily suspend the issuing of their papers on Monday mornings. It is hoped that better facilities may be secured later and that all such difficulties may be overcome.—*The Manila American.*

CONGRESS SEEMS TO BE IN A BOAT.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

MISS NICARAGUA: "Oh Sam, you fickle thing! They tell awful stories about her!"
The Columbus Dispatch.

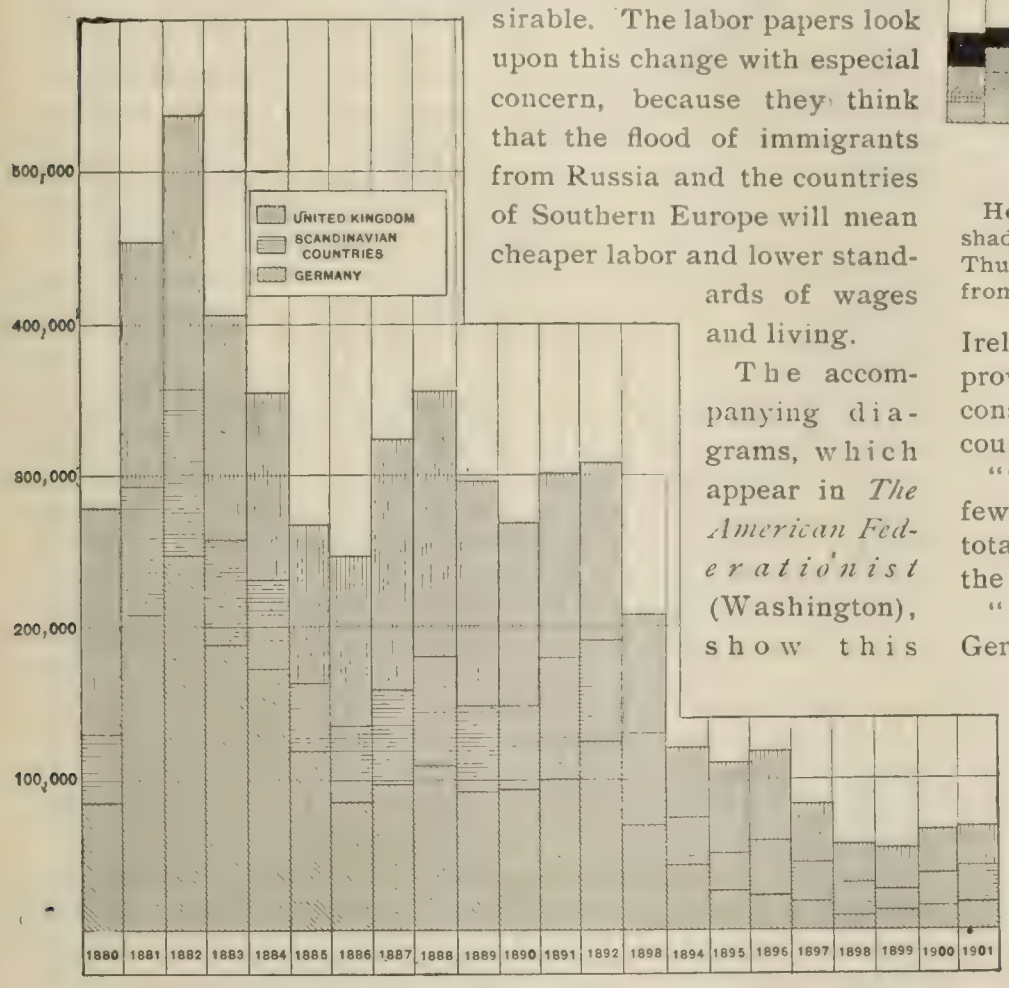
THE PROMOTERS: "Make a deuce of a noise so the old man won't hear that chap at the door." —*The Boston Herald.*

RIVAL CANAL ROUTES IN CARTOON.

CHANGING CHARACTER OF OUR IMMIGRANTS.

WITH the people of foreign countries coming here at the rate of a thousand a day, it becomes important to inquire into their character. In the last ten years 3,750,000 strangers have come to us, enough to repeople the city of New York. If such a repopulation of the metropolis had been accomplished with the immigrants of twenty years ago, seven-eighths of the city's population would have been found to be natives of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Scandanavian countries; but if it should be done with the immigrants of to-day, five-sixths would be found to be natives of Italy, Austria, Russia, and other countries whose emigrants are not considered so desirable. The labor papers look upon this change with especial concern, because they think that the flood of immigrants from Russia and the countries of Southern Europe will mean cheaper labor and lower standards of wages and living.

The accompanying diagrams, which appear in *The American Federationist* (Washington), show this change graphically. The diagram of immigration from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Scandinavian countries shows a remarkable falling-off, while the diagram of immigration from Austria, Russia, Italy, and other countries shows an equally remarkable, altho irregular, increase. Edward F. McSweeney, assistant United States commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, says in an article in the same journal:



DECREASING IMMIGRATION FROM ENGLISH AND SAXON COUNTRIES.

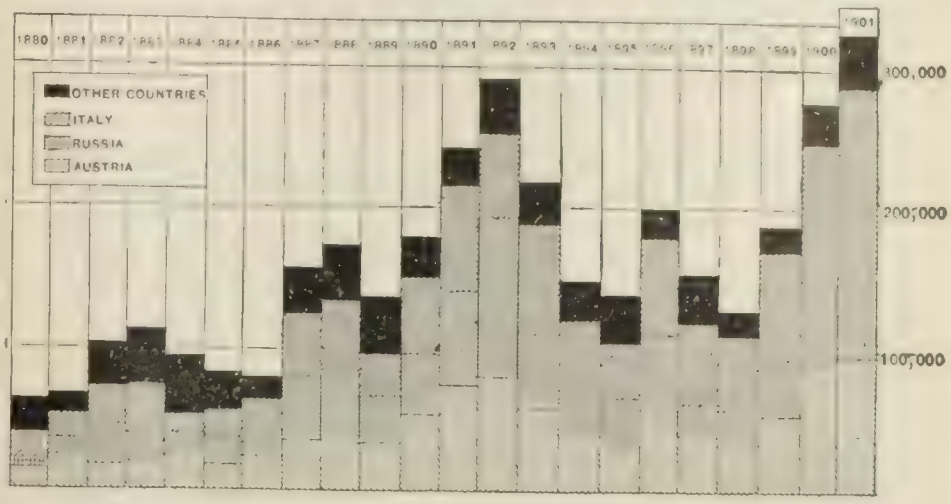
Height of column indicates total immigration from these countries; shading shows how this total is made up.

"In '80 the center of immigration was in Paris. A circle drawn, with the center at Paris, touching the west coast of Ireland, would include all the territory from which the United States was receiving immigrants. To-day the center of such a circle would be located—if the bulk of immigration be considered—at Vienna; but, geographically, taking into account the growing Oriental movement of Greece, Syria, and Armenia, the center of this circle would be located at Constantinople.

"Owing to the many changes in transportation facilities, the Carpathian and Balkan mountains are nearer to the mining regions of Pennsylvania to-day than Boston was fifty years ago. . . . . .

"Business depression now beginning to sweep over Germany will, no doubt, induce a larger German immigration within the next few years.

"From the Northern countries of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden about the same conditions obtain as in England and Ireland. Labor conditions in these countries have much improved; the immigration officers continually hear the statement, considering the conditions and the greater cost of living in this country, the workingman there is comparatively better off.



GROWING IMMIGRATION FROM AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, ITALY, ETC.

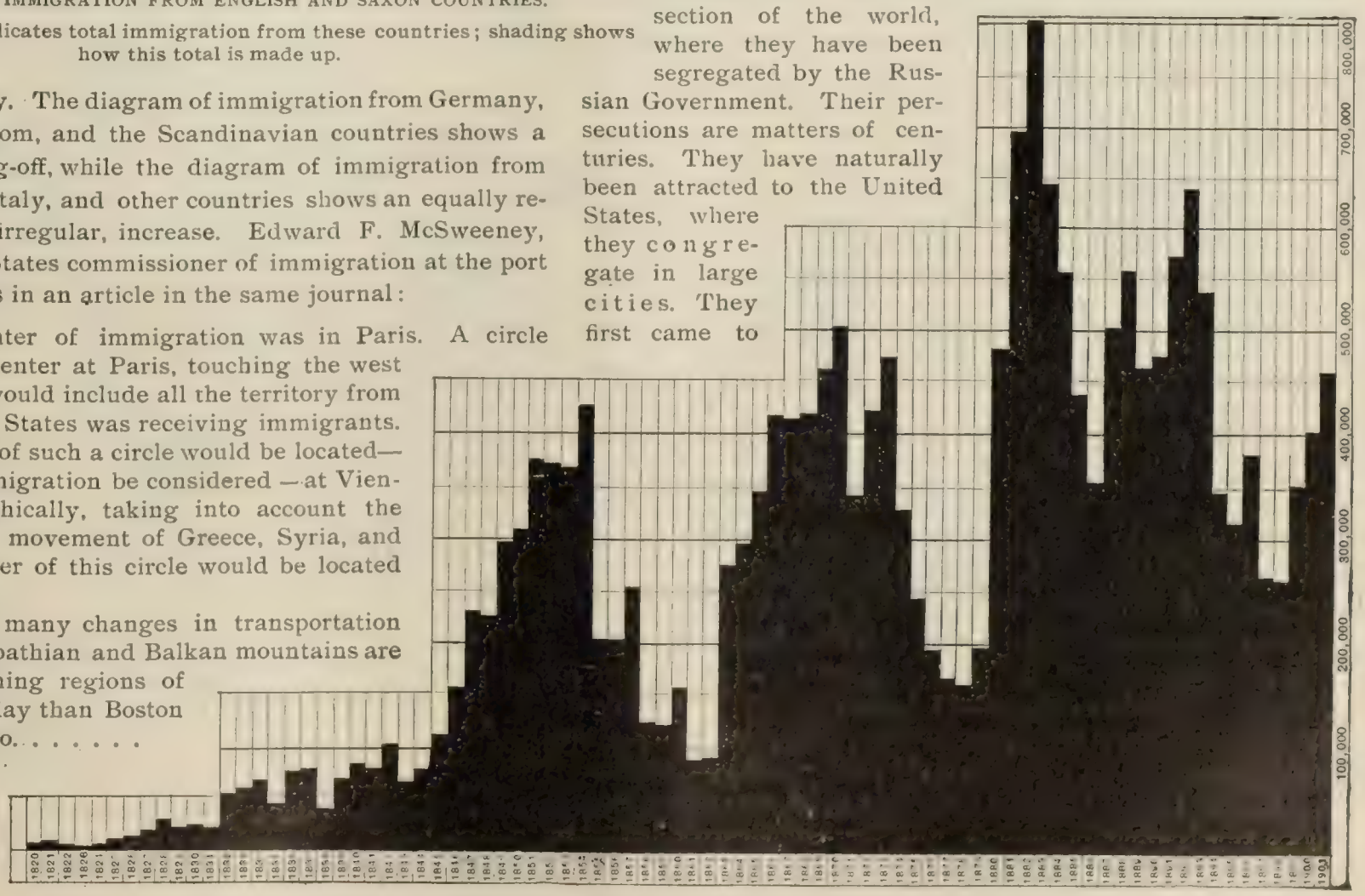
Height of column represents total immigration from these countries; shading shows what proportion of the total comes from each country. Thus in 1901 about 100,000 came from Austria, 75,000 from Russia, 110,000 from Italy.

"The most important element in the immigration of the past few years is from Italy, whence we derive about one-third of the total of coming arrivals. Nine-tenths of all Italians come from the extreme southern portion of Italy and the island of Sicily.

"[In Austria-Hungary] the conflicts between the Czechs and Germans, the Croats and Hungarians, all go to make political and economic conditions unstable and immigration necessary. In addition, the independent states to the south are feeling the fever of immigration, and every year shows a greater number coming from the Balkan territory.

"Next in importance is Russia, from which we are mainly getting Poles and Jews.

"After the crusade the kings of Poland invited the Jews, whose headquarters were about Frankfort, in Germany, to come into Poland; and since that time they have increased until four-fifths of all the Jews are now in that section of the world, where they have been segregated by the Russian Government. Their persecutions are matters of centuries. They have naturally been attracted to the United States, where they congregate in large cities. They first came to



SHOWING FLUCTUATION IN ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS, DUE TO BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

England, about ten years before coming here. During the time of Catherine a large number of Germans were induced to go to Russia, where they have resided ever since. They have never become Russianized to the slightest degree, and are to-day leaving Russia and coming to the United States and going to the West, where they are popularly known as the 'Mennonites,' and as a hardworking and industrious people.

"From Asia Minor we are receiving Syrians and Armenians, who are undesirable in every way.

"The present era of immigration is a movement of people associated with a low degree of civilization, caused by a demand for manual labor, and encouraged by easy transportation facilities.

"Italy is encouraging its surplus labor to emigrate, and regards Italians in the United States and South America as Italian colonists, subject to the authority of, and sources of income to, the Italian Government.

"Russia—overbearing and progressive, with modern ideas—is discouraging the emigration of that element of its population which would be most welcome to the United States, and encouraging the other. Taking advantage of all modern methods of machinery and progress, it is reaching out toward Manchuria and other parts of China, a live, progressive force, which threatens the social and economic destiny of the world."

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF AMERICAN PORTS.

ALTHO New York retains its supremacy among American ports by an enormous margin, and seems to be in no danger whatever of losing its place, statistics just out show that some of the other ports have been cutting into its trade in lively style. New York's foreign trade amounts to more than a billion dollars a year; its nearest competitor is Boston, with only one-fifth of that amount; New Orleans has about $175,000,000, Philadelphia about $130,000,000, Baltimore about $125,000,000, Galveston a little over $100,000,000, and San Francisco about $70,000,000. The total trade of all these ports, it will be seen, does not equal that of the metropolis.

According to figures published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, New York is losing trade, in some lines, to the smaller ports. In the export trade in breadstuffs, for instance, while the year closes with a net gain of $25,000,000 for the country at large, New York appears with a loss of $5,000,000. New Orleans gained $9,000,000; Baltimore, $7,000,000; Boston, $3,000,000; and Galveston $2,000,000. The failure of the corn crop caused a falling back of 89,000,000 bushels in the corn export trade, and New York led in the march to the rear. In the wheat trade New York finds itself threatened by New Orleans, which has come within 3,000,000 bushels of its total outgo. New York exported 27,100,000 bushels, New Orleans, 24,400,000. In the matter of *increase* in wheat shipments New York is led by New Orleans and Baltimore, and is nearly equaled by Philadelphia. In oat shipments New York fell off 350,000 bushels, while New Orleans gained 950,000; and Philadelphia suffered a spectacular loss of 4,000,000 bushels in this trade. In flour, New York again shows its independence by moving in a direction opposite to that of the other ports. New York's flour shipments decreased 400,000 barrels, while the shipments from New Orleans and Baltimore increased 300,000 each, and the shipments from Newport News increased 500,000. In exports of provisions Boston had an increase of nearly $10,000,000, New York an increase of over $9,000,000, and Portland, Me., an increase of about $7,000,000; Baltimore decreased $5,000,000.

New Orleans, more than any other port, it appears from these figures, is picking up the trade dropped by New York. An examination of the figures for twenty-five years shows that New York's export trade has grown, with considerable irregularity, until it is double what it was in 1875, and its import trade has gained about sixty per cent. in the same period. Its export trade was $40,000,000 less last year than it was the year before, and its import trade of last year was outdone in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

FIGHTING INTEMPERANCE WITH ALCOHOL.

THE British reformers who are, in the words of a London preacher, "so astounded and distracted by the problem of the liquor traffic that they are actually trying now to lessen the evils of this business by going into it themselves" are credited by the same preacher with at least the merit of novelty, and their efforts are being watched with "benevolent neutrality" by the Church of England Temperance Society and by others interested in moral reforms. The secretary of the People's Refreshment House Association, as the society is called, is Captain F. C. Boehmer, who, in the headquarters in London, "as he smokes his pipe with true English assiduity, directs the operations of eighteen drinking-saloons." The society, which was organized in 1896, is composed of eminent philanthropists and Christian people, with the Bishop of Chester as president. A writer in the Boston *Transcript*, who describes the working of the system, takes as an example a saloon that the society is about to open in London. He says:

"This drinking-place will be managed by a man who will have no interest whatever in pushing the sale of alcoholic beverages, but who will have a direct pecuniary interest in getting people to take non-alcoholic drinks, because upon the latter, in addition to his fixed salary, he will get a generous commission. He will also have an inducement to push the sale of food, for this department of the business will be entirely his own venture, and to his own private purse will accrue all that can be made out of it. This slum public has hitherto been uncleanly. It has been a place where filthy language could be heard, and where the landlord would have every incentive to encourage excess, and to break the law which forbids the selling of liquor to children and drunkards. But under the People's Refreshment House Association all these features will be changed. The occasional unexpected visit of an inspector will insure scrupulous cleanliness, and also that the atmosphere is kept as pure as possible morally, and that none of the restrictive features of the license laws are broken. Tea, coffee, and cocoa will be obtainable at all hours, and these, with other temperance beverages, will be kept to the front. Always, too, there will be cool water on the counter for public service without cost. All the same, this house, like the others managed by this reform association, will keep in stock every kind of liquor and beer, and the manager and his barmaids will serve the same to all comers of proper age who do not give evidence of inebriety. They will be obliged to do this, just as other publicans are, by the provisions of their license.

"Naturally one wonders to what extent, if at all, these changes will reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages. This is a point which the experience of this association, so far as it has gone, has not clearly settled. Experiments at the three reformed houses first tackled is rather against the theory of reduction than in favor of it. The first was a dirty place, and being brightened up, it drew more custom. In the second case no custom was lost through the change. In the third case there was a falling-off, due to a more aggressive bid for patronage on the part of public houses in the same neighborhood that were run on the old lines. This looks rather ominous. But the movement is perhaps not far enough along to permit clear judgment, and meanwhile it is surely some gain to decency and sobriety to have better management of such places, to have the law rigidly kept, and to know that the profits are for the benefit of the many in public improvements rather than for the enrichment of the few.

"One thing, at any rate, has been demonstrated, and that is that public houses run on this reform basis can be depended upon to yield both the five-per-cent. guaranty to shareholders and the five per cent. for the sinking fund. The People's Refreshment House Association, tho it has been at work but four years, is annually meeting these drafts, and it still, for two years past, has had a surplus of about $500 a year for distribution to public objects."

The progress hitherto has been rather slow, but "recently there has been a marvelous increase of interest":

"New names of the highest distinction are being enrolled, and unlimited capital is offering. The reform indeed seems just now to be gathering to itself a large share of the social and financial strength of the nation. With this quickening of interest a new organization has come into being, called the Public House Trust Company. The aims of this do not differ from those of the older society, and its plans of operation will be the same. But the People's Association, while doing good enough work on a limited scale, shows no signs of organic multiplication; whereas the Public House Trust will only inspire and direct the movement from London; the management and local propaganda will be in the counties and large towns. It is hoped that before long every county and borough will have its own Public House Trust Company. Twenty of these are already formed and getting ready for work, tho the new movement is scarcely a year old.

"It must be kept in mind, however, that the distinguished men who are going in for this new reform are not temperance men in the American sense, only in the Scriptural sense. Not one of them is a total abstainer, and none would have anything to do with temperance movements of the ordinary kind. But the public house, as it is, they believe to be a curse. It is run for personal gain, when it ought to be run in the interests of the public. It is a mere drinking-bar, and they want to convert it into a respectable place of refreshment, giving as good a chance to non-intoxicants as to intoxicants, and associating drinking more generally with eating. The inspiring leader of the Public House Trust movement is Earl Grey, and with him are associated, in addition to those already named, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of Rochester, Earl Stamford, Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Stanhope, Lord Goschen, Lord Avebury, known to the philanthropic world as Sir John Lubbock, the Marquis of Ripon, and many others equally distinguished."

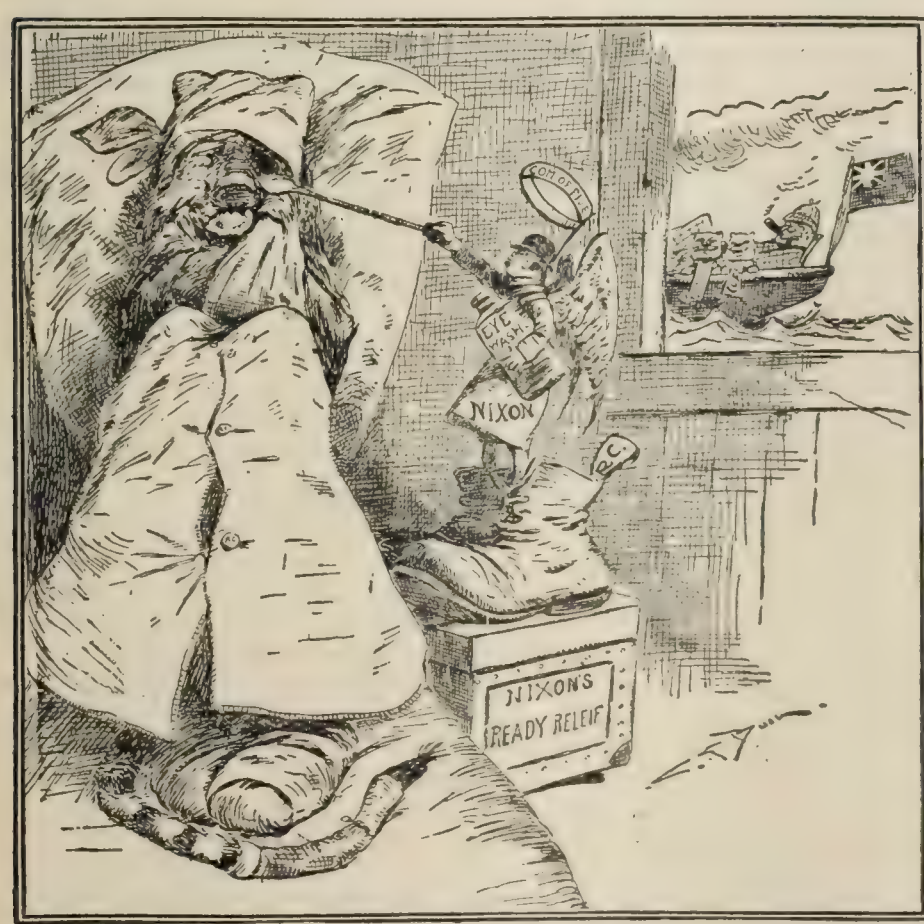
NEW LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL.

SOME of the papers outside of New York city think that the ostensible retirement of Richard Croker from the leadership of Tammany Hall is a very significant thing, and they hail the selection of Lewis Nixon to succeed him as an omen of better days for the organization. The New York papers, however, do not share this rosy view; they have many good words for Mr. Nixon personally, but seriously doubt his ability to reform the "tiger." The new leader is a man of excellent education. He was graduated from the Naval Academy twenty years ago at the head of his class, and was sent to the Royal Naval College in England by the Navy Department. In 1890 he designed the *Oregon*, *Indiana*, and *Massachusetts*, and then resigned from the navy to become superintending constructor of the Cramp shipyard, and in 1895 he left that firm to start a shipyard of his own at Elizabeth, N. J., which has proved a very successful enterprise. He is also interested in a number of other commercial enterprises.

The New York *Sun* says of him:

"No leader of the type of Lewis Nixon can make himself indispensable to the organization, or even preeminently valuable to it. Croker does not want a man who would be able to build up around him a machine powerful in itself. He wants a man who is not likely to do this, and he has found that man in Mr. Nixon. In Mr. Nixon, too, he found a man of good personal reputation, to whom Tammany can point as a respectable citizen, who is willing to pose at the head of the organization, who may think that he is at the head of the organization, but who will not stand in the way for a moment if ever the time comes when Mr. Croker wishes to take up the reins again. If Mr. Nixon ever attempts to stand in the way, he will be bowled over and out. He can no more manage the Tammany machine in opposition to the wishes of such a leader as Croker, or any one of half a dozen of the members of the executive committee, than Croker could control the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He will stand at the head during the lean years that are to come, and in standing there he will offer no opposition worthy the name to the resumption of power by Mr. Croker when the fat years appear."

Tammany comment on the new leader is noticeably meager. The New York *Journal* asks that Mr. Nixon be not condemned until given a chance to show what he can do; *The Daily News*, since Mr. Munsey bought it, has not had anything to say about Tammany; and *The Morning Telegraph* and *The Tammany Times*, while telling the news of the change of leaders, do not comment on it. The latter paper reports Mr. Croker as saying in a speech in the meeting in which the change of leaders was made: "If you run this organization honestly and uprightly and in compliance with the laws of your Government, you can never,



WAIT TILL THE TIGER GETS WELL!
—*The New York World.*

AT THE CORONATION.
"Let the crowned and uncrowned kings meet."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. CROKER'S ABDICATION IN CARICATURE.

at any time, be beaten." A Chicago paper quotes this remark and notes that Tammany was beaten at the last election, and asks what is to be inferred.

SHALL THE PHILIPPINES HAVE A SEPARATE COIN CURRENCY?

THE Philippine civil commission in its last annual report sets forth the importance of establishing a coinage system in the islands under the sanction of American law. Instead of the Mexican silver dollars, upon which the Philippine Islands have relied chiefly for their medium of exchange, the commission recommends "that a special Filipino silver peso be authorized, which shall have the constant value of fifty cents in gold." As to introducing American currency as the exclusive money of the Philippines, the commission does not think it desirable, because of the disturbance to prices and wages which would follow

AT LAST THE CURRENCY QUESTION HAS STRUCK THE PHILIPPINES.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

the introduction of a new and different system of currency. The benefits which would arise from the introduction of American gold, they say, "can be obtained from the commerce of the United States and that of other gold-standard countries, by establishing a fixed and definite relationship between the proposed silver coin and the American gold dollars," and these benefits "would be especially felt by American importers because of the simplicity of the relation."

In opposition to the proposed special coinage the Manila *American* prints the following editorial:

"The proposition to have a separate coinage for the Philippines may appeal to some people, but there are others who do not see the advisability of it.

"The Philippines belong to the United States and every commercial and political tie that will in any way assist to bind these islands closer to the States should be regarded as a great advantage.

"It is to our interest that the United States shall acquire a greater prestige in the Orient, and the use of American money in these islands will help to attain it. Money is a very important factor in making commercial conquests. To-day the Dominion of Canada, is thoroughly loyal to King Edward, but the Canadians are also devoted to the American dollar. In most parts of Canada, instead of reckoning values in pounds, shillings, and pence, they are computed in dollars and cents. Even if this does not increase, it certainly facilitates trade between Canada and the United States.

"The use of United States money to the exclusion of Mexican currency in the Philippines would be an entering wedge that would help to open the way for the extension of American trade in the Far East.

"It may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that money of the United States is acceptable at any time and everywhere. The United States has the largest and the finest mints in the world. No European country begins to coin so much money, and no fault whatsoever can be found with American coin, save that some of us can never get enough of it.

"No one ever questions the value of American coin. And it is wellnigh impossible to successfully counterfeit it. United States coins are distinguished for their fineness, for their artistic finish, and for their durability. The gold reserve in the Czar of Russia's war chests includes a large amount of American coined gold. The Bank of England cherishes the American eagle in coined form.

"But how does Uncle Sam reciprocate? Every time a mail steamer from Australia arrives in San Francisco thousands, and sometimes hundreds of thousands, of bright new British sovereigns are taken to the United States mint to be melted up and recoined.

"American paper money is convenient, and every one knows that it is always as good as gold.

"If American money is so desirable in other parts of the world, will it not answer every purpose in the Philippines? The American dollar is always and everywhere worth 100 cents, but it is proposed to substitute for it in these islands a hybrid dollar that will only be worth 50 cents.

"If coins of that denomination are needed, and business over here, for a while, must largely be transacted on a silver basis, why not make use of the American half-dollar? . . . The American 50-cent piece is of only half the bulk and weight of the Mexican peso, but it is worth more. And its value is unchangeable. Why? because it can be exchanged for gold at any time. It would be more convenient to use American half-dollars, and no one would ever lose anything by their depreciation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OUR plain duty to Cuba is to plane down the duty.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IS HE FLANNELED?—It may be noted that Mr. Kipling is in South Africa, but he is not fighting.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IF President Roosevelt wants a first-class secretary for his navy, he might hand the job over to Dewey or Schley.—*The Chattanooga News.*

CAN there be anything in the nature of a secret understanding between Miss Stone's captors and the ocean cable companies?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THOSE Englishmen who have asked Mr. Kipling to explain his poem are singularly reckless. He may write another.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF Neely had only been given a little more time he might have annexed Cuba without troubling the rest of us in the least.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

IN captivity, the fad of the famous Apache chief Geronimo is the culture of watermelons, which is an improvement on what he used to raise.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE chaplain of the Senate now includes the newspaper correspondents in his prayers. He is not too blind to see the dangers of continuous association.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

W. J. BRYAN, Tom Johnson, John J. Lentz, and Webster Davis are all talking for the Boers, and yet the Boer outlook is as gloomy as ever. This is puzzling.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SOMEBODY asks "Have the Filipinos any liberty bell?" We think not, perhaps, but they can safely claim to be represented in the crack that appears in the old bell.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF some upheaval of nature should cut off the Florida peninsula from the continent proper, Congress would probably celebrate the event by passing a prohibitory tariff against Florida fruits.—*The Rochester Herald.*

THE result of Mrs. Emmons Blaine's experiment of having her servants come on duty in eight-hour relays has now been announced. She has broken up housekeeping and gone to boarding.—*The Boston Herald.*

IN the Hanna-Foraker contest in the Ohio legislature there seems the usual division—those pledged to the Hanna side, those pledged to the Foraker side, and those pledged to both sides.—*The Des Moines Leader.*

JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S declaration that England should maintain her "splendid isolation" is a proposition that will be cordially seconded, we believe, by all the other nations on the map.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE South African war has now reached that hot and uncomfortable stage where everybody is accusing everybody else of "prolonging" it. Only no one seems to think of mentioning the Boers in this connection.—*The Springfield Republican.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. KIPLING'S NEW POEM.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S new poem, "The Islanders," published in part in our columns last week and in full in the London *Times* (January 4) and *The World's Work* (New York City), has proved to be much more than a mere literary event. It has assumed the importance of a political utterance of international significance. *The Times'* editorial prediction that these "ringing and passionate verses" would "stir the blood of all the people of the United Kingdom," and that this "thrilling trumpet-call will not remain without a practical answer," appears to be fully justified, tho there seems to be as yet little reason to expect an answer in just the form which the poet urges, namely, military conscription. The reception of the poem in England has been, in fact, a hostile one, and Gilbert Parker's remark that Kipling has produced "a sensational poetical effect at the expense of truth and justice" finds wide approval. Newspaper discussion on the different points made in "The Islanders" has been of the most vigorous character. One pro-Boer journal calls the poet "insolent, mendacious, anemic, and white-livered." Even the mildest critics insist that Mr. Kipling's exaggerations exceed the bounds of poetic license. The taunt that the Colonial rides and shoots better than the Islander has hit hard and brings out many attempts at explanation. It is pointed out that in Australia and Canada a horse costs less than a bicycle, and running game is plentiful, while in England deer-shooting and hunting are for the rich only. As for the "flanneled fools at the wickets" and "muddied oafs at the goals," the private soldier is even more indignant than the officer, who indeed expresses himself more in contempt than in anger. Football and cricket, it is claimed on all sides, are themselves a kind of mimic warfare, and have produced even finer men, physically, than the volunteer training. Mr. W. J. Ford, a well-known English cricketer, calls attention to the fact that many "flanneled fools" have died for their country, and Mr. Herbert Paul, writing in the European edition of the New York *Herald*, under the title "Neurotic Imperialism," declares that "it was on the cricket-field—which Australians, by the way, love as much as Englishmen—that some of the best officers of the British army first distinguished themselves." Says the Detroit *Free Press:*

"Mr. Kipling's poem has been received with a seriousness that we on this side of the water can not wholly comprehend. If he were the first statesman in Europe we might understand it; or, if he were the prime minister, it would be evident that such an arraignment of his country's methods might create the most intense excitement. But Mr. Kipling does not happen to be one of the great constructive statesmen of the century, and certainly the doctrine of his infallibility has never been defined. Even a clever story-writer and a facile rimer is capable of being mistaken, and, when this fact is taken into consideration, it is difficult to see why the British nation should work itself into a state of feverish excitement because something the Government has or has not done, or something the people themselves have or have not done, fails to win the approval of this gifted young author."

"The Islanders" has been commented upon almost as extensively in this country as in England, and many conflicting opinions are expressed. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* sees the importance of Mr. Kipling's utterance in the fact that "he voices in ringing verse the current idea prevailing at the moment among the people of his country." "Kipling has taken upon himself something of the character of a Hebrew prophet," adds the Minneapolis *Journal;* "he is the English Jeremiah of the day. He no longer writes verse merely for so many guineas a line, but to warn, to instruct, and admonish his people." The New York *Sun* ruminates on the changing character of the poet's function. It says:

"You think of Wordsworth as mumbling his verse to the amazement of the Rydal peasants; of Coleridge as sailing on a sea of opium; of Tennyson, in spite of an occasional war poem in *The Times*, as dwelling with Tithonus and Ulysses. Keats and Rossetti were as far away from politics as men can be. Matthew Arnold preached to the British Philistine in prose but not in verse. In verse William Morris lived in a remote world. Swinburne shrieks or barks a political poem once in a while, but Swinburne usually abuses the other fellows, not his countrymen, and can affect political opinion rather less than a cat affects the tides.

"The general impression is that poets should cultivate poetry as a little rose-garden or cabbage patch of their own, and not meddle with the world outside their hawthorn hedge. Rudyard Kipling is not in the verse-making business for the beauty of it, but for the sake of the use. His way of regarding 'the nature and functions of the poet,' as the essayists love to write, is that the poet exists for the sake of stirring and directing the patriotism of his countrymen, exposing their faults, ridiculing their foibles."

The Philadelphia *Press* considers the new poem a much stronger literary work than any of Mr. Kipling's recent efforts, and a great improvement on the "dull, didactic" verses on "The Reformers" printed last October. In the opinion of the Boston *Herald*, on the other hand, "The Islanders" is "a metrical essay of no superior vigor of argument or rhetoric"; and the Chicago *Record-Herald* says: "There is certainly no reason or sense in it, and when even Kipling's admirers say that many of the rimes are atrocious, and that the verses miss being poetry, what is there left to produce any effect on the nation? The wicked 'pro-Boers' alone will derive comfort from this alleged poem, tho that can hardly have been Kipling's intention."

The real trouble, declares the Springfield *Republican*, is that Mr. Kipling is on the wrong side of the whole Boer controversy. It continues:

"The true place for a poet in this dastardly business of ripping up the Boer nationality by the roots is serving as minstrel for the superbest and most desperate defense against annihilation known in modern times. It is a defense which in itself carries conviction of the righteousness of its cause. Can anything more thrilling and inspiring to a poet be imagined than this stubborn struggle of 10,000 brave and determined men against a host of 250,000 backed by all the resources of the richest and largest empire the world has known? The heroes of this war are Boers; all the glory is theirs. . . . Mr. Kipling may be inspired, but, if he is, his countrymen should be all the quicker to regard his state of mind as a warning of the logical results of the metrical dance he has been leading them with his jingling and galloping lines. The pied piper of Hamelin was a harmless fellow compared with this modern performer of the imperial drum-beat."

Several papers direct attention to the curious contrast presented by the publication in the New York *Independent* of Mr. Alfred Austin's new poem, "Together," a few days before the date upon which Mr. Kipling's verses appeared. Mr. Austin's poem is dedicated "with warmest sympathy to the American people," and is a plea for Anglo-American unity. It does not escape the ridicule that has greeted most of the literary efforts of the British poet-laureate. On the whole, however, it is regarded seriously, and the Baltimore *American* thinks that "all will agree that it is about the best production, from a literary standpoint, that has yet come from the very independent Mr. Austin."

Failure of English Fiction in Germany.—Herr Lutz, a prominent Stuttgart publisher, has been attempting, during the last ten years, to introduce into Germany translations of several of the best-known English and American novels, including Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Blackmore's "Lorna Doone,"

Barrie's "Window in Thrums," Mary E. Wilkins's "Short Stories," and Marie Corelli's "Romance of Two Worlds." His experience, as chronicled in *Literature* (December 28), has been the reverse of encouraging. Not a single one of these novels has sold to the extent of a thousand copies, tho most of them have been well reviewed in the German literary journals. "From the financial point of view," says Herr Lutz, "the result is that I have just covered costs on two of the works. On most of them there has been a loss so far. I shall consider myself lucky if I make any money on any of them." The prices of the books range between two and three marks, and the best possible talent was secured in translating them. Herr Lutz, while deploring the indifference of the German reading public to "the finest English novels," points out that even the most popular of German novels enjoy but a limited circulation. "The largest sale attained by a novel—Scheffel's 'Ekkehard'—in the course of the last fifty years," he observes, "reached 180,000 copies. Among new novels of the best authors an edition rarely reaches 10,000 in the course of the first and second years."

A correspondent writes to *Literature* (January 4) suggesting that Herr Lutz's lack of success was largely due to his choice of novels. The books selected, he declares, are too redolent of local color and appeal too little to the universal human interest; and he proposes as substitutes such novels as George Eliot's "Silas Warner," Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feverel," and Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." "If Herr Lutz gives his countrymen another and better chance, but with no better results," says the writer, "then they will deserve indeed all the hard things he says of them, wherein they will, however, find themselves not one whit behind the public of any other country, except France."

THE NEW WEST AND THE OLD FICTION.

NOVELS about the West have been written by the hundred, but are they truly representative of Western life? Mr. William R. Lighton, who propounds this question in the Boston *Transcript*, answers it in the negative. It will avail nothing," he says, "to cite Bret Harte or Mark Twain or Owen Wister, or any other name on the list, in refutation. Their work was true and vital enough in relation to the phases of life they sought to portray; but those phases were transient, merely momentary." We quote further:

FRANK NORRIS

"So far as I can now recall, there is extant only one big, worthy example of what the literature of the West must be if it respects the truth: Mr. E. W. Howe's 'Story of a Country Town.' If you care for any sidelight on the meaning of what I am saying, go to that book for it. Thank heaven, it is still to be had! For the rest, what have we? Not much but a hopeless tangle of tinsel and crimson rubbish—some of it exquisitely written—'good literature,' if you like that phrase, but mostly untrue, and therefore rubbish. The best of it is only as the first low foothills away below and out of sight of the mountains. Two books stand out above the rest, not so much by reason of accomplishment as because of their indicating better tendencies. These are Francis Lynde's 'The Helpers' and Frank Norris's 'The Octopus.'"

Mr. Arthur Chapman, literary editor of the Denver *Republican*, writes in similar vein in *The Independent* (January 4). He says:

"The books of the West deal with all those dear old lay figures with which we have been familiar since infancy almost—the loose-jointed cowboy, full of strange drinks and bearded like the pard; the 'bad man' of baleful eyes and quiet speech, and known as the Cemeteries' Friend; the miner's daughter, a mountain wild-flower who says 'Dad' and who has never been to a matinée; and then the old miner himself (bless him!) with his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his 'pants' tucked in his boots, and with a claim which you feel certain is going to yield twenty-dollar gold pieces in the last chapter. But why name the rest—you know them all. They have been doing service in Western fiction ever since Bret Harte found them and put them there, years and years ago. . . . . .

"Any weekly report of Bradstreet or Dun shows that a revolution has taken place in the vast country that begins with the first up-grade after you leave Omaha. It shows that the West has grown out of its dialects, its red shirts, and its mountain primroses, and that its 'pants' are no longer tucked in its boots. It is a busy, manufacturing, producing West. It even has its social circles, one of which is always designated as the swellest. It also has its golf-links, its craze for grand opera, and its men who would rather be hailed as *chauffeurs* than as princes of the blood royal. Strange, isn't it, that these things never figure between book covers, in spite of the fact that they are in the West, on both slopes of the divide from Canada to the Rio Grande?"

If latter-day miners and cowboys are to be described, they must be painted in their true colors, insists Mr. Chapman, even tho they lose all their old-time picturesqueness and romance in the process. He concludes:

"Just why the real West is not exploited in fiction is one of those literary mysteries that may never be solved. But the actual conditions can not long remain 'undiscovered.' Some keen-eyed genius, who recognizes the theatrical untruth of the accepted school, will catch the interesting phases of actuality. Then we shall get some capital stories of the big mines with their complicated machinery and of the ranch, minus the cowboy and the roundup. There will be stories of real mining-towns, without the stereotyped 'bad men,' and stories of the mining-stock exchanges at Colorado Springs and Denver—places that do not lack the excitements of the New York Stock Exchange or the Chicago Board of Trade, even if they lack the noise of the better-known institutions.

"These stories will not be the result of car-window observations or impressions gathered before the expiration of a Colorado summer excursion-ticket. The Indian will not figure in them any more than he figures in the streets of Denver—which is about once a year, when he comes to the Festival of Mountain and Plain, and when he is regarded with greater curiosity than if he strolled down Broadway. The actual people of the West will be introduced in fiction, and the change from artificiality to reality will be welcome, especially on the sun-down side of the Missouri River."

One recent novel of the West, mentioned above, namely, "The Octopus," by Frank Norris, has made a strong impression on English critics, several of them comparing the author, not unfavorably, with Zola. The London *Outlook's* reviewer had this to say:

"With this book under his arm Mr. Norris has an excellent passport to Parnassus. For his 'Octopus' is, in respect of its artistic pattern or design, a long prose-poem of an interest intense and painful, exalted by majestic philosophy. French it is in its essence, since, with all its dignified abstention from prurience, it reminds one of 'La Terre' and 'La Bête Humaine.' But this is cause for congratulation; the grandeur of Zola, resident in that external foreground of earth and background of sky which, as it were, deodorize the most malodorous of his books, is here in Mr. Frank Norris; here in his wheat-fields, as many extracts might show."

The London *Pilot* says: "It is seething with life in irrepressible and antagonistic forms; life portrayed with perhaps chaotic but resistless power and with unsparing sincerity. In the bewildering complexity of this social study the author ranks himself with Zola, but in the unifying sense of nature's great generative

forces with Walt Whitman. The 'leaves of grass' in this epic of the wheat have become individual and dramatic." Mr. Stead's *Review of Reviews* thinks the story "horrid," but of "extraordinary power." It says:

"If you can imagine Æschylus sensationalized, and the Greek drama redressed as a modern novel, you can imagine something of the somber note which is audible on every page of this most depressing book."

JOHN BARRYMORE'S PICTURES.

TWO generations of the Barrymore family have been known to theatergoers as players of marked ability. Maurice Barrymore will be remembered, not only as an actor, but as the author of "Najesda," in which Modjeska starred successfully. The latest member of the family to make a bid for fame is Maurice Barrymore's son. John Barrymore, whose remarkable pictures are attracting considerable attention. Four examples of his art, which invite comparison with the weird creations of Antoine Wiertz, the Belgian painter, are given in the January *Cosmopolitan*. They bear the titles "Despair," "Unrest," "Jealousy," and "Fear," and two of them are reproduced herewith. "John Barrymore's work," declares Hjalmar H. Boyesen, "is of interest not only because he has left the beaten paths, but also because he displays considerable power of thought and technique." Mr. Boyesen says further:

"All of the emotions portrayed by Mr. Barrymore are the strong emotions of strong men. Take, for instance, his 'Fear.' The gaunt silent figure can have nothing to do with the fluttering heart of a child in the dark, or the cowardice which pockets gross insult, or the sudden impulse of a soldier to flee on his first smell of powder. This is rather 'where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form.' It is the fear which must be met face to face, such as one feels seated at the bedside of one's dearest friend whose doom the doctor has whispered above the labored breathing; the fear of the end which seizes the man of ill-spent power. Tense, inevitable, awful Fear.

"His pictures represent crises, finalities. The lonely figure on the promontory, stealthily approached by Unrest, is that of a man who, good or bad, has lived according to his own clearly defined obstacle-overcoming plan. He has toiled up the steep, far from the crowd below him, to the ultimate point where Satisfaction is said to dwell, only to find Unrest pointing back over his path which it is now too late to retrace.

JOHN BARRYMORE.

"His 'Jealousy' is the insidious possessing force which tortures a man into doubting secretly the woman he has idealized and loved. It is not the power which prompts to reckless deeds or instant revenge of fancied wrongs. It taunts with helplessness, inactivity, indecision.

"'Despair,' too, is a crushing Titan in whose grasp the pigmy, man, is powerless."

"Mr. Barrymore's pictures," concludes the writer, "give great promise for his future. Perhaps when old age overtakes him he will have shown us the awakened man, scorning the spirit of Unrest, uplifting the ideal shattered by Jealousy, throttling gigantic Despair, freed by time from the necessity of staring into the eyes of Fear. Then only will his pictures reach true greatness, for they will carry the message of the real man's ability to hew his way straight to the ultimate goal."

"FEAR."

"DESPAIR."

Courtesy of *The Cosmopolitan*.

The Revival of Gobelin Tapestry.—The old and half-forgotten tapestry products of the Gobelin and other historic looms have begun to resume their place in public collections and private drawing-rooms. A writer in *Town and Country* says that within ten years the market value of these products has increased tenfold, and that they are to-day used as interior decorations more than ever before. He makes the statement that $25,000 judiciously invested in Gobelin tapestries a few years ago would now readily yield in return more than half a million dollars, and he goes on to say:

"There are to-day hundreds of pieces of genuine Gobelin tapes-

try in New York and its vicinity. Many fine examples are in the possession of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. William C. Whitney, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. Arthur Kountze, Mr. Charles Alexander, and Colonel Payne. A series of twelve pieces, the *motifs* of which are scenes in the life of Christ, was presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, New York, by the late Mrs. William H. Cole. These were purchased out of the Barberini Palace, in Rome, together with 131 other pieces, which included the entire collection of the palace, with the exception of the family portraits. The fine specimens of Gobelin tapestry at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, mostly from the Duke of Hamilton's collection and from that of King Ludwig of Bavaria, also came to that institution through Mrs. Coles. Even with the present revival of appreciation, these tapestries now are valued at far less than is represented by the original cost of manufacture."

Probably the most famous of present-day tapestry establishments is the Beauvais manufactory, under French government control, and in its service are many of the Gobelin workmen. Generally speaking, orders are executed only for the crowned heads, altho exceptions to this rule are sometimes made. Payment is, however, demanded before the execution of the order, and it sometimes happens that from one to five years are required in which to execute such an order. The French Government now has enough tapestry to line a street ten miles long.

WHY HAVE WE NO SATIRE?

IN the history of literature no unimportant part has beeen played by satirical writing. Swift's "Tale of a Tub" and "Gulliver's Travels," Thackeray's and Dickens's social satires, and the biting ironies of Voltaire and Heine—to mention no more—all exerted a potent influence upon the age in which they were created. Nowadays, however, we seem to be in danger of permitting satire to sink into the oblivion of the lost arts. Says Mr. James L. Ford (in *Success*, January):

"It is a curious fact that, in an era which has at least produced a greater number of writers than any other in our country's history, there is scarcely a satirist worthy of the name to be found. Of story-writers and novelists we have plenty, and we can boast of some humorists of distinctive individuality; but, with the exception of 'Mr. Dooley,' there is certainly not a high-class political satirist in the field, while the clumsy attempts to satirize literature, society, and some of our other pet institutions, that meet our unwilling gaze from time to time, awaken pity rather than laughter.

"This, in a country whose humor holds a high rank in comparison with that of other nations! It was not always so. Benjamin Franklin made his mark as a satirist before the republic was born, and, in the early part of the century, every Presidential administration served to quicken into life some new satirical pen. Who, I should like to know, will live in history as the satirist of any of our Presidents since Franklin's time? I do not recall, at this moment, any great work of political satire since Richard Grant White wrote 'The New Gospel of Peace.' Before White, we had known James Russell Lowell, one of the best and truest satirical writers of the century, whose 'Biglow Papers' are well worth reading to-day. I know of no finer example of political satire than that which is concentrated in the words:

> But John P. Robinson, he
> Says they didn't know everything down in Judee.

"The Revolution begat the 'Junius Letters'; the War of 1812 made Seba Smith a satirist, and the Mexican War prompted some of Lowell's finest sarcasm. The Civil War, it is true, brought forth a short-lived race of satirical writers, and among these were 'Petroleum V. Nasby,' 'Q. K. Philander Doesticks,' and 'Orpheus C. Kerr.' The last named derived his *nom de plume* from the term 'office-seeker,' a character which attained national importance during the days of the Civil War, and which has not entirely faded from sight in subsequent years.

"In recent years, but one important school of satirical writing has flourished in America, for our professedly comic journals have developed humorists of an entirely different sort. During the life of Charles A. Dana, the New York *Sun* produced a race of satirists who wrote, for the most part, anonymously, and frequently their work, altho necessarily ephemeral, possessed the highest satirical value."

The dearth of satire can not be due to a lack of suitable material, maintains the writer, since present social and political conditions furnish "the richest field that the world has known since Hogarth's day," and, "so far as New York is concerned, snobbery, the adulation of the golden calf, and the desperate struggle for social preferment, at the present moment, exceed anything that has ever before been known in that city." Mr. Ford concludes:

"There are several reasons for the scarcity of satirists at the present moment. To begin with, the American public does not take kindly to satire, and the magazine age of letters has shaped writers of an entirely different class. Moreover, no satirist can go about his work with any real confidence in his ultimate success, if he realizes how few people there are who possess a genuine sense of humor. At the present day, fully nine-tenths of the reading population of this country are as impervious to fine satire as is the proverbial duck's back to a rainfall. It is for this reason that some of the most preposterous 'fakes' that the world has ever seen find it an easy matter to palm themselves off on the world at their own valuation.

"The cartoon flourishes, however; and, altho we can not boast of a Hogarth, we have a number of satirists of the pencil, whose work is so broad that even the simplest mind can not fail to grasp its significance."

A SOUTHERN PROTEST AGAINST "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The protest of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Lexington, Ky., against further performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in their town has created both surprise and amusement. "This good old drama of our childhood days," remarks the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "seems destined to become immortal, not so much through the efforts of its friends as the assaults of those who object to it. F. Hopkinson's attack upon it gave it quite a boom, but the effect had nearly died away when the ladies of Lexington, Ky., came forward and gave it a fresh start." Says the Chicago *Post*:

"PORE UNCL' TOM."
He finds Lexington, Ky., worse than Simon Legree.
—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"As the result of the free advertising which the good women of the blue-grass State have given the play, a dozen new Uncle Tom companies are reported to be forming throughout the country—two of them right in Kentucky itself—and we may look for a 'revival' which will outrival the 'all-star aggregation' which toured the country last spring."

The Kansas City *Journal* takes a more serious view of the subject, and thinks that the Lexington women's feeling that "the play gives wrong impressions to their children in regard to the character of their forefathers" is justified. The manager of the local opera-house replied to his critics as follows:

"Ladies: A copy of your resolution in reference to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been received. Replying to the same, I have only to say the war has been over about thirty-six years. Yours, etc., Charles Scott."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CLARENCE KING AND THE GREAT DIAMOND SWINDLE.

CLARENCE KING, first director of the United States Geological Survey, died in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 24 last. From an obituary notice by Dr. Marcus Benjamin in *The Scientific American* (January 11), it is learned that he was born in Newport, R. I., January 6, 1842, graduated from Yale (Sheffield Scientific School) in 1862, and at once began the work of exploration and survey in which he made his reputation. While with the California State Survey, he discovered and named Mounts Whitney and Tyndall. From 1867 till 1872 he was in charge of the Government Geological Survey of the fortieth parallel, and in 1878, on the consolidation of the various government surveys into the United States Geological Survey, he became director of the combined work; but after organizing the new survey, appointing the staff and guiding it into full activity, he resigned in 1881 to devote himself to special geological investigation. In recent years his health failed and he was an invalid for several years before his death. A somewhat sensational event of Mr. King's career was his discovery of the great Wyoming diamond swindle late in 1872. This is thus related by Dr. Benjamin:

CLARENCE KING.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"Early in 1872 much attention was called in this country and in Europe to the alleged discovery, somewhere in the far West, of new diamond-fields of unparalleled richness. Large quantities of precious stones had been brought thence and judged by experts to have great value. Reports which received the confidence of capitalists were made in New York and San Francisco, setting forth the great importance of the new find, and resulting in the formation of several companies to exploit the field. As it afterward appeared, many thousands of dollars' worth of rough diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other gems had been purchased in London, brought to the chosen locality, and sown with a free hand on the ground or carefully stuck into ant-hills. Much excitement prevailed, and there can be but little doubt that, if the swindle had remained unexposed for a short while longer, there would have been a rush to the supposed sources of wealth like that which followed the discovery of gold in California. The precise locality was kept secret for some months, and the impression prevailed that the diamond-fields were in Arizona. The discovery that they were within the official limits of the Fortieth Parallel Survey was fortunately made by one of Mr. King's staff, and he immediately set out for the designated locality. The swindle had been skilfully prepared, even to the choice of a locality geologically favorable, and the 'salting' had been so cunningly and artfully done that it had already deceived honest experts of much experience; but on the second day after his arrival Mr. King's suspicions were aroused, and he at once began a series of careful observations from which it clearly appeared that the gems were found in positions where nature alone could never have placed them, and were not to be found in places where, had the occurrence been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature must have carried them; that near every anthill found to contain gems might still be seen the storm-worn footprints of mankind, while anthills free from human tracks were also void of precious stones; and, finally and unquestionably, that some designing hand had 'salted' the fields with deliberate and fraudulent intent. The public announcement of this result was followed by the immediate bursting of the bubble; but had this been delayed only a little while, it is certain that great disappointment, distress, and loss of money would have been suffered by many victims of the fraud."

LIQUID FUEL AT SEA.

THE use of oil as fuel on steamers is increasing in Great Britain. According to *Marine Engineering* (January), which prints some facts on this subject, one of the greatest obstacles to be overcome in fitting old steamers with oil-burning appliances is in making suitable oil-tight tanks. Coal-bunkers are too light, and the riveting is not oil-tight, while the ballast tanks at the ends and in the double bottom will not do because of the water that might leak in. Says the paper named above:

"With former systems means have not been used to separate the oil from the water, and a small percentage of water in the fuel causes the flame at the burners to sputter and go out, frequently resulting in an explosion upon relighting."

In a new patent system generally employed in England, water separation is accomplished by using two liquid-fuel settling-tanks of large capacity and with special arrangements placed amidships immediately adjacent to the boiler-room bulkhead. To quote again:

"These tanks are fitted with all the necessary heating-coils, draining arrangements, thermometers, glass indicators, and other fittings, to enable the liquid fuel to be heated to a sufficient temperature to allow the water being freely separated. Any water which may settle in the bottom of the tanks can at once be drained off. Each tank is made of sufficient size to contain half a day's supply of liquid fuel, so that while the liquid fuel is being used to supply the burners from one tank, the water is being separated in the other. The settling-tanks can be filled either direct from the deck or the forward liquid-fuel carrying spaces by means of a pump placed in the forward end of the vessel, or from the after-ballast tanks or cofferdam, by means of two special pumps placed in the stoke-hole. The liquid fuel gravitates from the settling-tanks through suitable filtering arrangements, which form an important point in the system, direct to the burners, and is there injected into the furnaces with a spray of steam. Each furnace is fitted with two burners. The furnace arrangements are such that the complete coal-burning gear remains intact, so that either coal or liquid fuel may be resorted to at will. If the vessel is burning liquid fuel, and it is found necessary from economical reasons to resort to coal-burning, then it is only necessary to rake some broken fire-bricks from off the fire-bars, disconnect the burners, and light a coal fire."

One English company, we are told, has fitted no less than fifty vessels with oil-burning apparatus and is now equipping eight more.

Microbes and Motors.—The idea of microbes as a source of motive power appears at first sight preposterous, says the London *Lancet* (January 4), but "a little reflection will show that indirectly even for this purpose micro-organisms may be very intimately concerned." It proceeds to develop the idea as follows:

"It is well known that if it were not for its powerful action as a drug and poison alcohol would be a cheap commodity. Sugars and starches grow in immense abundance in almost all the civilized countries in the world, and it is but a short step to convert these into alcohol by fermentation, a process due to the agency of micro-organisms. All cereals would thus serve, and the roots containing sugar, such as the maple, and even fruit such as the grape, in a time of plenty might easily be a cheap source of

spirit. Alcohol possesses excellent calorific value, it burns with a hot flame, it is easily vaporized, and it yields, as a rule, no deleterious products of partial combustion as does oil or coal. It is thus well adapted as a fuel for the motor-car, and already motor-cars are being run with alcohol and with very encouraging results. The drawback to its use is, of course, its expense, but some effort to reduce this has been made with success by getting a concession from the Excise (at any rate, in France) to withdraw the high duty, which is done if it can be shown that the spirit has been rendered undrinkable. Such alcohol is known as 'denatured' spirit, the addition of some highly nauseous compound making it absolutely unfit to drink whilst not interfering with its properties for the purposes of a fuel. Similarly denatured alcohol is being employed in lamps for the production of an incandescent light by the heating of the Welsbach mantle in the spirit flame. It is, therefore, not chimerical entirely to suggest that the day may come when we may not only owe our increased facilities of locomotion to the much-abused microbe, but some of our effectual means of artificial illumination also."

TO NATURE BY TROLLEY.

THAT the trolley has done more to "bring man back to nature" than any other modern agency, and that those who object to its presence in regions hitherto secluded know not of what they speak, is the assertion of *The Street Railway Journal* (November 30). This statement was prompted by an editorial from the Buffalo *Commercial*, objecting to a proposed trolley road in the Adirondacks. Said *The Commercial:*

"The Adirondacks have some merits as a wilderness, but there are strangely constituted persons who will never rest content until the North Woods are furnished with all the modern conveniences, including street railways, electric lights, asphalt pavements, and afternoon concerts. A trolley line from Lake Champlain to Lake Placid is already projected, the rest will follow. The deer and the guides will slowly retreat before the march of civilization, and soon will take their places with the stage-drivers of the old school, among the 'figures of the past.' That is to say, such will be the inevitable end of the present tendencies, unless they are seasonably arrested. When every portion of the Adirondack region is made too easily accessible to the casual tourist, the wilderness passes into history."

On this the journal first mentioned comments as follows.

"The preservation of the beauties of nature is a matter to the importance of which the public is far more alive than it was a century ago, but it seems to us that some of those who declaim against the invasion of the trolley do protest too much. . . . It would indeed be a pity to spoil or despoil the Adirondacks, but after the prolonged assaults of the steam railroad, the tourist and the lumberman, it is rather invidious to jump on the poor trolley as the one reason why the editor of the Buffalo *Commercial* can not have the wilderness all to himself while he communes with nature.

"Probably the trolley less than any other transportation agency leaves any trace of its presence on the country it traverses, whether as to noise or dust or smoke, or the setting on fire of the contiguous shrubbery. The same objections have been raised to the electric railroads up the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps, yet it takes a keen eye to detect from a distance the electric cars that climb from the valley of the Arve or those that wind around the Wengern Alps up the slopes of the Jungfrau. There are many thousands of quiet, cultivated, nature-loving people who could never tread the higher Alps or penetrate the Adirondack woods but for the modern conveniences of travel; and we really do not see why their love of nature and desire for a more intimate relation with it is not as properly to be gratified as the ambitions of some mere deerslayer or well-to-do misanthropic tramp, with hobnail boots and an alpenstock. There is solitude enough left in the world for all who want it. All they have to do is to go a little farther afield; to plunge a little deeper into the woods. Meantime, the ugly, unesthetic trolley has done more than any other known agency to take man back to nature, to put the country at the very door of the dweller in the city, and to enable every one who will to dwell under his own vine and fig-tree."

BRIDGES VERSUS TUNNELS.

THE announcement of the Pennsylvania Railroad that it will construct tunnels under the North and East Rivers to provide a terminus in New York City for its lines in New Jersey and Long Island, brings the tunnel again into prominence as a means of crossing bodies of water. Attempts to tunnel under the Hudson River at New York have so often failed that a huge bridge has come to be the accepted solution of the long-standing problem of a Manhattan terminus for the New Jersey roads. This problem will be solved for one road only by the Pennsylvania tunnel, but if its tunnel is built the proposed bridge will probably never be erected. Says *The Scientific American* in discussing the subject editorially:

"There is to-day a growing tendency in all the great centers of population to place the means of transportation underground, and this for the very good reason that there is no further room for them above ground. In an earlier day it was customary to build rapid-transit systems, and the approaches of trunk railroads in the great cities, on elevated structures; but the growing congestion of street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, has brought us to a time when the piers and arches of steel or stone viaducts are no longer a permissible obstruction, to say nothing of objections on the score of the obtrusive ugliness of such structures. Hence we have been driven below ground, and the tunnel, thanks to electric lighting and traction, has proved to be a cleanly and comfortable substitute for the overhead structure.

"To the engineer, and, indeed, to all of us who are attracted by engineering works of great daring and magnitude, it will be something of a disappointment that the proposed Hudson River bridge, with its vast 3,000-foot span and its towers reaching five hundred feet into the air, will not be built; but now that a great railroad company like the Pennsylvania has openly declared in favor of tunnels as the best method of serving New York with due regard to its own interest and the convenience of the city itself, we may take it for granted that the Hudson River bridge will never be built."

In justice to the proposed bridge, however, the writer calls attention to the erroneousness of the popular impression that a bridge would be far more costly than tunnels. The proposed two-tunnel scheme will cost far less than the proposed bridge, but its capacity will be only one-sixth as great. Hence the proper basis of comparison would be that of twelve 18-foot tunnels against one bridge; and probably the latter would be cheaper to construct. As it is exposed to the elements, however, it would be more expensive to keep in repair and it would involve the erection of a vast viaduct and surface station that would seriously encumber the streets. Thus, as the writer says in conclusion: "The feature that will, more than any other, commend this tunnel scheme to our municipal authorities and to the people of New York is that it will be absolutely unobtrusive."

Function of Green and Blue Coloration in Animals.—An interesting investigation by two French biologists has brought out the fact that in creatures with blue or green skins, such as frogs, lizards, and various fishes, these colors are protective; not in the ordinary sense, but physically, since they sift out the light rays that may be hurtful to the organism. Says *Cosmos*, in a brief note on the matter (November 30):

"We find numerous examples of green and blue coloration in vertebrates, either extending over the whole surface of the body as in the green frog, blue lizard, etc., or localized in spots, as in the mackerel. These colors have the peculiarity that they are not due to a special pigment that gives its own hue to the skin, but to quite a different physical phenomenon. All blue skins contain only a black pigment. Green skins have two pigments, a black and a yellow. Messrs. Camichel and Mandoul have been investigating the means by which a black pigment can give rise to a blue coloration. Pouchet, who studied these colora-

tions, referred them to fluorescence. The obscure ultra-violet rays, according to this author, are reflected, retarded, and rendered visible. By reason of the frequency of the phenomenon and its independence of all definite anatomical structure, Pouchet called it 'cerulescence.' Observations made by the authors show that these skins have the same properties as those of artificial turbid media, such as smoke and india-ink. Like these media, blue and green skins have in general the property of being reddish by transmitted and bluish by diffused light, and they consist of pigmentary granulations whose dimensions are of the same order of magnitude as the wave-length of light. The blue or green coloration causes absorption of the red calorific radiations, which are useful to the organism, while the violet and ultra-violet radiations, which are hurtful to the organism, as they cause solar erythema, variola, etc., are rejected. The skin thus acts as a sort of sieve, permeable to useful rays and impermeable to hurtful ones. The blue and green colorations constitute a state of defense, on the part of the organism, against hurtful radiations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOMATIC CLOSING OF WATER-TIGHT BULKHEADS.

THERE is so much difficulty in making sure that doors in water-tight bulkheads will be promptly closed in case of collision between vessels at sea that the safety assured by such bulkheads has become somewhat doubtful. Much attention has been given of late to this matter, which involves the preservation of so many human lives, and it is believed that in the hydraulic system just installed on the steamer *Kronprinz Wilhelm* the problem has been as nearly solved as possible. *The Scientific American* (January 11) has the following to say editorially about this system and its precursors:

"Altho theoretically there is a large degree of safety secured by the complete subdivision of the interior of modern steamships by means of water-tight bulkheads, the too frequent failure of this system to keep vessels afloat after collision would seem to suggest that the advantages are more theoretical than real. As a matter of fact, it will be found on investigation that where a well-divided ship has foundered the fault has been not in the system of subdivision so much as in the many perforations of the water-tight bulkhead by doorways and passageways below the water-line. Altho such openings are supposed to be guarded by water-tight doors, it is evident that the value of the subdivision is finally and absolutely dependent upon the efficient oversight of these doors and the care that is taken to close them in the event of collision. Many naval architects have endeavored to overcome the difficulty by absolutely prohibiting the construction of water-tight doors below the waterline; but this arrangement involves great inconvenience, especially in passenger-ships, as all communication from compartment to compartment necessitates climbing to the upper deck and descending into the desired section of the ship. The compromise which seems best to meet all the conditions is that which permits of a certain number of water-tight doors below the water-line, and the installation of a system by which they can all be automatically and simultaneously closed from a central station in case of collision. One of the most successful systems of this kind is that which has been installed on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, which is known as the Dorr hydraulic water-tight system. The central station is located on the bridge, and in the event of collision the officer first moves over a lever, which sets an electric bell ringing for twenty seconds at every bulkhead door. At the end of that period the lever releases the throttle wheel for starting the hydraulic closing cylinders, on turning which the doors are released and closed. When the door reaches the bottom of its seating it closes an electric circuit, and a corresponding glow-lamp in a plan of the bulkheads in the pilot-house is illuminated. The system appears to be thoroughly satisfactory, and is being applied to every vessel in the company's fleet."

Electricity and the Nerves.—Speaking of the new theory of nerve action, recently described in these columns, *The Electrical World* says (January 4):

"It may be remarked that, so far as the alleged discovery relates to electricity, it rests upon a rather slender foundation. The ionic theory is so far from being established that it may be considered not much more than a working hypothesis, and the Chicago professors appear even to have taken unwarranted liberties with the hypothesis in their assumption as to charges rotating about atoms at different rates, of 'one-charged' and multiple charged ions, and, in general, in assuming the existence of a definite ionic mechanism. Dr. H. P. Pratt, the *x*-ray expert, confirms the discovery, however, but claims that he also had been working along the same lines. Dr. Pratt further believes that the twentieth century will prove that electricity and not sodium is the real life-giving principle."

Professor Mathews, who has been generally credited with the new theory, writes to the daily press to disclaim its authorship, which he gives to his colleague, Prof. Jacques Loeb. His own work, he says, has been strictly auxiliary to Professor Loeb's discovery.

An Artificial Larynx.—"A marvel of surgery was exhibited at the recent surgical conference at Lyons, France," says the *Courier d'Etats Unis* (New York), "in the person of a young man whose larynx had been removed and replaced by an artificial one of hard rubber. The natural glottis and vocal cords are replaced by a thin rubber diaphragm with a slit in it. As the size and tension of this diaphragm are always the same, it can vibrate in only one way and produce but a single note. The man's voice, therefore, never varies in pitch, and is much like the voice of Mr. Punch; but as the modifications of the voice which produce vowels and consonants are due to motions of the palate, tongue, and teeth, which parts remain intact, the subject can speak distinctly, tho always in the same tone. Above the rubber larynx is a metal sieve, which prevents the entrance of solid food into the larynx and breathing-tubes. Liquids which trickle in are led away by a tube connecting the rubber larynx with the esophagus or gullet. There is still another tube which comes out in the front of the neck. This enables the subject to breathe more freely than he could do through his artificial glottis and gives this a rest. When he wishes to speak, he stops the hole in his neck with his finger."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE rays given off by radium and similar substances, which are so similar to *x*-rays in their action, have been shown by Berthelot and Becquerel in France, in recent reports to the Academy of Sciences noticed in *The American Journal of Science* (January), to have interesting chemical powers. Their effect on iodin pentoxid and on nitric acid resembles that of ordinary light, but various chemical actions that are produced by light are not brought about by the rays at all. They produce ozone and have strong coloring action on glass, porcelain, paper, and rock-salt, while their destructive effect on the skin is very noticeable. Seeds exposed to the new radiation will not germinate, so injurious is its effect on organic life.

IN a recent issue of *The Journal* of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute C. M. Allen describes how the steam-engine indicator may be made to record the work done by an oarsman in a boat. "The boat to which the apparatus was applied was fitted with a rowlock held in a position by a system of levers, the end of which had a bearing upon the piston of a Crosby indicator. The drum of the indicator was driven by the reduced horizontal motion of the oar. With such an arrangement on each side of the boat, the coach is enabled to indicate the exact amount of pull that is put into the oar at each point of the stroke; to measure with great accuracy the exact length of the stroke, and from an examination of the curve to determine the proper location of the foot-rests and the rowlocks relatively to the seat so that the maximum effect may be produced by the man in accordance with his reach."

"THE close attention which the Emperor of Germany gives to scientific and technical subjects, and the personal interest he takes in the work of men who study them, have been shown on many occasions," says *Nature*. "The latest instance occurred when, attended by a large naval staff, he was present at the annual general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects. . . . The *Times* correspondent at Berlin states that the chief item in the program was a lecture by Geheimrath Brinkmann on the changes which have been adopted in the disposition of guns in battle-ships and the results of these changes upon naval architecture. . . . To the surprise of the audience, the Emperor ascended the platform, and, after, beckoning all who were present to remain seated, spoke upon the subject of the influences of military requiremehts upon the development of naval construction and the disposition of artillery on ships. The presence of the Emperor at scientific and technical meetings is itself a mark of sympathy with their aims; and when, in addition, he shows himself keenly interested in the subjects discussed, the influence upon the public mind must be very great. To this influence must partly be ascribed the regard in which scientific investigation is held in Germany."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT IS TO BE THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION?

THIS question is tersely discussed by the Rev. David Downie, D.D., for many years an honored missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. According to his view, the millennium is not by any means so near as many suppose. He writes as follows in *The Baptist Missionary Review* (August), published at Madras, India:

"Christianity is a missionary religion, but so are Mohammedanism and Buddhism. All other religions are ethnic or race religions, hence are not in the contest for the supremacy of the world. We believe that Christianity will finally triumph, but before it does there will come a mighty struggle, and there are indications that the twentieth century will see it. I have an idea, amounting almost to a conviction, that India will play a very important part in that conflict, and may even be the center of the struggle. My reasons for this opinion will appear when we consider the geographical position of India as related to the chief centers of the respective religions."

In estimating the strength of the contending parties, Dr. Downie credits Buddhism with a host of 500,000,000 adherents, with a doctrine and a history which manifest a missionary spirit. But he does not regard the most numerous as the most formidable of the rivals of Christianity. "Mohammedanism," he says, "with less than half the number, is much more to be feared, being much more aggressive. Of the 175,000,000 of Mohammedans, India alone contains one-third, or about 60,000,000. Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, European Turkey, and a large part of Africa are almost wholly Mohammedan."

The writer then dissents from the position usually taken by the opponents of Mohammedanism, who generally claim that its success has been due primarily to the force of arms:

"Altho the sword of Islam is broken and its political power is fading, yet as a religion it shows little disposition to relinquish its claim to the supremacy of the world, and in many parts is making a determined effort to make good the claim. Perhaps it is sufficient to say in proof of this statement that we have to-day a Mohammedan propaganda in America with 1,000 converts in a single city, and 2,000 more in other cities."

In urging the conquest of India by Christianity as a strategic point, Dr. Downie proposes to fight it out on three lines:

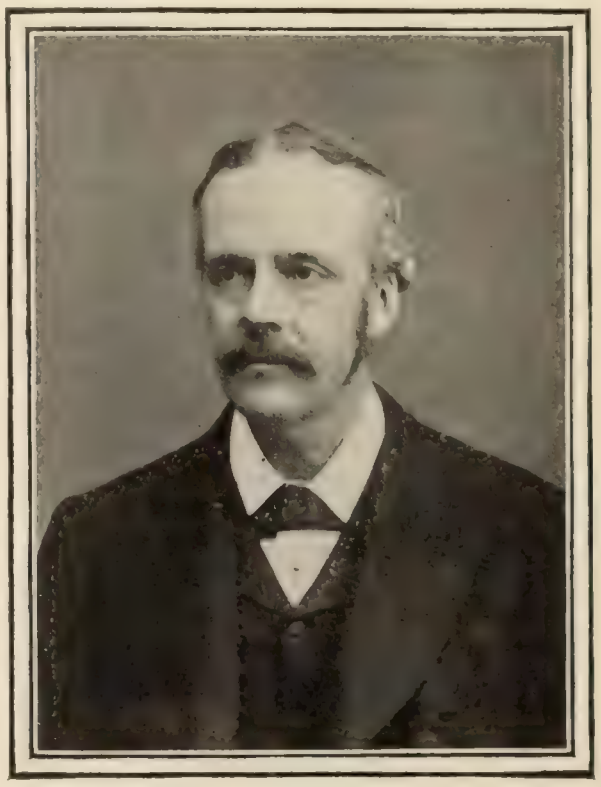
"(1) First and chief is a strong reinforcement of evangelistic missionaries, several of whom should be especially fitted and set apart for work among the higher and educated classes. (2) Christian education ought to be strengthened and extended. A mere secular education may deprive a Hindu of his religion, but it gives him nothing in its place. That is hardly fair, for even a poor religion is better than none. Christian education also destroys Hinduism, but it substitutes what is indefinitely better. (3) A Christian literature. . . . These educated men and women of India will read almost anything, especially if it be in English. . . . If by these means India can be won for Christ, we shall then at least have the decided advantage of holding the strongest positions, with America and Europe at the extremes, and India in the center."

Dr. Downie also takes occasion to refute the expressions met with in America regarding "the misrule of Britain in India." He says:

"I have lived in India for more than twenty-seven years, and I esteem it a duty as well as a privilege to bear testimony against these false accusations. . . . In the first place, it has put a stop to the frequent invasions of foreign tribes, to which India was subject before the British came. She has also put a stop to intestine wars, and has given the country peace. She has encouraged the development of the country, and has fostered industries. She has constructed railroads and canals, and has developed commerce. She has established a magnificent postal and telegraph system. She has abolished the arbitrary rule of the native princes, for the most part, and has given the country a government by law. But perhaps the greatest of all Britain's benefits to India is the excellent system of public education by which the poorest native may qualify himself for public life and usefulness. There are some 150,000 institutions of learning in India, with 5,000,000 students, 400,000 of whom are females. There are five great universities turning out 10,000 graduates every year."

A BRITISH STATESMAN'S PLEA FOR RELIGION.

ONE of the most remarkable addresses which has lately been delivered by a great statesman was given by Mr. Arthur J. Balfour before the Church of Scotland Home Mission and Church Extension Society in Glasgow a few weeks ago. The plea which he made (according to a report of the address which appears in the New York *Observer*, December 26) was for an ampler provision of religious opportunities for the growing population of large cities, and especially for the insistence upon a religious faith as the necessary foundation of all philanthropic and altruistic endeavors. During the past century, he said, a revolution had taken place which had no parallel in the recorded traditions of mankind, and it was impossible that such a change should not carry with it the need and necessity, not of any change in Chrstiian doctrine, not of any change in religion, but of a change in the setting in which religion was to be presented to the people. There was a danger that had to be faced which could not be measured by mere statistics. Persons passed from religion to irreligion without any public or domestic revolution; they simply said to themselves that the Christian religion had probably been a useful instrument of enlightenment and progress in times gone by, but it depended on a view of the world which science had rejected. They did not wish to give it up, but honesty required them to do so if they had to choose between science and religion; and so they left, almost insensibly, the faith of their fathers. Mr. Balfour continued:



THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

"Such persons are misled not as to the substance or essence of religion, but by the mistaken statements of those whose business it was to teach it, and for that state of things the preaching of morality was no remedy. There were those who had taken refuge from the difficulties of positive religious teaching in what they improperly considered the safe ground of ethical moralizing. That was not the business of the Christian church. Any church which derogated from its great mission was destined to make its moralizing barren and useless. Morality was no substitute for religion, and any organized body which in a rash moment thought that that was apparently the easier path to choose was destined to find a very rude awakening."

Some thought that the days when religion was a necessity of a civilized community had passed away, or was in process of passing away. Mr. Balfour held that the growth of science and the enormous augmentation of knowledge, so far from rendering

religion less necessary, made the duties of the church doubly imperative. He concluded:

"The leaven of religious life had been one of the most prominent characteristics of the Scottish people for three centuries, and were they going to allow that great heritage to diminish and fade away? Should they have to admit at the end of their lives that they left Scotland less religious than they found it, that that great element of national well-being and of spiritual excellence had diminished and waned under the light of modern civilization and of modern education? He trusted not, he prayed not, nor did he think that they ought to have any misgiving or deep-seated misgiving on that subject. If they responded to his appeal and put upon a solid basis those great efforts to spread religion, not merely among the wealthy or the specially respectable or the specially educated, but among every class in every street and alley and backyard of our great cities, then not merely the Church of Scotland, but he trusted the cause—the cause of enlightenment and progress and true religion—would have great reason to be grateful for the efforts which they that day made."

Mr. Balfour's point of view is still further elaborated in his well-known book, "The Foundations of Belief," which has recently appeared in its eighth edition, with a new introduction and summary, and to which considerable space in the English reviews is again being given. "A statesman's leisure," remarks *Literature*, "could not be better spent than in writing a book like the 'Foundations of Belief'; and we are heartily glad that it still enjoys a popularity which enables it to be republished at a popular price." *The Spectator* considers Mr. Balfour's book "a lofty, disinterested, and forcible attempt to contribute something to the solution of the eternal riddle, to discover and support the truth in matters most vital, if anything is vital, to the happiness of man as a thinking being." It summarizes the argument of Mr. Balfour's book as follows (December 21):

"As intelligent beings, we believe the world to be intelligible, or we certainly treat it as such, and try to understand it. But if we confine ourselves merely to what we perceive by the senses, mediately or immediately, we soon come to the end of our tether, and are landed in hopeless perplexities. On the other hand, there always have been among mankind theological beliefs of some sort, and a theological view of the universe; and science, ethics, and esthetics are all more intelligible when framed in a theological than when framed in a merely naturalistic setting. Again, all systems attach a certain sanctity to the results alike of science and of ethics. Truth is truth, and right is right, they all say, and with almost equal conviction and emphasis. But this conviction and this emphasis are irrational if the causes of these results, however far remote, are merely blind mechanical matter and force. Their very solemnity points to a different origin. The ordinary arguments should be inverted. Instead of saying the Commandments or the creeds are binding because they are divine, we must say they are surely divine because they are recognized as binding. Some, indeed, may not heed either their value or their origin, but so to disregard them is to give up knowledge altogether and to live in a world of shadows, related to each other only as events succeeding each other in time, casual and incoherent."

An interesting and incisive criticism of Mr. Balfour's religious convictions, as expressed in his Glasgow address, appears in *The Literary Guide and Rationalist Review* (London, December). "The author of 'A Defense of Philosophic Doubt,'" declares the writer of this article, "must surely have felt a little uncomfortable in urging the claims of a system which implies that doubt, philosophic or otherwise, is a deadly sin. Has Mr. Balfour repented of his earlier indiscretions, or does he plead for religion in a sense that would be rejected by the church which availed herself of his eloquence?" The writer says further:

"So strangely does Mr. Balfour read the signs of the times that he considers the revolution which has been going on these hundred years past does not carry with it the necessity for 'any change in Christian doctrine'; it merely necessitates a 'change in the setting in which religion was from age to age presented to the people.' This enigmatical utterance implies that theological doctrines form no part of the 'setting' of religion, tho we should have thought otherwise. Doctrine is an attempt to formulate intellectually a sentiment which is too vague to be expressed, tho not too vague to be obscured. What fresh 'setting' is required to reestablish the authority of religion the speaker did not explain, and it is difficult to gather from his words whether he himself had any distinct idea of its nature. To us it is clear that as long as the Christian ethic is based upon a supernatural element which is not merely unverifiable, but so improbable as to be hopelessly discredited, its moral appeal will lack the vigorous ring of right reason. . . . . .

"Mr. Balfour's speech is virtually a confession that the church has failed in its mission. It has done so because it has worked on lines which Mr. Balfour, apparently even now, can not perceive to have been wrong. It has inculcated dogma where it should have enforced righteousness. Who can tell how different the history of the world would have been if a lofty moral aim had throughout been the consistent and paramount purpose of all religious activity? If, in thinking Mr. Balfour opposed to such an aim, we do him an injustice, we shall be ready to apologize; but we can draw no other conclusion from his nebulous language and inconclusive generalizations."

SHOULD PASTORS WRITE NOVELS?

THE Rev. James M. Ludlow, D.D., the author of several novels, the latest of which, entitled "Deborah," is a tale of Maccabean times, has been severely criticized by a member of his church (the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church at East Orange, N. J.) on the ground that he neglected his duties as pastor in order that he might write novels. Dr. Ludlow in reply stated that he never allows his work as an author to interfere with his duties as a minister, doing his literary work chiefly in his vacations. Little importance is attached to the incident, but it has served to bring up the broader question concerning the proper relation of the pastor to literary work, and considerable interest is lent to this question by the increasing number of books that are being published from the pens of clergymen. In the Presbyterian denomination alone may be mentioned Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), and Dr. Charles Frederick Goss. *The Church Economist* (New York, January) has collected a group of opinions from representative clergymen on the question of the propriety of settled pastors engaging in outside literary work. The most concise and vigorous statement is that of Prof. Henry Van Dyke, who says: "So long as Dr. Ludlow does his church work well, as he does, what use he makes of the rest of his time is his own business. It lies between him and his Master. Much better write books than dally at tea-parties and dawdle at talking-matches." Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, New York, author of no less than thirty-six books, confesses that he "hardly dares to express an opinion," but declares that, in his opinion, a pastor is entirely justified in taking time for literary work, and that "the amount of work a man should do is entirely fixed by the amount of his vital strength." Dr. S. P. Cadman thinks there are two sides to this question. By outside work, if not too much indulged in, a pastor may strengthen himself so that he does better work for his own people. On the other hand, there have been "many notorious examples" of men who went too far, —"some noted men in the lecture-field who, while living, had strong church organizations, but upon whose deaths the churches fell immediately to pieces." Dr. Robert S. MacArthur contends that the pastor himself is his own judge as to the best manner in which to spend his time. He says:

"It ought to be borne in mind that the publication of newspaper articles, volumes, and the delivery of sermons and lectures bring large numbers of men and women to an author's church when they visit the city in which he preaches. If God gives a pastor remarkable power as the author of historic novels, as he

has given Dr. Ludlow, the possession of that power is the divine call to its use in that department of historic inquiry. The same remark will apply to men who have the ear of the public as writers for the newspapers, or as lecturers and preachers to Chautauqua and other great audiences.

"To his own Master each pastor must give account for his use of all his time and all his talents."

JEWISH COMMENT ON THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

THE Zionist ideal may be a dream, impossible of realization, but it has done more to kindle the flame of altruistic and idealistic feeling in the Jewish race than has any movement in modern times. Such is the tone of the comment on the recent

THIS YEAR'S ZIONIST POST-CARD.

Zionist congress that finds expression in the majority of the Jewish papers. "Dr. Herzl and his devoted band," remarks *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia), "have accomplished more to promote the solidarity of Israel in five short years than their predecessors accomplished in many centuries"; and *The Jewish American* (Detroit), an anti-Zionist paper, says.

"Zionism is the one force that has put a purpose into the lives of those millions of our coreligionists whose very souls have been crushed by the persecutions under which they have suffered in the hotbeds of tyranny that they call their homes. It has awakened in their breasts something of the hope and the idealism that the words of the prophets aroused in the hearts of exiled Israel in the ancient days. And that is enough to justify the existence of the movement."

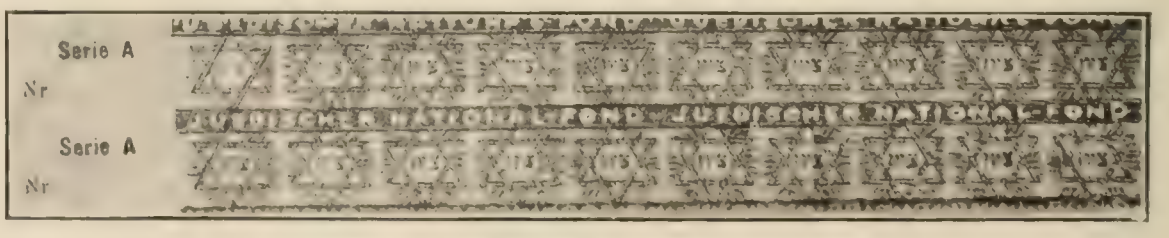
The report of the Fifth Zionist Congress, held in Basle, Switzerland, from December 26 to 30, is printed in full in *The Jewish Chronicle* (London, January 3), and makes quite a remarkable showing. About 270 delegates attended the sessions of the congress, hailing "from Johannesburg to Irkutsk (Siberia), from Belfast to Rangoon, from Montreal to Sydney," and including Dr. Theodor Herzl, the father of the movement, Dr. Max Nordau, Israel Zangwill, Sir Francis Montefiore, and many other celebrated figures. The two most noteworthy events of the convention were the speeches of Drs. Herzl and Nordau, the one optimistic and full of enthusiasm, the other pessimistic and severely critical of Jewish shortcomings. Some disappointment was felt because Dr. Herzl's much-heralded pronunciamento regarding his interview with the Sultan of Turkey turned out to be but a statement that Abdul Hamid had authorized him to make public the fact that "in the reigning Calif the Jewish people has a friend and protector." During the progress of the congress, Dr. Herzl received a telegram from Yildiz Kiosk, expressing the "high imperial satisfaction of the Sultan." According to the correspondent of *The Jewish Chronicle* (London), Dr. Herzl was the heroic figure of the convention, and his "commanding personality seemed to dwarf every one else into insignificance." "To his followers," declares the same writer, "he seems wrapped in the invisible halo of his spirit. They divine in him a glory which they can not see with the eyes of the flesh." The correspondent continues:

"If Herzl's speech was the bread of our banquet, Nordau's was its meat, the dessert at this congress being provided by Zangwill. Dr. Nordau's address commanded the rapt attention of the delegates for over an hour and a half, loud and long-sustained applause being the only form of interruption to which it was at times subjected. It was singularly characteristic of the appearance of the great savant, with his curious blend of leonine strength and dove-like gentleness. When dealing with the miseries of the Russian and Rumanian proletariat, the orator's voice thrilled with sympathetic emotion, which anon swelled into a positive roar, when with flashing eye and animated gesture he castigated the indifferentism of the millionaires to the great Jewish cause."

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Jewish Colonial Trust, it was reported that the total number of shareholders is now 126,000, and that the money subscribed amounts to about $1,250,000. No practical steps were taken by the congress toward the disposition of this money beyond the decision to establish a legally safeguarded business in Palestine with a capital not exceeding $80,000, and, if possible, to establish also a loan agency among the Russian Jews.

The Jewish Chronicle editorially comments most favorably on the sessions of the congress, and while it refuses to become a convert to the full Zionist theory, declares itself "gratified and impressed by the spectacle of Jews gathered from the ends of the earth to take counsel over the position of the race." It says further:

"The congress has been called the Jewish Parliament, tho it can hardly be regarded as representative of all the Jewish people. But if it is to receive this somewhat grandiloquent name, then it must in fairness be admitted that it bears favorable comparison with most of the other parliamentary bodies that fret and fume and sometimes legislate in Europe. In sheer picturesqueness, a body whose members hail from places so far apart as Astrakhan and London, Manchuria and Canada, is difficult to rival. But the congress, it must be admitted, displayed far more solid qualities. It showed an admirable disposition to get to business. It was characterized by much greater regard for the ruling of the chair than is sometimes to be witnessed in continental parliaments, and many of the speeches, while eloquent in the extreme, were conceived in a spirit of perfect moderation, and were free from the ugly blemishes (such as the attacks on anti-Zionists) which disfigured the eloquence of previous Zionistic orators."



STAMPS OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL LAND FUND.

An increasing number of Christian thinkers are showing sym-

pathy with Zionist ideals. Hall Caine's interest in the new movement has been widely noted. In Boston a few weeks ago Prof. Crawford H. Toy, of Harvard, spoke at a Zionist meeting, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale sent a letter to the same meeting. *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore), in calling attention to these facts, declares that "fairly interpreted, this all means that a new topic of the first importance has been placed before the civilized world for discussion." *The American Hebrew* (New York) thinks that the Basle Congress has "transformed the Zionist movement from a mere wind organization into a force with a practical end in view." Dr. Richard Gottheil, writing in *The Maccabæan* (New York), a new Zionist monthly, greets the convention as "the deliberation of a people determined to end the persecutions and wrongs of centuries." *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) is probably the most outspoken of the American Jewish papers in its opposition to Zionism, and *The Jewish Messenger* (New York) takes a similar position, contending that "the remedy may prove worse than the disease." Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, writing in *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago), says:

"If the Zionists prove to us that Palestine, toward which undoubtedly the eyes of the victims of modern nationalism in Russia and Galicia have been turning, will bring them relief and work their redemption, we shall to the utmost of our competency cooperate. The Jewish state under the protectorate of the European Powers we are afraid will not soon arise. But we think that Jewish colonies and settlements in Palestine will. And this soberer venture will be the permanent, we even think it will be the sole outcome of the Zionistic agitation."

A DEFENSE OF THE JESUITS.

PROBABLY no religious society has played a more prominent part in European history than has the Society of Jesus, which soon after its inception became the object of persecution, not only from its Protestant enemies, but from the very church that it was called into being to espouse. The Jesuit Order has incurred the dread and suspicion of Roman Catholic bishops, archbishops, and popes, and it has been repeatedly suppressed by the church. It has been attacked in all countries and has been expelled from many, and at this moment it is being forced to leave France as the result of its refusal to comply with the requirements of recent anti-clerical legislation. Yet according to M. Henri de Ladevèze, a French scholar of some note, the ill-treatment of the Jesuits has been as baseless as it has been unjust, and in the current issue of *The Open Court* (Chicago), he enters into an elaborate defense of this remarkable Roman Catholic order. We condense his description of the history and constitution of the Society of Jesus:

"The Society of Jesus, founded August 15, 1534, in Paris, by Ignatius Loyola and six of his companions, was canonically instituted September 27, 1540, by the Bull of Pope Paul III., *Regimini militantis ecclesiæ*. It comprises, as do all religious orders, two kinds of members: Fathers and Lay Brothers. The Fathers are either priests or destined to become so; but they do not definitely belong to the Society until after they have gone through a very severe and long term of probation. After a novitiate of two years, they take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and receive the title of 'approved scholastic.' In this capacity they apply themselves, at their superiors' pleasure, either to teaching or to the study of theology, philosophy, literature, or science, until, having passed ten years in the Society and having attained the age of thirty at least, they are elevated to the rank of 'spiritual coadjutor.' They are employed, according to their capacity, in teaching, preaching, or in various ecclesiastical ministries, in the mission-field, etc. Ultimately, after they have been tested during a further term of several years, they are allowed to make their solemn profession, which includes the vow of obedience to the Pope, peculiar to the Society of Jesus; or, if they are found wanting in any of the necessary qualifications, they are retained with the title of 'Jesuit of the three vows,' which confers no further prerogatives; or, if they are found utterly unworthy, they may be expelled from the order. The Lay Brothers, who are much less numerous, take their vows after ten years' trial, if they are thirty years old at least. They are called 'temporal brothers' and are employed as porters, cooks, sacristans, etc.

"The Society of Jesus has really but one head, the General, who, before the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope, resided at the Gesu in Rome. He must be a professed Jesuit of the four vows, and it is the professed Jesuits of the four vows only who take part in his election, which is by secret ballot. He has four 'assistants' to help him, and an 'admonisher,' elected in the same way as himself, to keep him in, or, if need be, to bring him back to the right path. The electors of the General have the right of deposing him if he is guilty of a serious fault. He delegates, usually for the term of three years, a part of his authority, in each community, to some member of the Society, professed Jesuit or no, who thus becomes, for the time being, the superior of his brother members. Furthermore, the various establishments of the same district form a province, which is more or less extensive in proportion to the number of institutions it contains, having at its head another delegate, always chosen exclusively from among the professed Jesuits, who bears the title of Provincial."

"As may be judged from this sketch," comments M. de Ladevèze, "the Society of Jesus is founded on very wise and very liberal principles; very wise, for there is but one authority, and I need not dwell on the advantages accruing from this fact; very liberal, since this authority emanates from the free choice of those who recognize it, and is never in danger of degenerating into tyranny, because it is subject to the rule whose observance by all it is its special mission to secure." The Jesuit Society has been condemned for its strict vows, its system of rigid supervision, and its practise of casuistry; but the writer maintains that its rules and regulations are the same, in all essentials, as those adopted by every important religious order since the sixth century. "No other body," he says, "studies its subjects so minutely, nor for so long a time, before admitting them; in no other body have the future members so many means of weighing during so long a period, not in theory only but in practise, the advantages and disadvantages of the engagement they aspire to enter into." He continues:

"Without having the picturesque costume, without practising the extreme outward mortifications of monastic orders properly so called, the Jesuits apply themselves, more perhaps than all others, to inward mortification; and it is difficult to understand the state of mind of a man who, having all the requisites of earthly happiness, knocks at the door of their novitiate. And yet youths, magistrates, priests, officers, noblemen, all classes of society, but especially the upper classes, furnish them with recruits, and, in Catholic countries especially, very few names that are to be found in the book of the peerage but are inscribed in theirs. How then is one to explain the accusations that are brought with such unrelenting animosity against religious who, if they are guilty, have certainly not yielded to personal motives in becoming so? For what could the motive be? Pecuniary advantage? But the greater number of the Jesuits belong to rich families and had to renounce their fortune to enter the society. Ambition? But most of the Jesuits occupied enviable positions in the world, some having found them in their emblazoned cradles, others having won them by personal work and merit. Besides, the order founded by St. Ignatius, which differs from others in so many ways, differs also in this, that its members can not accept any dignity either civil or ecclesiastical; they can not become either cardinals, bishops, or even simple canons,—unless the Pope forces them so to do on pain of committing mortal sin. The words that Dante saw written in black letters over the gate of hell: '*Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate*,' would not be out of place on the doors of the houses of the Society of Jesus as applied to ambition."

All the reproaches that are leveled against the Society of Jesus, declares M. de Ladevèze, can be leveled, with equal justice, against all the religious orders and against the Roman

Catholic Church herself; and even their worst enemies are compelled to admit that the Jesuits have labored ceaselessly and dutifully, without any personal gain, in tuition, in preaching, in missions, and in aiding the dying. The writer concludes:

"If we consider them from a purely lay point of view, we are astonished at the services they have rendered, and at the number of distinguished men they have produced in the space of three centuries, in tuition, in science, and in letters. 'There are amongst them,' says Voltaire, 'writers of rare merit, scholars, orators, geniuses.' 'No other religious society,' confesses D'Alembert, 'can boast of having produced so large a number of men famous in science and in letters.' The Jesuits have practised every variety of style with success; eloquence, history, antiquity, geometry, profound and poetic literature: there is hardly a class of writers in which they have not men of the first order. . . . . .

"Shall we consider the Jesuits as private persons? There are very few amongst them, as everybody admits, who give any serious cause for complaint; no other body has ever counted so few unworthy members. It is always their spirit that is attacked. But I have already said that their spirit is the spirit of Catholicism whose best representatives they are. Let their opponents reproach them with being Catholics, if reproach them they must; but let those of us, who are conscious of the injustice of such a reproach, recognize the good in them; as to the rest, let us remember that they are human, and therefore subject to the faults and failings we all share, but against which they strive far more constantly and efficaciously than do so large a number of ourselves; so large a number, above all, of those—the race shows no sign of extinction, alas!—who having expended all their severity upon others have nothing but unbounded indulgence at their disposal when it comes to dealing with themselves."

WHAT WOULD THE FREETHINKER SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BIBLE?

SOME time ago the Boston *Investigator*, a paper widely circulated among Freethinkers, sent a letter to a number of its subscribers containing the following question: "What would you substitute for the Bible as a moral guide?" The following replies are among the most interesting and representative of those received: Judge C. B. Waite: "The sense of justice should be our moral guide." Hugh O. Pentecost: "If any one believes a substitute for the Bible is necessary, let it be 'Leaves of Grass,' by Walt Whitman." H. L. Green, editor of *The Free-Thought Magazine*: "Substitute the teachings of science." Dr. R. W. Shufeldt: "Education." I. Rayne Adams: "Common sense." Rufus K. Noyes, M.D.: "'Precepts of the Seven Sophists' are an ample substitute for the Bible." George E. Macdonald: "Select from ancient and modern custom what cultured reflection approves." George Allen White: "Let us have the best of Zoroaster, Buddha, Homer, Zeno, and Jesus." John P. Guild: "Brains." Franklin Steiner: "Reason and experience." Dean Dudley: "A scientific encyclopedia, compiled by men like Spencer and Huxley." Alexander E. Wright: "Spencer's 'Data of Ethics.'"

The Universalist Leader (Boston, January 11), commenting on this miscellaneous assortment of views, finds in them the expression of a definite tendency in modern thought, but declares it to be a tendency that can result only in "a chaos of moral philosophy and an obscuration of simple, definite, straightforward moral discrimination." It continues:

"One plain truth is that the morality of the world, even its conventional morality, is the product of the long ages of toil and suffering. Marriage and marriage laws may be imperfect and often a failure, but there is a bottomless pit just beyond the repudiation of these. It is well to see just where we are going. In all this tumult about the 'authority' of the Bible let us keep clearly in mind the drift of things. Whatever the critics may say, the mass of mankind need and must have some simple, direct, specific moral precepts. Without superstition, or the suspicion that because a thing is written in the Bible it is different from the same thing out of the Bible, we may affirm that in all literature and all life there is nothing to compare in simplicity, directness, and universality with the Decalog and Beatitudes. Thou shalt not kill, steal, bear false witness, commit adultery, or covet, are things concerning which the intelligence of the average man will not go astray if let alone. The Golden Rule can be understood by a child, and sages do not get beyond it. One can easily understand the protest against that interpretation of the Bible which counts covenants, sacrifices, doctrines, or church government above plain morality, while at the same time he may prize these old codes of conduct which are the landmarks of the Book as the finest things in the moral history of man.

"We need a revival. Social radicals need a revival. There is chaos and disorder among those who jauntily tilt at moral opinions or conventionalities which are the product of ages of experience. We need a revival of 'brains' and 'common sense.' We need to get down to the fundamental proposition that while we regard Spencer, Huxley, and Walt Whitman as friends of truth, we are not ready to substitute them for Moses and Jesus as the moral lawgivers of the race. We need only to compare these replies of the critics of the Bible with the Decalog and the Beatitudes to see how infinitely superior to their critics are the makers of the Bible in moral profundity, universality, simplicity, directness, and grandeur."

Dr. W. A. Croffut, a writer in the New York *Truth Seeker*, takes up the discussion from the radical point of view, affirming that the Christian allegation "that the Agnostic has nothing to substitute for the superstitions he would destroy, that all his teachings are negative, and that while he ruthlessly tears down he never seeks to build," is the reverse of the truth. He says (December 21):

"As a matter of fact, most men in civilized society have a system of ethics for the control of their private lives which is derived, not from any book, but from necessary contact with their fellows. There could be no peace among men without a tacit agreement not to invade each other's rights. That such an agreement was essential to human comfort was known long before Christ, before Moses, before Cain, before Zoroaster, before Confucius, before the Egyptian sage sculptured his moral code upon the walls of Thebes. It became known as soon as the troglodyte associated with his species and began traffic."

Agnosticism, declares this writer, offers men, in exchange for Christianity, "goodness without fear of God; happiness without heaven for a reward; law without a lawgiver; natural morality, instead of artificial morality; enlightened self-interest as the natural basis of ethics; and experience from contact with our fellows as the real guide to conduct."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. J. R. STEVENSON, professor of ecclesiastical history in the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, made vacant by the death of Dr. Purves. Dr. Stevenson is a comparatively young man, and is a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, has been celebrating his eightieth birthday, amid the congratulations of a host of friends. *The Evangelist* devotes a special issue to this noteworthy event. "Dr. Cuyler," remarks *The Independent*, "has prepared during these nearly sixty years more sermons than almost any other man, and yet has had time to write thousands of articles on religious themes." In addition, Dr. Cuyler is the author of about twenty books.

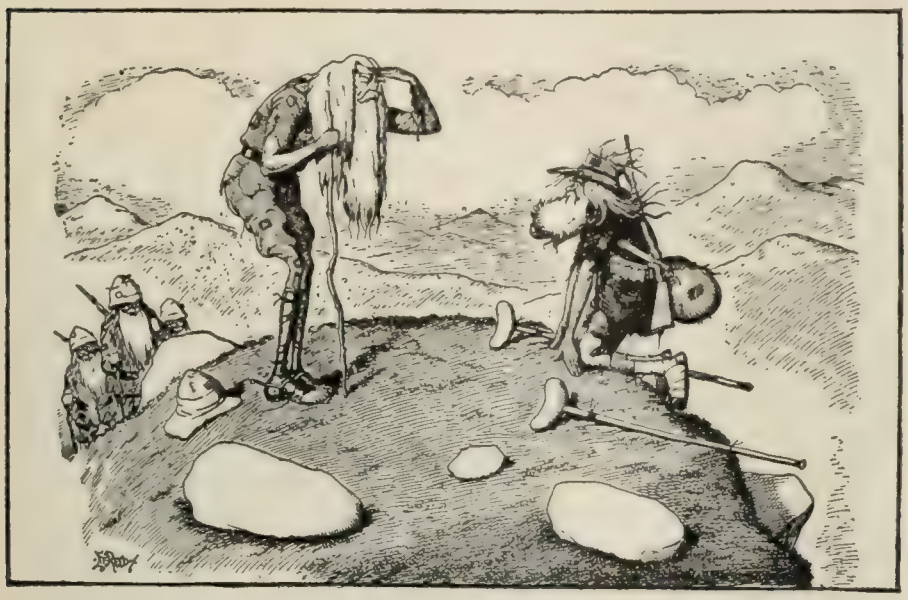
THE reports of the declining health of the Pope lend interest to the following account of his will, taken from the *Courrier des États-Unis*: "The fortune of the Pope is a double one, comprising his personal estate and that belonging to the Holy See. The latter will be bequeathed, according to ecclesiastical law, to three cardinals, one of them being Mgr. Rampolla. Leo XIII. will leave his personal fortune to his five nephews on condition that they shall never make the slightest claim upon the Italian Government. The reason for this peculiar provision lies in the fact that theoretically the Government pays the Pope an annual stipend of 3,000,000 lire, or $600,000. But the Pope has always refused to accept the stipend. On the death of Pius IX., however, his nephews claimed the 'back pay' which their uncle had refused to touch. The claim, of course, was not allowed, but the affair injured the prestige of the Vatican, and Leo XIII. is determined to prevent a repetition of the scandal."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND BOER WOMEN.

ANGRY remonstrance fills the English newspapers as a result of German caricatures described as "vile slanders." These caricatures are based upon Boer war conditions, real or alleged, as they affect the honor of female captives. Thus *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Surely a point has been reached at which it should be found



UNRECORDED HISTORY—THE TOP OF A KOPJE, A.D. 1950.

THE AGED RIP-VAN-KITCHENER (aside to his venerable Tommies): "Aha! The only survivor 'coming in' at last!"

THE LAST OF THE BOERS: "Vaid a momend! Vod derms you gif me; mein gombleed intebendence?—oddervise I bleib alvays on gommando."

—*Punch.*

possible to convey a wish to continental governments that an authoritative contradiction might be made of the vile slanders of the continental press on the British soldier in South Africa. Mr. William Maxwell, the late special correspondent of *The Standard* at the front (as he was also during the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall), writes a letter to his paper this morning giving specimens of the latest absurd and scandalous accusations

PARTNERS.

BRITANNIA: "After all, my dear, we needn't trouble ourselves about the others."

COLONIA: "No; we can always dance together, you and I!"

—*Punch.*

made by the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau.* This journal is one not only of established position, but read almost entirely by the upper classes in Germany, yet it states specifically that thirty-five per cent. of all Boer women and girls have been outraged by British officers and soldiers, that one-half of the 'British mercenaries' are tainted and are breeding a 'generation of criminals,' and that young girls of twelve years of age and upward are driven to Pretoria and forced to sacrifice themselves by torture!"

It is upon allegations of this nature that the offending caricatures are based. A cable message to the New York *Times* says that the London *Times* has editorially protested. A copy of the issue containing the protest has not, at this writing, reached the United States, but it is in part, according to the New York *Times's* cable report, as follows:

"These papers are not gutter-sheets, but are sold everywhere at the stations of the state railroads, even at Potsdam station,

THE WHOLE WORLD AN ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.
Unfortunately, the trick does not seem a success.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

where the Emperor is constantly traveling. He was finally obliged to personally order their removal. Neither are these papers anonymous. One of the most infamous of all, entitled 'The Boer War,' bears on the title-pages the names of persons distinguished in the literary and artistic world of Germany. From a purely technical standpoint the paper is an art production, but it is difficult to find words to convey a notion of the filth which its cultured artists and writers venture to lay before its cultured German readers. British soldiers are represented as robbing the dead, Mr. Chamberlain's state-coach is depicted as a cart laden with skeletons, and King Edward is shown dead drunk in his bedroom, receiving the news of Cronje's surrender."

The *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) gives as authority for its accusations the names of Dr. Vallentin, "a former Transvaal official who fought with the Boers"; Fred Lavelle, also a Boer fighting recruit, and others whom it describes as "closely connected with members of the Boer Government." In reply *The Standard* says:

"In a letter which we print to-day from Mr. Maxwell, our late special correspondent in South Africa, attention is called to some truly atrocious specimens of vilification, which a Berlin newspaper of some repute, the *Tägliche Rundschau*, has thought fit to

lay before its readers. Accusations of the most monstrous character are made against our officers and troops. We are told that the concentration-camps were hells of iniquity, and that more than a third of the women and girls in the annexed colonies have been made the victims of brutal lust on the part of British officers and men. Other charges almost too loathsome to be repeated are made. It is true that some of these offenses, and one in particular, of a peculiarly painful character, were freely charged against the Germans in France in the war of 1870. But this fact renders them none the less fantastically absurd when applied to a 'mercenary,' so orderly, so well-behaved, and so considerate as our own patient, enduring, and kindly 'Tommy Atkins.' Mr. Maxwell shows that the alleged evidence on which the Berlin journal affects to rely is no evidence at all. Its authors—mercenaries in the true sense of the term—were foreign agents in the service of the Boers, who have come back to Europe to calumniate their victorious foes, to whose clemency, it may be, some of them owe their liberty and lives."

The same paper cites the French military attaché and others who attest the good conduct of British soldiers. But the caricatures, according to last accounts, continue to be offensive, all of them bearing very pointedly upon the alleged violences to women. *The Daily News* (London), which warmly opposes the Salisbury Government, prints this item from Vienna:

"A meeting of women has been held in one of the suburbs here to protest against the treatment of Boer women and children. A Vienna doctor named Senz, who served in the Boer army and has only just returned, gave a number of details of outrages which he alleged to have been committed upon Boer women and girls. These, he said, were not the work of troops who were sent out at the beginning of the war, but of the reserves who went later."

OUR FRIENDS IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

THE attitude of the European Powers during our struggle with Spain a few years ago is the subject of continued dispute abroad. The matter seems to have been reopened as a result of this statement in a recent number of the New York *Tribune*:

"When the French Government, at the initiative of Austria, was approached with a proposal of common mediation between the United States and Spain, the reply of France was identical with that of England. This was that, if all the European Powers agreed to mediate, France would not wish to remain alone in refusing cooperation to preserve peace. But at this moment, most unexpectedly, Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated to Count Villagonzalo, the Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the absolute and formal refusal of Russia to mix in any way in the quarrel, which did not concern Russian interests. This communication of Count Muravieff was in the most emphatic, almost brutal, language; and it was this act of Russia, and not any measure taken by Lord Salisbury's cabinet, that rendered the alleged European demonstration against the United States impossible."

This statement of the case was quoted recently by the Washington correspondent of the London *Times*, and it was promptly challenged by that paper in its editorial columns. It adheres to the story that has found wide acceptance here, to the effect that the proposed combination of European nations in Spain's behalf was prevented by the refusal of England to participate, and not by any such course on the part of Russia or France. It remarks that M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France during our war with Spain, "with superior adroitness, contents himself with remarking that 'the story has been contradicted twenty times'; that the United States Government knows 'perfectly well the whole truth of the matter,' and that it willingly accepted the good offices of France during the negotiations for peace." The London *Times* then proceeds to speak of the new version of the case as given above from *The Tribune*. It says:

"Whatever the opportunities for knowing the truth that author [of the new version] may have enjoyed, he did not use them to the best advantage. He professes to know the answer of the French Government to the Austrian proposal for a common mediation between the United States and Spain. He asserts that it was identical with the answer of England, and that it was to the effect that, if all the Powers agreed to mediate, France would not hang back. If those assertions are true, our correspondent says, the Washington Government is strangely misinformed. It does not believe that England gave Austria any such answer. It believes that she gave a very different answer, and the 'authoritative' personage, our correspondent states, either does not know what that answer was, or gives an account of it which is incorrect and wholly misleading. . . . Whatever the tenor and tone of the supposed communication to Count Villagonzalo may have been, our correspondent positively asserts that it was not this step, but 'the distinct refusal of Lord Salisbury's Government to be a party' to the Austrian scheme which disposed of that hopeful project, to the bitter and enduring disappointment of continental enemies of the Anglo-Saxon race. England, he declares, was not content with holding completely aloof. Lord Salisbury used language which convinced the Austrians that in no event could they have the cooperation of England, and without that cooperation the Austrians knew their designs were futile. M. Hanotaux is much more cautious than the 'personage.' He says the story has been often denied, but he prudently abstains from denying it himself. The United States Government, as he very truly says, know all about it. They do, and that circumstance makes the fact that they too have never denied it significant. They made use of the good offices of France in conducting the negotiations, but the special reason why they did so was, as M. Hanotaux must well know, because France had shown herself rather ostentatiously the friend of Spain."

Documentary evidence of these facts exists, proceeds *The Times*, "and that evidence may be produced if Parliament or Congress choose to call for its production." The French newspapers have been silent on the subject since the new version was produced, and the Paris correspondent of the London newspaper makes this silence the subject of a pointed despatch.

ITALIAN IRRITATION OVER AMERICAN LYNCHINGS.

THE lynchings of Italian subjects in certain parts of the United States have become the subject of warm debate in the Italian parliament and press. Says the *Tribuna* (Rome):

"That the American federal Government can not, in the present state of the law, intervene for the protection of foreign citizens is indisputable. But for this very reason McKinley, after repeated lynchings had called forth protests and diplomatic remonstrances from Italy, realized the necessity of remedying this defect in the laws and obligations of the American Government. Can it be possible that Roosevelt, who has such lofty ideas of the duty of guardianship inherent in his office that, defying prejudice, he invites men of color to his own table and appoints them to office; that Roosevelt, who understood his duty to cut off the head of the hydra of Anarchy that had made its lair in the United States—can it be that he will shrink from restraining the anti-social evil of lynching, from putting an end to a moral and judicial anarchy that strikes both at the laws and the fair fame of the United States? We can scarcely credit it."

What the Italian Government desires, according to *The Daily News* (London), "is the real and permanent remedy of having federal laws to give Italian subjects the protection guaranteed by treaties." *The Standard* (London) thus summarizes the language of Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in addressing the Senate at Rome:

"The Italian Government would continue to protest, in the hope of obtaining satisfaction, against a state of things which constituted an offense against international treaties. It had expressed a confident hope that the federal Government would succeed in preventing such incidents in the future, and had

pointed out how serious a thing it was that the Government of the United States should declare itself unable to maintain its engagements in conformity with international treaties. The Government of the United States had not replied in writing, but had admitted that the Italian claims were well founded, and had promised to consider the question most carefully."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE QUEEN OF SERVIA RESPECTABLE?

THE reputation of the Queen of Servia is warmly discussed in continental newspapers as a topic closely allied with the destinies of the Balkan states. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The news that the King and Queen of Servia are soon to pay a visit to the court of Vienna is, to say the least, astonishing, and it is difficult to give it credence. Now that it has been officially settled that the Czar and Czarina of Russia will have an interview with the Servian sovereigns, it would, no doubt, be only good policy to have them pay a visit to Vienna in order not to make it too evident that Servia has passed completely under the domination of Russia. . . . But King Alexander and Queen Draga are sadly in need of a rehabilitation of their reputation, now seriously compromised by scandal. . . . They have been held at a distance by royal families."

QUEEN DRAGA OF SERVIA.

Very serious allegations against Queen Draga's personal character were made by the *Piccolo* (Trieste), whereupon the edition was confiscated by the police. The *Temps* (Paris) goes very thoroughly into the subject of Queen Draga's reputation as it affects the situation in the Balkans, saying:

"The King, it appears, remains in love with his wife. This fact upsets many plans, but it can not fairly be alleged to the discredit of a husband, even when he is on a throne. He has not yet, it is said, after eighteen months of marriage, lost hope of direct posterity, and he is resolved not to bring up the question of the succession until circumstances themselves bring it up, and only then in case it is a matter of certainty and not of mere conjecture."

After dismissing as idle the tale that King Alexander is in love with a younger sister of the Queen, "whose beauty is not of the sort to inspire guilty passion or to occasion trouble in the family," the *Temps* considers the effect of Queen Draga's past upon the Balkan problem. It concludes:

"When political policy speaks, when it becomes a question of the influence patiently acquired at Belgrade by a sagacious diplomacy, when, moreover, all that can be brought against a queen is the fact that she was once a shepherdess—or something similar—as we read in the fairy tales, and that she won the heart of a king, then the accredited representative of state policy has but to say a word. The clouds vanish."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON THE REBUKE OF GENERAL MILES.

EUROPEAN newspapers seem to think that the rebuke to General Miles administered by President Roosevelt is good evidence that in the United States the military is subordinate to the civil power. Says the *Temps* (Paris):

"General Miles, in giving his interview to the reporter of a Cincinnati newspaper, expressed himself in intemperate langauge, talking like a 'soldier who little knows how to gloss the truth' about the court of inquiry and its majority. This was a fresh scandal. There would have been some excuse for a veteran of a great war coming to the support of a brother in arms unjustly dealt with, and taking the side of Schley and Dewey against the navy chiefs. But it could not be tolerated that the commander-in-chief should insult, through the press, a naval council of war. In the United States there is no trifling with the principle of the subordination of the military power to the civil power. Secretary of War Root asked General Miles for an explanation, which the latter gave with more eagerness than coherence. Thereupon President Roosevelt severely admonished the general, told him not to repeat his act, and warned him not to expect immunity for future errors."

This extract fairly represents journalistic opinion abroad, with exceptions, however. Among them is *The Saturday Review* (London), which says:

"The public were largely adverse to the judgment, and among the rest General Miles, who of course was interviewed. For his expression of opinion, which he justified on the ground that he was exercising the right of a private citizen, he was first reprimanded by a letter and afterward had up like a naughty schoolboy before the President and with the full force of the President's powerful voice told before a considerable assembly that as commander-in-chief he ought to mind his own business. By way of adding to the general silliness one of the American papers justifies Admiral Schley by a reference to Nelson, who, we are glad to know, disobeyed the orders of Admiral Jarvis in attacking the French at Trafalgar, but after his success was greeted with a tearful embrace of congratulation! Such is the force of historic accuracy in the States."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAS CHILE SPOILED THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS?

THIS question must be answered in the affirmative, declares the London *Spectator*, which thus explains Chile's attitude

"The little state is supposed to dislike North American influence. She has already spoiled the Pan-American Congress, and she is believed to wish for a South American federation for defense, which might greatly interfere with North American ascendency."

The Chilean attitude attracts more attention in the foreign press than any other single feature of the congress, excepting the position of the United States. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* calls attention to Chile's unwillingness to take part in the congress unless all existing international disputes were eliminated from the scope of arbitration. The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) says a check to the congress now can not spoil "the vast project" of Pan-Americanism. The *Union Ibero-Americana* (Madrid) denounces the United States for causing all the misunderstandings in the congress. It says the South American Powers would be harmonious if the North Americans would let them alone. The *Epoca* (Madrid) is of the same opinion. The

Lei (Santiago, Chile) repels all insinuations that Chile is responsible for disagreements. Of the subject of arbitration in the congress it declares:

"So far as the Chilean delegates are concerned, the most absolute conviction prevails throughout this country that they understand their duty perfectly and that they will interpret with wisdom the language of reason and of justice. We trust that at the end equity and right will emerge from the Pan-American Congress like pure gold from the crucible, and that the intrigues and calumnies having for their object the nullification of the gathering in Mexico will come to naught."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

THE persistent rumors of the failing health of the Pope seem to find confirmation in the letter from the Rome correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle* (London), containing the news, cabled to the New York *Tribune*, that while the Pope was granting an audience to American pilgrims last Monday, he was taken with a fainting fit just as he was about to address them. The Pontiff, however, after being conveyed to his apartments, soon recovered.

A telegram recently received by the *Temps* (Paris) from Rome relates that the Pope complains to all foreign visitors of the false accounts of his health. "You see," he is reported as saying, "that it is not all over with me. I work six to eight hours a day, and my work is not easy, for it embraces the whole church. Please say that I am not yet dead." The *Figaro* (Paris) also recently published a letter from Rome, contradicting the statements relative to the failing powers of the venerable head of the church. In an interview held by the correspondent with Dr. Mazzoni, the physician emphatically says:

"You may contradict all rumors as to the failing health of the Pope. His health could not be better, and the wonderful old man, according to his custom for sixty-four years past, continues his active life, which demands a tension of mind, an amount of intellectual effort of which you can form no idea. From what I can see now, there is no reason for predicting an immediate change. . . . For my part I predict that Leo XIII. will live to be a centenarian."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich) contributes an article on the subject of the Pope's health from the same point of view. It is taken from the letter of the Rome correspondent of the *Kölnische Volkstag*:

"The Holy Father is now ninety-two years old, and it is not a matter for wonder if his great age should assert its right to be felt. But he who speaks of Leo XIII. as one bowed by illness and debility does not know what he is talking about. As an actual fact, the Pope rejoices in the best health possible. Besides rising early and working with the Cardinal State Secretary, he daily grants a large number of private audiences. Only a few days ago, he remarked to a cardinal whom he was receiving: 'I devote seven hours daily to receiving cardinals and distinguished prelates.' It is true that his labors become somewhat lighter after the midday hour, but still it can not but excite wonder and admiration that an old man of ninety-two years should have the strength to daily hold fatiguing audiences lasting seven hours. An invalid Pope, as he is described by the Liberal newspapers, would be unable to do it. Not once has the Holy Father been overcome by weakness. Yet the Sunday audiences were discontinued? That is true, but the reason is not because the Pope becomes 'sleepy' or 'faint.' It is clear that colds must be guarded against; therefore, his private physician, Dr. Tapponi, insists upon it that every change of temperature be avoided. And the temperature of a room containing a hundred persons rises so high that it was feared that the Pope, upon leaving it, would take cold. This is the only reason why the Sunday audiences were discontinued. Moreover, this difficulty has now been obviated by distributing the persons admitted to the audience in different rooms, through which the Pope is conveyed."

To all assertions or insinuations to the effect that the mental health of the Pontiff is not equal to the bodily, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* replies that the memory of the aged head of the church is absolutely unimpaired, and that he takes the keenest interest in everything that is going on in the world, as he recently showed, for instance, in regard to church matters in Germany. "Leo XIII. gives every evidence of a mental strength and firmness of will that remain undiminished."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INTERESTING MONSIEUR DELCASSÉ.

THE great attention paid in the European press to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs just now inspires *The Spectator* (London) to observe of him:

"Who could wish to upset a cabinet if it meant the loss of M. Delcassé? But, on the other hand, the overthrow of M. Waldeck-Rousseau is not the least likely to carry with it the loss of M. Delcassé. He is to all appearance a fixture at the Foreign Office. There have been three ministries since 1898, and he has sat in all three of them. Nor can it be said that there was no difference between them, that the changes were personal not political, and that M. Delcassé retained his seat in all of them because the policy they all favored was his own. . . . The policies of these three cabinets have not been identical, and if they have not, how does M. Delcassé defend his having a share in all alike? Probably he does not trouble himself to defend it; but if he did he might urge two very weighty considerations in defense of his conduct. The first is that the French cabinets differ greatly as regards the persons composing them, they differ very little as regards the principles on which they act. . . . The second consideration is that the foreign policy of France is of infinitely greater moment than any part of her domestic policy."

THÉOPHILE DELCASSÉ,
French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"This free soul has never been the slave of any political program, and shades of parliamentary opinion escape it," declares Baron Pierre de Coubertin in an elaborate article on Delcassé in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). His aim is "to increase the prestige of France abroad; to conclude advantageous negotiations; to foresee grave contingencies; to avoid useless conflicts; in a word, to steer among so many dangerous reefs with the greatest safety to his country."

The only discordant note is sounded by the *Intransigéant* (Paris) thus:

"To-day England has lost all prestige in Europe. Her degradation can be compared only with our own, Delcassé having at Fashoda pitifully surrendered to men who throw their guns away at the first attack from Dutch farmers whom the love of country has transformed into generals. If the corrupt Minister of Foreign Affairs had let Marchand alone, not only would we have been spared the direct insult, but Egypt would be free at this moment and our influence would preponderate there."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ROMANTIC SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND: HISTORIC AND ROMANTIC. By Maria Hornor Lansdale. Cloth, 2 vols., 5¾ x 8 in., 862 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

IN the spirit of a romantic enthusiast who has sat at the feet of Sir Walter Scott and hung upon the "Tales of a Traveler," browsing meanwhile among the old ballads, Miss Lansdale has garnered here a true *florilegium* of the romance of history in the field where its flowers grow wildest and richest.

Miss Lansdale passed a year in Scotland, in company with her sisters, retracing the old historic paths and ghosting for legends and traditions among their storied haunts. "A labor of love?" Perhaps; but worthy of more significant commendation than is commonly expressed in that outworn phrase, which is apt to stand for more of "love" than of "labor."

MARIA H. LANSDALE.

Courtesy of Henry T. Coates & Co.

Lightly touching upon the Roman and the Celtic periods, the author's purpose has been to sketch, with a fair approximation to completeness, "the state of the country," so memorably dramatic and picturesque, so splendidly barbaric, so grimly humorous in glimpses, from the fierce valors of Wallace, and Bruce, and the Douglases, and Cromwell, and Montrose, and "Bonnie Dundee," down to the ineffectual pathos of Prince Charlie—and then away to the first "Poems" of Burns, at Kilmarnock, and Sir Walter's first novel, "Waverley."

One evening in June, a gay party of young fellows sat at their wine in a room in the rear of a house on George Street. Suddenly a shadow fell across the face of the host. He requested one of his guests to change places with him:

"There's a confounded hand in sight of me, which has often bothered me before, and now it won't let me fill my glass with a good will. Since we sat down I've been watching it; it never stops; page after page is finished, and thrown on that heap of MSS.; and still it goes on unwearied; and so it goes until the candles are brought in, and Lord knows how long after that. It's the same every night."

The hand was Scott's, writing "Waverley" in the library of the Castle Street house.

From cover to cover, the two goodly volumes are rich in such stuff as the old Scottish ballads are made of—the "Red Comyn" and the "Black Douglas," Covenanter and Cavalier, Balfour of Burley and Bonnie Dundee, river and moss-trooper, Johnnie Armstrong and Kinmont Willie and "the bold Buccleuch"—the grand old ballad of "Sir Patrick Spens," and the shrill outcry of the border widow, despoiled, in "The Fray of Suport."

And the battles!—the man behind the buckler and the broadsword at Bannockburn, and Bothwell Brig, and Flodden, and Dunbar, and Culloden, and Chevy Chace, and Killiecrankie. Ah, there was the stout, old-fashioned stuff, breast to breast, and blow for blow!

Tracing the long procession of kings and queens to the third George, we come, in 1779, to the audacious distinction of Paul Jones, harrying the Scottish and Irish coasts, working his way up the Firth of Forth with his bluffing little squadron of three ships, and letting go his anchor in Leith Roads; then threatening Edinburgh, and demanding a ransom of £200,000.

Miss Lansdale's handsome volumes are embellished with many interesting views of historic places and edifices, in photogravure. A chronological table of important events, and a genealogical chart of sovereigns, are useful features.

A CHARMING BIOGRAPHY OF A CHARMING WRITER.

JANE AUSTEN, HER HOMES AND HER FRIENDS. By Constance Hill. With Illustrations by Ellen G. Hill, and Reproductions in Photogravure, etc. Cloth, 5¾ x 9 in., 279 pp. John Lane.

IT would appear that Jane Austen is not alone charming herself, but is the cause that charm is in others. Certainly, this book of the Misses Hill—for the illustrations are as important a part of it as the letterpress—has much of Jane Austen's attractiveness about it. The same quiet sense of dignity, combined with a sense of humor, a love of gossip, and sympathy for what is refined is common to the novelist and to this account of her entourage. Every place where Jane Austen ever lived or lodged, many of her family connections, and several of the scenes which may be plausibly identified with prominent landscapes in the novels are represented here in black and white.

For the letterpress, Miss Hill has wisely gone to the immortal Jane herself, and gives copious extracts dealing with the scenes referred to in the various novels, or in the novelist's own life. This makes the work a sort of anthology as well as a guide-book, and, in every way, it can be recommended to those who have the taste to appreciate the exquisite charm of "Aunt Jane's" novels.

THE CÆSARS AND HOMICIDAL MANIA.

THE HOUSE OF CÆSAR AND THE IMPERIAL DISEASE. By Seymour Van Santvoord. Cloth, 6½ x 10 in., 398 pp. Paeraets Book Company, Troy, N. Y.

FOLLOWING the example of Mr. Baring-Gould, Mr. Van Santvoord presents in a well-illustrated volume the tragic family history of the early Cæsars, and supplements this with a more sketchy appendix of the fate of the emperors succeeding Nero. Mr. Baring-Gould was popular enough. His book might have been adequately described as a journalistic revision of Tacitus. But Mr. Van Santvoord goes even one step further. One might almost describe his book as society journalism applied to the Cæsars. That does not make it any the worse reading, and for the mere purpose of following the lurid career of the early Cæsars "The House of Cæsar" is quite an adequate account, and the illustrations are superior to those which adorned Mr. Baring-Gould's book. Whether equal care has been taken to test their authenticity may well be doubted.

But Mr. Van Santvoord puts forth his book as something more than a contribution to the parlor-table. He is of the opinion that he has solved the mystery of the Cæsars in a pathogenetic manner. He gives an elaborate table of statistics at the end of the first part of his book, showing that of all the sixty Cæsars, by birth or adoption, not less than thirty-seven were murdered. He accordingly suggests that murder was in the blood of the Cæsars, and traces this tendency to the hereditary influence of Livia Augusta, who, according to him, introduced domestic murder among the Romans. The theory is ingenious, but scarcely bears critical examination, since homicidal mania, if it be hereditary, has never been known to restrict itself within the family circle. That there was a touch of insanity among the early Cæsars was a suggestion of Mr. Baring-Gould and others, which has received general acceptance; but the abnormal circumstances of the case, the isolation of the emperor, the divine honors paid to him, the absence of responsibility accompanying those honors, would be enough to cause the intellect of the sanest man to totter, without an insane tendency in the blood. However, it is unnecessary to go into very much detail with regard to Mr. Van Santvoord's theory. On the face of it, it can not apply to the hundred emperors or so who followed the Cæsars, and are included in this book, which scarcely professes to be much more than a picture-book, and, as such, well serves its purpose.

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF ROMANCITIS.

THE VELVET GLOVE. By Henry Seton Merriman. Cloth, 12mo, 294 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

HISTORICAL romance-writing has spread among our novelists like a contagious disease. It was to be expected that the literary small fry would drop "realism" and take to the describing of impossible adventures. A year or more ago wise people prophesied that the trouble would soon be over; but historico-romancitis still rages, and day by day we hear of some writer who has succumbed to the prevailing infection. Only those with the strongest literary constitution have escaped. One of the most interesting features of the disease is the almost unvarying form in which it runs its course. Let writers be as unlike as possible, with well-developed mannerisms and styles of their own, then set them writing historical romances, and they turn out books so similar that they give the impression of having been manufactured by a romance factory instead of being the work of individual minds.

Mr. Henry Seton Merriman is among the latest victims, but one may observe certain differences between his book and the usual historical novel. While the book starts out in good orthodox fashion by a murder, the rest of the killing done in the book is done in bulk, and much trouble is therefore spared the public and the author, for constant dueling after a time gets on the nerves. The beautiful heroine, while she has the pluck of the ordinary heroine of the historical novel, is not called on by the author to be so impossibly resourceful as these poor ladies usually are.

Mr. Merriman has carefully preserved most of his old faults in writing his latest story. He long ago adopted a simple formula for differentiating his characters. He gave each one a dominant trait or two and

brought them in evidence as often as possible. So in "The Velvet Glove" the hero is labeled silent, practical; the villain (in this case the Jesuit order), unscrupulous; the deputy villain, inscrutable.

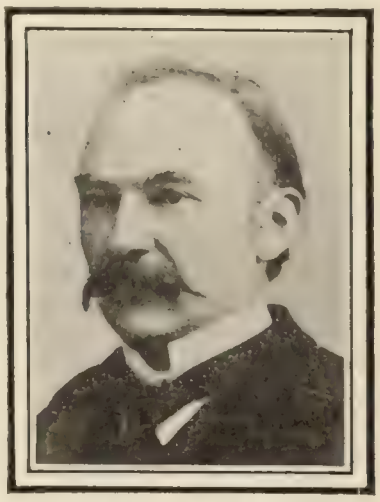
The gentleman who is murdered in Chapter 1 is the father of the heroine. A political exile, he returned to Spain after fifteen years, having amassed an immense fortune. His will in favor of his son is known to the Jesuits, and as his son is about to enter the order, the money will of course go to the church, and so to the Carlists, who are in need of funds. Dying, Francisco de Mogente changes his will, leaving his money to his daughter, a girl of fifteen. The rest of the book is a struggle between the deputy villain, Evario Mons, and the hero and hero's father; the former endeavoring to get the girl to take the veil, the latter to save her from it. There is a midnight runaway match and a goodly number of other adventures.

While "The Velvet Glove" is a historical novel of the least virulent sort, only faint traces of the former excellences of Mr. Merriman's work are to be found in it.

THE RE-CREATION OF AN OLD KINGDOM.

THE WESSEX OF THOMAS HARDY. By Bertram C. A. Windle. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. Cloth, 5½ x 9 in., 332 pp. Price, $6.00, net. John Lane.

IN the old sense of the word as "maker" or creator, Thomas Hardy is more of a "poet" in his novels than in his verse. Other writers of fiction have peopled places for us with the creatures of their imagination. It has remained for the greatest of living English novelists to recreate the places themselves, and so naturally and convincingly that his American readers, at least, were unsuspicious of the process. We have always assumed in reading "Tess" and "The Woodlanders" and their fellow tales, that the "Wessex" described under that name had always been a well-known and generally applied name to the region of England that of old formed the leading kingdom of the Saxon heptarchy.



THOMAS HARDY.

It was not until the last edition of "Far from the Madding Crowd" that we were enlightened. In the introduction of this the author says:

"The series of novels I projected, being mainly of the kind called local, seemed to require a territorial definition of some sort to lend unity to their scene. Finding that the area of a single county did not afford a canvas large enough for this purpose, I disinterred the old one. . . . I believe I am correct in stating that, until the existence of this contemporaneous Wessex was announced in the present story, in 1874, it had never been heard of. . . . Since then the appellation which I had thought to reserve to the horizons and landscapes of a merely realistic dream-country, has become more and more popular as a practical provincial definition; and the dream-country has, by degrees, solidified into a utilitarian region which people can go to, take a house in, and write to the papers from."

How Mr. Hardy has achieved this re-creation "by his marvelous powers of describing natural objects and scenery, as well as by his skill in delineating rustic character," is the theme of Mr. Windle's readable and reverent book. The copious illustrations by Mr. New are in artistic sympathy with the text, and the whole forms a "guide-book to the Hardy country" which lovers of the novelist can not well afford to dispense with.

A LAND OF SUNSHINE.

BY THE WATERS OF SICILY. By Norma Lorimer. Cloth, 8vo, 312 pp. Price, $1.75. James Pott & Co., New York.

UNDER the form of letters from a middle-aged brother to an invalid sister, in England, much entertaining, chatty talk about Sicily, not too Baedeckerish, and seasoned with a romantic love interest, holds the reader's attention in "By the Waters of Sicily." If the author's name did not betray her sex, it would have been conjectured by the style of the letters, notwithstanding an occasional "swear word" as corroboration of her assumed masculinity.

This is a book to be read by the Northerner, and in the chill gray of winter, to be appreciated to the full. Everybody who loves flooding sunlight, dazzling color, and riotous vegetation, as well as a simple people who have learned to "do without" nearly everything, must enjoy these pages. There is an easy, agreeable flow to the description, few statistics, and only a casual touch of pedantry in some allusions: *e.g.*, the architecture, or Cicero's remarks about the wondrous island, and Verres' spoliations in it. As a rule, "Yours, J. C.," heeds very faithfully his sister's request. "If there have been some gross inaccuracies in my letters, it is because I have followed your instruction: 'Write me long letters, and as womanish ones as ever you can. Tell me things about the people and all sorts of Sicilian things. I want to imagine I am seeing Sicily myself, and I never see sights.'"

Half the letters are from Syracuse, where a small but assorted group of foreigners are lodged at the Villa Politi, a hotel run by a German woman, where they have Hyblæan honey for breakfast and may stroll in a garden which Theocritus used to haunt when Hiero was king. Only a narrow strip of land and a road separate it from the lovely sea. Doris, a fresh young English girl, an orphan, is added to this idyll, and you see the middle-aged man's "finish" from the beginning, even if she does say that the honey of Hymettus "smells like pomade and tastes like sweet vinegar." They roam around in the dreamiest, desultory way, and don't "do" a thing. "J. C." is as passionately fond of flowers as he is of good news about the Boer war.

After swift-passing weeks of apricating in Syracuse, he acts as escort to Doris to Palermo. They stop at Castrogiovanni, "a city ancient and gray, set upon a hill three thousand feet high . . . cold and clean, and wind-blown from corner to corner." They need Ætna, towering in the distance, to convince them they are still in Sicily. But the men are "the finest specimens of manhood" they have ever seen.

Finally, they wind up at Palermo, which they find modern and noisy, and long for Theocritus's garden again. The author indulges in some reflections on Sicily here. He admits that the Sicilians are immoral, but attributes this to the fact that they have no middle class, to whom Mrs. Grundy is patron saint. "They adore intrigue and scorn scandal. Mrs. Grundy would die from sheer neglect in a country where no one is shocked by his neighbor's morals and no wife expects fidelity."

"J. C." all along has been getting deeper in love with the fair Doris, but keeps clubbing his passion down with his "age." At Palermo, as if he were not handicapped enough by his years, Jack, son of a woman who had refused "J. C.," turns up and falls in love with Doris! But—is it because a woman is writing the story?—the sensible girl likes "J. C." better and fairly makes him propose to her. Had this happened before the rest of the book had been written, would not the *dolce far niente* of their sight-seeing "By the Waters of Sicily" have been an even more enamored rhapsody on Trinacria's effulgent sun and beaming flowers and fairy-like color? But it is very good indeed as it is.

PULLED DOWN FROM HIS PEDESTAL.

THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON. By William Eleroy Curtis. Illustrated, cloth, 5 x 8 in., 395 pp. Price, $2.00 net. J. B. Lippincott Company.

PARSON WEEMS set the style of American biography in his eulogistic lives of the great men of his time. American youth fed upon his stories of the wisdom and heroism of the earlier patriots, and have, in their turn, made our country great.

Now has come the hour of iconoclasm. Novels like "Blennerhassett" are written to prove the traitors of our young country its true patriots, and our patriots the plotting conspirators of the Revolution. In biography we have not gotten quite this far, but the way is preparing. "The True Thomas Jefferson" is the fourth of a series purporting to present "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," concerning American statesmen. To do so, it makes the fullest use of private memoranda and takes the greatest latitude in applying them to the discredit of the subject. Thus, proceeding upon the cynical theory that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," it forms from the slanders of Jefferson's time an indictment of "constructive" immorality, even while disproving specific charges. Mr. Curtis says of Jefferson:

"He was probably no more immoral than Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, and other men of his time. He was neither a Saint Anthony nor a Don Juan. Judged by the standard of his generation, his vices were those of a gentleman."

In other ways the biographer insinuates judgments that are illegal in form and unjust in spirit. The common and expected courtesy of a successful contestant for office toward his defeated opponent, which Jefferson extended to Burr, is construed to be an indication of the former's insincerity, because he (Jefferson) "was fully aware of Burr's attempt to use corrupt influences to secure his own election." So, too, it is inferred that Jefferson approved Burr's action in the famous duel at Weehawken, because "one looks in vain through Jefferson's writings for a condemnation of the murder of Alexander Hamilton."

There are other evidences, more positively unfair than this, that the biographer is a partizan Hamiltonian. Of the letter which Jefferson, when Secretary of State, wrote to President Washington at the latter's invitation, containing a full and frank statement of his charges against Hamilton, Mr. Curtis remarks that it "shows the depth of Jefferson's malice and meanness." To a reader who has seen the full account of the Hamilton-Jefferson controversy as presented by the accomplished historian James Parton, such a biased expression of opinion places William Eleroy Curtis on a par with Edwin Stanton Maclay, who applied the term "caitiff" to the action of Admiral Schley at Santiago.

Mr. Curtis, however, rises at the close above his Paul Pry methods of investigation and his Maclay judgments. His exoneration of Jefferson from the charge of demagogy in establishing "republican simplicity" in governmental etiquette, displays the breadth of mind that marks a true historian.

If the entire book had been written in this spirit, we would hail the advent of another Parton. As it is, between even the eulogistic and moralizing Weems and the iconoclastic and cynical Curtis, we prefer Weems.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Floating Treasure." — Harry Castlemore. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Minneapolis Tribune Cartoon Book for 1902."—R. C. Bowman. (Minneapolis *Tribune.*)

"Minneapolis Journal Cartoon Book for 1902."—Bart. (Minneapolis *Journal.*)

"From West Virginia to Pompeii."—S. V. Leech. (Methodist Publishing Company.)

"Alfred Tennyson."—Andrew Lang. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.00.)

"Adventures in Tibet." — William Carey. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, $1.50.)

"The Endeavorer's Daily Companion."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.10.)

"Fifty Missionary Programs."—Belle M. Brain. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.35.)

"In the Footprints of the Padres."—Charles W. Stoddard. (A. M. Robertson, $1.50.)

"A Course in First-Year Latin."—W. W. Smith. (William R. Jenkins, $1.00.)

"En Son Nom."—Edward E. Hale. (William R. Jenkins.)

"William."—W. W. Handlin. (Paul J. Sendker Printing Company, New Orleans.)

"The Life of Saint Paul."—Rev. S. W. Pratt. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $0.75.)

"Infant Salvation."—M. J. Firey. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Two Poems.

By JOHN BANISTER TABB.

THE HUMMING-BIRD.

A flash of harmless lightning,
  A mist of rainbow dyes,
The burnished sunbeams brightening,
  From flower to flower he flies:

While wakes the nodding blossom,
  But just too late to see
What lip hath touched her bosom
  And drained her nectary.

THE WATER-LILY.

Whence, O fragrant form of light,
Hast thou drifted through the night,
Swanlike, to a leafy nest,
On the restless waves, at rest?

Art thou from the snowy zone
Of a mountain-summit blown,
Or the blossom of a dream,
Fashioned in the foamy stream?

Nay; methinks the maiden moon,
When the daylight came too soon,
Fleeting from her bath to hide,
Left her garment in the tide.

—From Burrough's "Songs of Nature."

The Vesper-Sparrow.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

Dear minstrel of the twilight fields—
  A voice from out a tranquil breast—
Thy vesper hymn sweet solace yields
  When closing day invites to rest.
"Peace, good-will," and then good-night,
  While toil and care now take their flight.

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Thy form sits close upon the ground,
Or perched upon a warm gray stone,
As upward floats this lulling sound
To cheer thy mate, who sits alone.
"Peace, good-will," and then to rest,
With loving thoughts of mate and nest.

Thy nest is hidden in the grass—
If blending colors is to hide—
[illegible] in the grass,
Or crystal goblet in the tide.
"Peace, good-will," then close the eye,
While daylight fades in western sky.

The shadows deepen 'neath the hills;
I breathe the breath of summer nights—
The past'ral fragrance that o'er-spills
These gently sloping grassy heights.
"Peace, good-will," then fold the wings
Till morning light new solace brings.

Thy vespers rise from near and far
When groves are hushed and meadows mute;
Sometimes I catch a single bar,
Like wandering note from silver flute.
"Peace, good-will"; warm broods the night,
While moon and stars make silver light.

A bleating lamb just stirred the hush
That fast is stealing o'er the scene;
Then faintly comes the roar and rush
Of distant train, the hills between.
"Peace, good-will," and do not fear,
Thy watchful mate is always near.

Then all is still, the day is done,
Thy head is tucked beneath the wing,
A silver web by Luna spun
O'er all the hills is glistening.
"Peace, good-will," and then good-night,
Till skies are filled with morning light.

—In December *Harper's Magazine.*

Two Poems.

By THOMAS HARDY.

HIS IMMORTALITY.

I saw a dead man's finer part
Shining within each faithful heart
Of those bereft. Then said I: "This must be
His immortality."

I looked there on a later day,
And still his soul outshaped, as when in clay,
Its life in theirs. But less its shine excelled
Than when I first beheld.

His fellow yearsman passed, and then
In later hearts I looked for him again;
And found him—shrunk, alas! into a thin
And spectral mannikin.

Lastly I ask—now aged and chill—
If aught of him remain unperished still;
And find, in me alone, a feeble spark,
Dying amid the dark.

MUTE OPINION.

I traversed a dominion
Whose spokesmen spoke out strong
Their purpose and opinion
Through pulpit, press, and song.
I scarce had means to note there
A large-eyed few, and dumb,
Who thought not as those thought there
That stirred the heat and hum.

When, grown a Shade, beholding
That land in lifetime trode,
To learn if its unfolding
Fulfilled its clamored code,
I saw, in web unbroken,
Its history outwrought
Not as the loud has spoken
But as the dumb had thought.

—From "Poems of the Past and Present."

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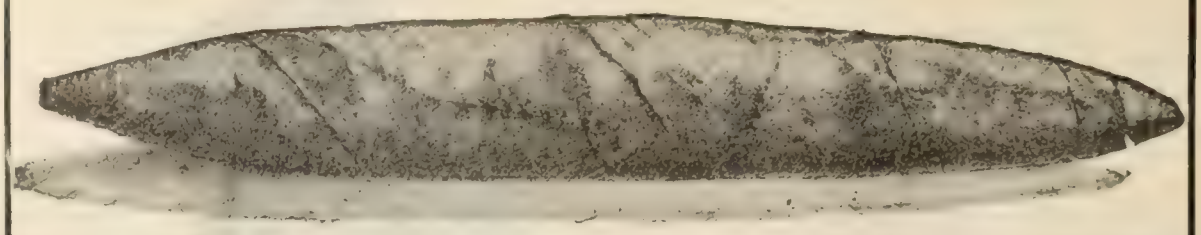

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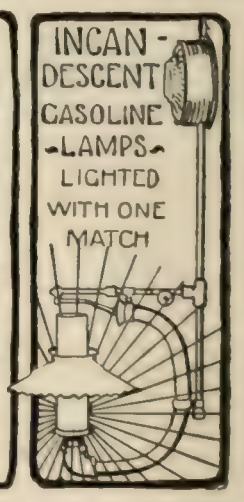

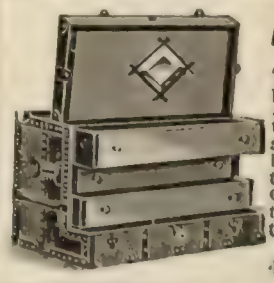

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PERSONALS.

Ernest Thompson-Seton's Early Struggles.—The publication of Mr. Thompson-Seton's latest book, "Lives of the Hunted," is a reminder of the unique place that he holds among American writers. His early struggles for success are thus related in the St. Louis *Republic*:

"He was born in England forty-one years ago. He came to Canada while a mere boy, and there his education was begun. Going back to England before he had yet reached legal age, he finished such education as he was to get from books in one of the great public schools, and then, returning to Canada, found his way to the province of Manitoba. For several years he worked his way as a day laborer. . . . Until 1883 Mr. Seton knocked about the province working where and how he could to earn enough money to keep himself going and usually carrying all his possessions on his back. Then, in 1883, he went to New York. For two days he tramped the town with not a cent in his pocket, trying to get anything to do to keep from starving. At length, and almost by chance, he found himself in a lithographer's, asking for a situation, bolstering the claim of a seedy stranger with the drawings which he still had, made in his Western days. On the strength of these he was given a situation at $15 a week; he himself says he would have accepted $5, but asked $40.

"For two years he worked in the city, hating it heartily, and then again broke for the open country. When he returned, in 1887, it was at the solicitation of the Century Company, whose attention had been called to his drawings of birds. From that time life has been easier for Mr. Seton, tho scarcely less picturesque. He was beginning to be known for his scientific work. He had published two volumes on the birds and mammals of Manitoba. He has been rewarded by a recognized stand among Canadian scientists, and had represented Manitoba at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, the position, indeed, having been created for him. But it was not until 1898 that he found the general public.

"In that year appeared 'Wild Animals I Have Known.' Almost instantly it began to be recognized that here was a man with a message, a man who knew something of great importance and knew it better than any one else, a man who not only had good stories to tell, but could tell them well. Each year since then has brought another book from Mr. Seton. In 1899 he rewrote in an enlarged form the story which is known to-day as 'The Trail of the Sandhill Stag,' but which had first been published in an issue of *Forest and Stream*, in 1886, under the title of 'The Carberry Deer Hunt.' 'The Autobiography of Wahb, the Grizzly,' was the book of 1900; the fourth is 'Lives of the Hunted.'"

Mark Twain as an Inventor.—Altho Mr. Clemens is known to be of versatile genius, his fame as an inventor is not so great as to threaten his literary reputation. He is at present possessor of three patents, all recorded at the Patent Office in Washington. The New York *Press* described them as follows:

"A patent was issued in 1871 in his name for 'an improvement in adjustable and detachable straps for garments.' This patent strap is the buckle strap commonly used at the back of waistcoats and trousers, but so made as to button on instead of being sewed to the garment. What the advan-

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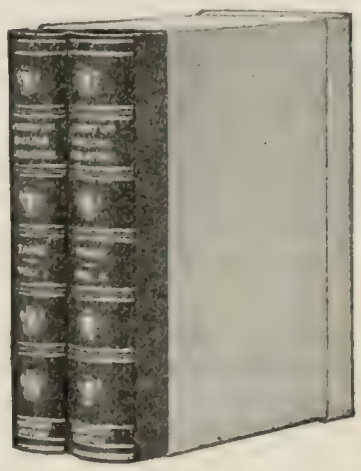

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tages of such a strap are people are expected to find out for themselves, for Mr. Clemens dismisses the question by saying that they are 'so obvious that they need no explanation.'

"His second patent was granted two years later, and was for the 'Mark Twain Scrap-Book.' The majority of persons who use these scrap-books imagine that the name was given to the articles in the same manner that the name of a prominent man is bestowed upon a brand of cigars; but the scrap-book was the veritable invention of Mr. Clemens. He had this scrap-book patented in England, France, and the United States, and it is the most successful of his inventions.

"The third invention of the creator of Huckleberry Finn was far more elaborate than either of the others. It is described as a 'game apparatus.' There are two cards, one known as the 'umpire's chart' and the other as the 'player's chart.' These cards are ruled off for writing the numbers of a series of years. Opposite each date is a small hole. The player announces that he will stick a pin a certain year and give some event which happened in that year. He mentions the event, and the umpire decides whether he is right or not. If he is, he is allowed to stick the pin in the hole opposite the date. 'In this manner,' says the inventor, 'the game is played until one player has placed a certain number of pins in the holes of his chart.' It will be seen that these inventions of Mark Twain's cover a wide range of human effort, extending, as they do, from the solemn matter of trousers straps to the joyful game of historic dates."

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Life's Philosophy.—If you would create for yourself a future make a present.—*Life.*

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Worse Still.—"I suppose that, being an actor, you have had a good deal of rough travel?" "Yes, and besides, I have lived in New York ever since they began building the tunnel."—*Brooklyn Life.*

His Poor Luck.—FIRST TRAMP: "Did he git anyt'ing in dat house?"

SECOND TRAMP: "Naw! Dey wuz dat sort o' folks dat believes dat charity begins in de woodshed."—*Puck.*

Splendid for Rats.—GENTLEMAN (indignantly): "When I bought this dog you said he was splendid for rats. Why, he won't touch them."

DOG DEALER: "Well, ain't that splendid for rats?"—*Exchange.*

Phonetics.—

A fellow who hunted the gnu
Was asked: "What on earth would you gdu
If the savages tried
To catch you for your hied?"
And he answered: "I'd kili off a gfu."

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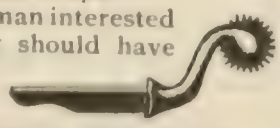

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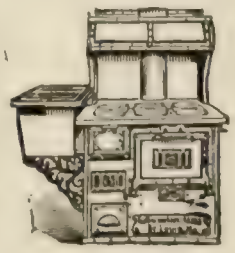

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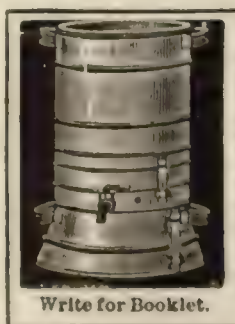

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Anxiety.—COAL DEALER (anxiously): "Hold on! That load hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton."

DRIVER: "'Tain't intended for a ton. It's two tons."

DEALER: "Beg pardon. Go ahead."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Place Like It.—"This is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"H'm! rather impressionistic. Why not call it 'Home'?"

"'Home'? Why?"

"Because there's no place like it."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Touch of Humor.—"Always," said the astute news-editor to the new reporter, "always be on the lookout for any little touch of humor that may brighten up our columns." That evening the new reporter handed in an account of a burglary in a butcher's shop which commenced "Mr. Jeremiah Cleaver, the well-known butcher, is losing flesh rapidly of late."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

January 27–29.—A convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association will be held at Milwaukee, Wis.

January 29-30.—A convention of general advertisers will be held at New York.

February 12.—President Roosevelt will visit the Charleston Exposition.

February 17–22.—Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society will hold a convention in Washington.

February 22.—Prince Henry will arrive in New York on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm.*

February 27.—The National Memorial Services of President McKinley will be held by Congress, in the Hall of Representatives, at Washington.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

January 15.—The Venezuelan Government refuses to permit M. Cecrestat, who leased the estates of General Matos, the revolutionary leader, to land from the French steamer *La Guayra*, and the French consul there energetically protested; the filibustering steamer *Libertador* arrives at Savanilla, Colombia.

January 19.—The rebels in the vicinity of the Gulf of Maracaibo and Uchiro, Venezuela, have begun operations against the Government, and it is reported that Castro's soldiers have met the rebels in Maracaibo.

Talmage on "Home."—"Blessed is that home in which for a whole lifetime they have been gathering, until every figure in the carpet, and every panel of the door, and every casement of the window has a chirography of its own, spelling out something about father, or mother, or son, or daughter, or friend that was with us awhile. What a sacred place it becomes when one can say: 'In that room such a one was born; in that bed such a one died; in that chair I sat on the night I heard such a one had received a great public honor; by that stool my child knelt for her last evening prayer; here I stood to greet my son as he came back from a sea voyage; that was father's cane; that was mother's rocking-chair!' what a joyful and pathetic congress of reminiscences!"—From "The Marriage Ring," by T. De Witt Talmage. 12mo, cloth, 192 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

This book is a collection of fifteen sermons on marriage family ties, and duties. It is in Talmage's best vein and forcibly shows his wondrous gift of rhetoric and beauty of illustration.

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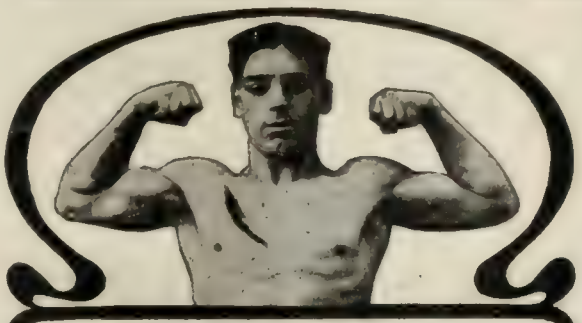

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If you want—to be able to forget that you have any internal organs; a skin that shows in its every inch that you have a perfect circulation; a step that is light and elastic; an eye that is bright and sparkling; lungs that are large and expansive; a stomach that is strong, a superb, erect, muscular bearing, write us. Our correspondence course will put you in possession of all this physical wealth in the most pleasant, natural, common sense way possible. It will require only 15 to 20 minutes of your time each day, in your own room, just before retiring, or upon arising, with no apparatus whatever. Not one bit of guess work about it. Your individual condition will be considered and instruction given as your particular requirements demand. **Mr. Frederick W. Stone, our Director of Physical Culture, has been a man of mark** in the Athletic world for 31 years, and has helped to put in perfect physical condition every type of man and woman our modern high-strung civilization has developed. Both sexes, all ages, 12 to 85.

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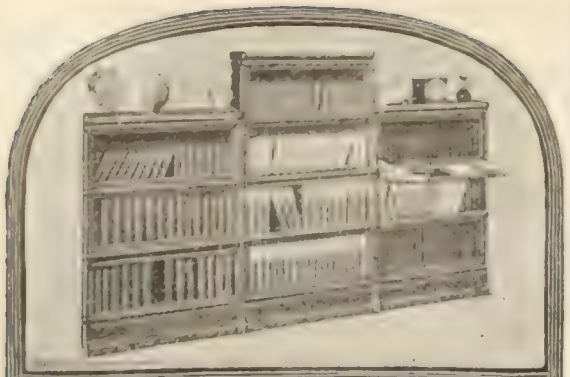

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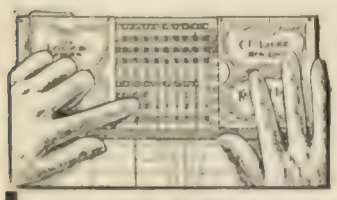

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Poems of battle and sentiment in the tasteful volume "For Charlie's Sake" $1.00 net, postage 7 cents. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 14.—The imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* will sail from Wilhelmshaven, Germany, for New York January 18. Prince Henry will cross the ocean on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

January 14.—Prince Henry of Prussia, it is reported, will represent the Kaiser at the coronation of King Edward.

Good conditions in the Russian financial system are shown by the report of M. de Witte.

January 16. King Edward opens his second Parliament in person, the speech from the throne being well received by the two houses and the public.

January 17. It is reported from Mexico that 300 persons lost their lives and a larger number injured by an earthquake shock at Chilpancinago.

January 18.—Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., dies in London.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 13.—*Senate:* A bill to create a Department of Commerce is discussed.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is put under consideration.

January 14. *Senate:* Senator Mason advocates reciprocity with Cuba.

House: Debate on the Pension Appropriation bill continues, speeches being made in favor of admitting ex-Confederate veterans to national soldiers' homes.

January 15.—*Senate:* A lively debate follows the introduction, of two naval reserve bills by Senator Hale of Maine. A resolution by Senator Hoar is adopted, asking the State Departments for information as to whether or not the British Government has collected duties on goods sent to the Boer prisoners at Bermuda.

House: The Pension Appropriation bill is passed and a resolution providing for McKinley memorial services on February 27 is adopted.

January 16.—*Senate:* Senator Hoar recalls his resolution asking for information about the treatment of Boer prisoners at Bermuda.

January 18.—*House:* An urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly $17,000,000, and a Chinese exclusion bill are introduced.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 14.—The Government intends to shows the highest possible honors to Prince Henry of Prussia on his approaching visit to the United States; the details of the arrangements have been left to Secretaries Hay and Long.

Representatives of the United States at the coronation of King Edward are appointed by President Roosevelt.

Arthur P. Gorman is reelected United States Senator by the legislature of Maryland.

January 15.—Henry C. Payne takes the oath of office and assumes charge of the Post-office Department.

Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, is reelected to the United States Senate.

January 16.—Gov. A. B. Cummins is inaugurated at Des Moines, Iowa, as successor of Leslie M. Shaw, the new Secretary of the Treasury.

John D. Rockefeller makes a conditional gift of $200,000 to Vassar College.

January 17.—The Senate committee on commerce order a favorable report on Senator Frye's ship-subsidy bill, and Mr. Frye explains the provisions of his measure.

January 18.—A delegation of beet-sugar growers protest to President Roosevelt against reduction of duty on Cuban sugar; the President said that something must be done for the island.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 14.—*Philippines:* A large surrender of insurgent forces in Batangas province occurs; 29 officers, 245 men, and 223 rifles having been given up. Loyal natives believe this action will influence hostile bands in other parts of the province to come in.

January 19.—*Cuba:* Governor-General Wood appropriates $317,000 for the construction of a pier and frieghthouse at Matanzas.

A MINISTER'S WIFE AND A CHURCH DEBT

A minister's wife in Buffalo writes:

"Our church was encumbered with a mortgage. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST seemed to offer a chance to accomplish something for the work, and I took the matter to the Ladies' Aid Society. I proposed that each member should enter her subscription, and try to secure other names. My plan was received enthusiastically. In addition to our own members we obtained subscriptions from many not connected with the church. Everywhere we went we talked JOURNAL and church mortgage. Soon we had subscriptions enough to reduce the mortgage considerably, and with very little work."

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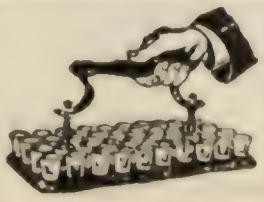

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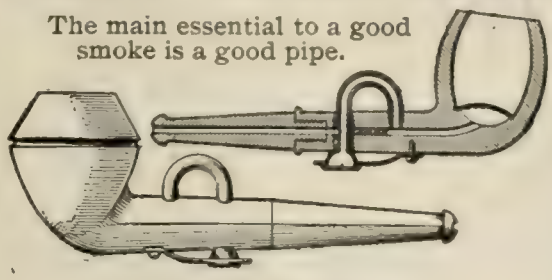

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keeps feet warm and dry. Makes walking a pleasure. Relieves Rheumatism, Callous, Tender and Perspiring Feet. Does not crowd the shoe. At all stores or sent 10c. a pair, 3 pair 25c., *postage paid*. Send size of shoe.

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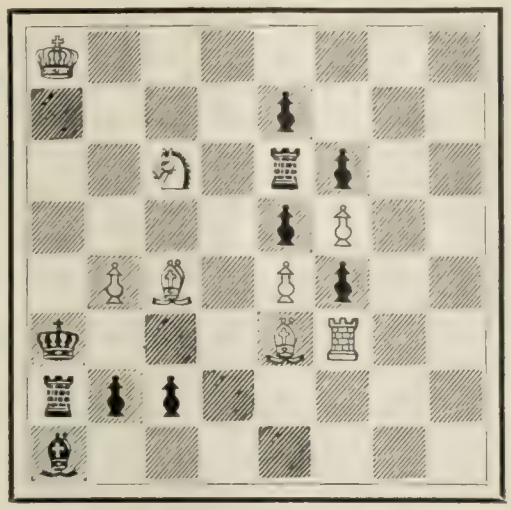
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 632.

By ANTON BECK.

From *Das Neue Illustrirte Blatt.*

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

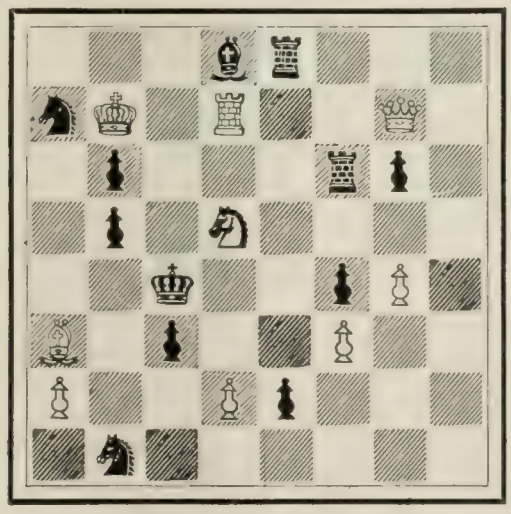
K 7; 4 p 3; 2 S 1 r p 2; 4 p P 2; 1 P B 1 P p 2; k 3 B R 2; r p p 5; b 7.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 633.

By THE REV. J. JESPERSEN.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

3 b r 3; s K 1 R 2 Q 1; 1 p 3 r p 1; 1 p 1 S 4; 2 k 2 p P 1; B 1 p 2 P 2; P 2 P p 3; 1 s 6.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 634.

By KARL BEHTING.

From *Schachminiaturen.*

K 7; 7 Q; 8; 5 p 2; 5 p 2; 6 k B; 8; 7 R.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 623.
Key-move, B—Q 3.

No. 624.
Key-move, R—Q R 8.

No. 625.
Key-move, R—R 3.

No. 626.
Key-move, Q—Kt 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law,

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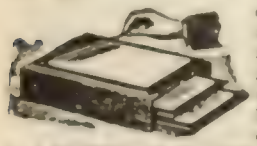

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623, 624, and 625: A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

623, 625, and 626: R. H. R., University of Virginia; B. Colle, New York City.

623 and 625: A. E. F., Regina, N. W. T.

623 and 624: The Rev. C. T. Ohlinger, Pawtucket, R. I.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; K. Davis, Westfield, N. J.

623 (only): J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; G. Pyburn, Sacramento, Cal.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; W. T. Turnbull, Pontiac, Ill.

624 (only): W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; R. Myerson, New Britain, Conn.; P. Hubbard, Cincinnati.

Comments (623): "Excellent"—G. D.; "Rather odd"—F. S. F.; "Not so easy as it seems. An admirable piece of work"—J. G. L.; "A pretty hide-and-seek play"—A K.; "I found this a pretty naughty customer"—S. M. M.; "Unique and ideal"—C. T. O.; "Not very difficult, there are no variations about it"—J. H. L.

(624): "Another gem"—G. D.; "Solved at a glance"—J. G. L.; "Of the gift-giving order, embodying an amusing idea"—C. T. O.; "Nothing prettier"—A K.

(625): "Quite ingenious. At first glance it appears that the Rook may be moved to any square; but P x P defeats any move except R—R 3"—C. R. O.; "Obscure and difficult, but lacks variety"—G. D.; "To combine the operations of pieces so widely scattered, is the highest art of the Problematist"—F. S. F.; "The pearl of problems. Reflects great credit upon its youthful composer. Give him first prize"—J. G. L.; "Profound"—A K.; "Lacks variety"—W. W. S.; "The key of this problem is evident, because the R is of no use when it is. The square to put it on is evident because you want to circumvent Black's P x P, and protect Q 3. It is a very sweet swan-song; we hope not the last from the singer"—S. M. M.; "R—R 6 is an exceptionally good 'try'"—A. M. H.

(626): "First class"—C. R. O.; "Not so difficult, perhaps, as 625, but economical and elegant"—G. D.; "A remarkably strong work"—F. S. F.; "Beyond the reach of the arrows of criticism"—J. G. L.; "Excellent"—J. H. S.; "Fine"—O. C. B.

In addition to those reported, D. A. Stewart, Frank, Alberta, Can., got 621.

The Brilliant Prince.

The following game, Prince Dadian handling the White pieces, was played in Paris a few years ago, but hitherto unpublished.—*La Strategie.*

DADIAN. *White.*	DE PERNES. *Black.*	DADIAN. *White.*	DE PERNES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 P x P	P x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Kt—B 3	B x Kt
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	15 Q x B	K—Q sq
4 Castles	P—Q 3	16 Q R-Q sq ch	B—Q 2
5 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	17 K R-K sq	Q—Kt 2
6 P—B 3	B—R 4	18 B—K 6!	Kt—Kt sq
7 P—Q 4	P x P	19 Kt—K 5!!	P x B
8 Q—Kt 3	Q—K 2	20 B x B	Kt x B
9 P x P	Kt—B 3	21 R x Kt ch	Q x R
10 P—K 5	P x P	22 Kt x Q	K x Kt
11 P x P	Kt—R 4	23 Q—Q 4 ch	K—B 3
12 B-Q Kt 5	P—B 3		

White announced mate in five moves.

An Instructive Ruy Lopez.

The first game finished in the Correspondence Match between the Leeds *Mercury* and *Leisure Hour*, London.

BRUMFITT. *White.* *Leeds Mercury.*	BREWER. *Black.* *Leisure Hour.*	BRUMFITT. *White.* *Leeds Mercury.*	BREWER. *Black.* *Leisure Hour.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt—K 5 dis. ch	K—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 Kt x B	K x Kt
3 B—Q Kt 5	Kt—B 3	20 Kt—Q B 3	Q R K Kt sq
4 Castles	Kt x P	21 P—K Kt 3	R—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	22 B—K 3	Kt x B
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	23 P x Kt	Q—K B 6
7 B x Kt	Q P x B	24 Q—R 3	R x P ch
8 P x P	Kt—K B 4	25 P x R	R x P ch
9 R—Q sq	B—Q 2	26 Q x R	Q x Q ch
10 P—K 6	P x P	27 K—B sq	Q—B 6 ch
11 Kt—K 5	B—Q 3	28 K—K sq	Q x P ch
12 Q—R 5 ch	P—K Kt 3	29 K—B sq	Q—B 6 ch
13 Kt x P	Kt—Kt 2	30 K—Kt sq	Q—Kt 6 ch
14 Q—R 6	Kt—B 4	31 K—B sq	Q—R 7
15 Q—R 3	R—K Kt sq	Resigns.	
16 Q x R P	R—Kt 2		
17 Q—R 5	Q—K B 3		

One of the Chess-Masters has committed himself to the statement that if the continuation of Black's game from move 14 is sound, the defense of the Ruy Lopez will be revolutionized.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EUROPEAN RIVALRY FOR AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

THERE seems to be more excitement in London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg over the question, what Power was most friendly to the United States during the war with Spain, than there is in this country. Our papers look at the dispute very philosophically; some of them even humorously. "Doubtless we shall be told presently," remarks the Detroit *Journal*, "that Austria had to be chloroformed or hypnotized before she undertook the round robin for intervention," and "it remains now for Spain to deny that she ever had a war with us; or, if she had, to protest that it was an arrangement between the two countries to get up a little fighting that would give a number of worthy officers in the army and navy a chance for promotion."

The dispute was started by the British Foreign Office, which stated, in Parliament and later to an Associated Press representative, that Great Britain was approached by another European Power, when our war with Spain was imminent, with a proposition "to send a collective note to the United States, the purport of which, however polite the wording, must naturally have been that of a threat." Great Britain, the Foreign Office official continued, had "every reason to believe that this Power was merely put forward as a sort of buffer, in order to sound us, and that France, Germany, and Russia were behind her." It is generally assumed that this unnamed Power, which was thus to act simultaneously as a buffer and a lead-line, was Austria, and reports from Vienna say that Austria did take the initiative in the peace movement, on account of the relationship between the Austrian and Spanish dynasties, but not with any unfriendly intentions toward the United States. This movement toward a remonstrance, according to the British statement, was abruptly stopped by Great Britain, which "deliberately put down her foot" upon the enterprise. The British insinuations in regard to France, Germany, and Russia have brought out prompt denials. Germany, according to a statement from its Foreign Office, "maintained a negative attitude toward such suggestions [of intervention], and made known its negative standpoint whenever occasion offered." France, we are told officially, "did not back up the proposal" referred to, and "took no initiative in any suggestion tending to put pressure on the United States, nor at any time encouraged Spain to resistance." Her "attitude throughout was friendly to the United States as well as to Spain, her ardent desire being to avert war." Russia, which has always claimed to be America's best friend, has not noticed the British insinuation, but the French official quoted above says that while all the Powers were waiting to see what the others would do about the proposition, "Russia clinched the matter by the late Count Muravieff's blunt rejection of the proposal."

Some papers express the belief that Britain's object in stirring up this matter at this time is to arouse ill-feeling between the United States and the continental countries, especially Germany; but if this suspicion is correct, the effort, to judge from the newspaper comment, is not very successful. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "for Austria we have no ill-will," and "her course in the matter was natural, if not commendable," while "for Germany we have a high regard, which is now being intensified by the approaching visit to these shores of a distinguished and accomplished member of her reigning family." The New York *Tribune* says: "We can not expect all European countries to side with us against one of their own number any more than they can expect us always to side with them against some American state. It would be unreasonable for us to cherish wrath against them for sympathizing with Spain, just as it would be for them to be angry with us for standing by Mexico in 1865-67 and by Venezuela in 1895." "In the light of the despatches from Vienna, Berlin, and Paris," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "there seems to be no ground for the assumption that the United States was in serious danger of being coerced by a European coalition in 1898; and if there was no danger, we are assuredly under no overwhelming obligations to Great Britain for preventing something which would never have happened." "Even if England had done what she claims, and which is very much to be doubted, in view of all the statements," thinks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "Americans have surely been told of it often enough; Russia has not continually cast up to us what she did for the Union during the War of the Rebellion, when England was so ready to assist in the destruction of the republic." One effect of the fling at Russia, in fact, has been to bring back to mind Russia's friendly attitude toward us during the Civil War, in contrast with England's attitude at that time. The Chicago *Evening Post* says: "We value England's good-will as manifested at that critical juncture, but it is quite likely that we had two friends among the nations, and that Russia was the other. This discovery could but gratify us, and it would be perfectly consistent with Russia's earlier services to and friendship for the United States." And the Providence *Journal* observes: "Americans should not enlarge too much upon international friends and foes in an invidious spirit, but we have not forgotten that France was our friend in the Revolution; we know that neither France nor Great Britain was our friend in the Civil War; we may recall pleasurably that Russia played us a good turn in that struggle; and, as we extend our thanks to England for standing by us in 1898, we must, until M. Hanotaux's contention is disproved, bear in mind that Russia, also, refused to take the side of Spain." Great Britain comes in too, however, for a share of the bouquets. The Chicago *News* recalls the spirit shown by the British admiral in Manila Bay in the spring and summer of 1898, and the New York *Mail and Express* says that Great Britain's service to us in the Spanish war "was certainly rendered"

ENGLAND: "Ha! I discover a rival. I have been undone!"
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

GETTING READY TO WELCOME THE ROYAL VISITOR.
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES IN CARTOON.

and was "real and ungrudging," and adds that our people do not forget such things.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:

"It does not matter so much to us what the disposition of Europe was, so much as what the disposition of Europe is. All the nations of Europe are now anxious for American friendship, not for the benefits they may confer on us, but because our good-will is a valuable asset. International relations, so far as the men who have the star parts are concerned, are essentially commercial. International friendships are for value received or hoped for. 'To him that hath shall be given,' and the nation that has nothing is in danger of having taken away from it even that which it has. The quarrel as to who was our first friend and who is our best friend in Europe is a strictly European quarrel in which it is not necessary for the United States to mix. We are glad to have the nations of the earth competing for our friendship, but we have no need to pick a winner, even if we do remember with pleasure many of the courtesies of England during our war with Spain, and while we give a glad welcome to the brother of the Kaiser when he comes as the incarnation of German goodwill."

GENERAL BELL'S RECONCENTRADO POLICY.

SOME vigorous protests and rather caustic criticism greet the news that Brig.-Gen. James F. Bell has adopted the reconcentration policy in Batangas province in Luzon. The New York *Evening Post* suggests that we wire an apology to General Weyler, and the *Diario de la Marina* (Havana) remarks: "How scandalized were the Americans and the English over all that happened in Cuba, and particularly over the reconcentration system under Weyler! How humane, how charitable, how sensitive were those Anglo-Saxons! And what savages, what barbarians, what cruel beasts we Latins were! O you hypocrites!" The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) asks: "Who would have supposed on the 6th of December, 1897, when President McKinley stated in a formal message to Congress, that 'the cruel policy of concentration pursued by Weyler in Cuba' was not civilized warfare, that the same policy would be, only four years later, adopted and pursued as the policy of the United States in the Philippines? Time does truly work wonders; but when or where has it worked a greater wonder than this?"

Two papers that have supported the Republican expansion policy right along are the Baltimore *American* and the Detroit *Journal*. But this latest news seems to be too much for them. *The American* says:

"And now we have come to it. With what astonishment do we read that a general of our army in the far-off Philippines has actually aped Weyler and Kitchener? Here in this country, where we have held our heads so high and so prized the encomiums showered upon us for our ministrations to a suffering humanity, we have actually come to do the thing we went to war to banish. Our good name is dearer than all the islands of the sea. In the name of all that is best in our humanity, civilization, and patriotism, let the Government at Washington erase this stain before it becomes fixed and inerasable."

The Journal goes still further. It says:

"The acknowledged failure of civil government in Batangas must give us pause. When is the war in even Luzon to end? When are the natives to become convinced that resistance is futile? When, supposing they become convinced, are their protestations of loyalty to be depended on? When, in short, is the policy of force to win us the respect and affection of a people who are saying almost unanimously that they do not like us and our ways and that they wish to be left to themselves?

"Supposing we have the Filipinos conquered, what then? Charles Francis Adams recently made the point that the history of the world can be searched in vain for an example of a people raised to the standard necessary for self-government under tutelage of a foreign nation. India would be less able to govern itself now than it was a century ago. The East Indian is still a ward. In the most precious attributes of citizenship, such as we pride ourselves on and for the use of which we fought, he is worse off than ever.

"Can we reap from the seed we are sowing in the Philippines such a growth as Mexico, returned by us to its people after capture, affords of national development by our example—not by our force? That is the question, and it is important to have it answered."

General Bell finds a defender, however, in the Boston *Journal*, which says:

"The word '*reconcentrado*' has an ugly sound in American ears, but, after all, the question of whether it is a harsh method or not depends upon the way in which it is enforced. The hardship to the Filipinos of Batangas is not in the mere leaving of their homes, which are structures of straw and branches, only a little more elaborate than Indian wigwams. They can endure that, and perhaps profit by compulsory removal from abodes that long use and neglect have made unwholesome. . . . . .

"If the people are well fed and comfortably housed, and if they

have good medical attendance, it is probable that these Filipinos will live just as comfortably as at home, and be even more exempt from deadly maladies. General Chaffee is not a Weyler nor a Kitchener. He is a better soldier, but, like Lawton before him, he is a man of great, warm heart. When he has collected the Batangas peasantry about his garrison towns he will see that they are fed and sheltered according to American ideas, which means that a large proportion of these people will be better off than they ever have been in their lives. The only harshness will be the restraint of their freedom, and this is seemingly inevitable.

"Over nine-tenths of the surface of the Philippine archipelago tranquillity prevails, and Americans and natives are working harmoniously together. In the truculent one-tenth—in Batangas Province, Samar, Leyte, and in one or two districts elsewhere—there still lingers a guerilla warfare like that which plagued our border States for some months after the Confederate armies had surrendered. General Bell is applying in Batangas the same General Order 100 which was enforced in the Civil War in the United States. He is treating the guerillas exactly as Lincoln and Grant treated them. It is a species of surgery which will have the certain effect of preventing far more suffering that it temporarily causes."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON AID TO CUBA.

VERY few newspapers are opposing the recommendation made by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and General Wood that Cuban sugar and tobacco be admitted free or at a reduced tariff rate. Yet it is considered doubtful if Congress will do anything for the island. The proposed tariff reduction is resisted by the sugar journals, by the New York *Press*, the most uncompromising protectionist paper in the country, and by some of the papers published in the cane and beet sugar regions of Louisiana, Michigan, the Pacific coast, and Hawaii. The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) and *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) stand with the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) and *Chronicle* (Rep.) in resisting any tariff reduction that may injure the American sugar industry. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) declares that "the appeals for the free entry of Cuban sugar are largely made upon sentimental grounds," and considers the proposition a doubtful one. The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"Why, for the sake of the Cuban, with the fruits of perpetual summer and the richest known soil always around him, should the beet-sugar grower be the only giver of charity? It is more blessed to give than to receive. True. But being more blessed, why be selfish in dispensing the blessing? Why not permit the people of the United States as a whole to give? We have an immense surplus in the treasury that was created by war taxes, the relief of Cuba being included in one of the war measures. If the Cuban cane-sugar grower is flying the signal of real distress, let us take from that surplus, already collected of the people, and give to him as he needs. Don't narrow the privilege of giving, or bring suffering on just one industry at home, for the benefit of a like industry in a foreign land."

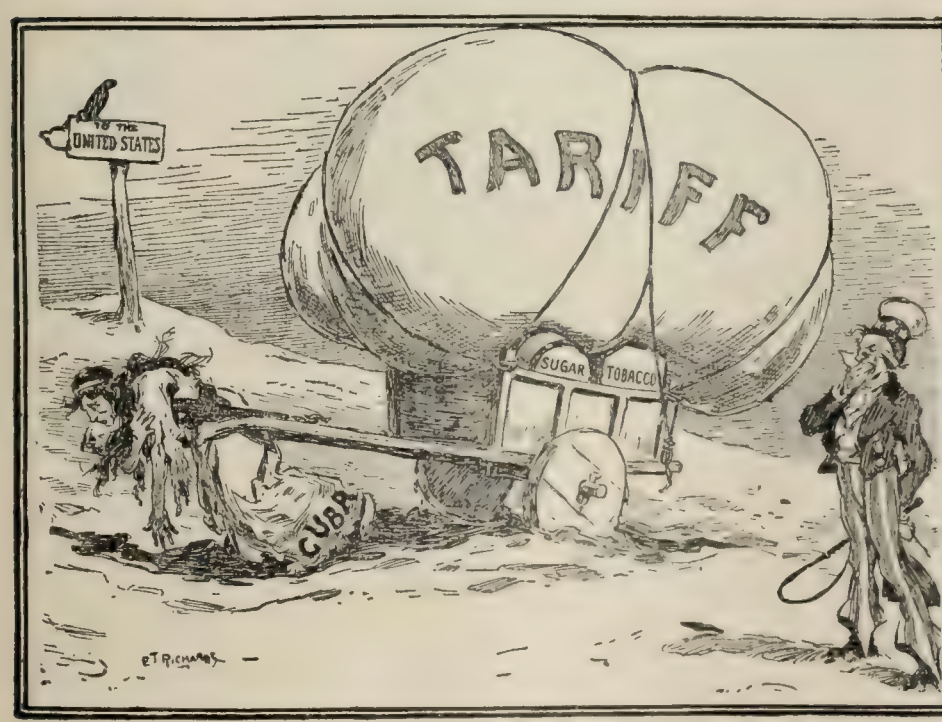
The Honolulu *Evening Bulletin* says:

"Hawaii contemplates Cuban reciprocity with much the same feeling that it would a threatening vandal horde aiming to rob its people of their earnings, their sources of livelihood, and make of their productive fields a barren waste."

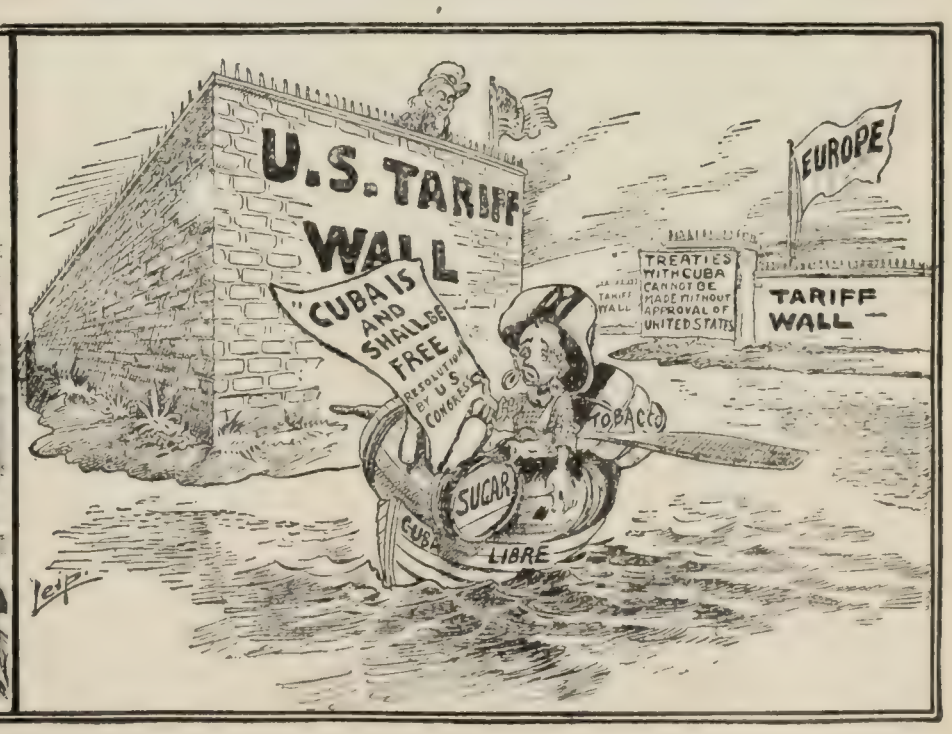
On Cuba's side is a long array of influential journals. Ex-President Cleveland is out, too, with a strong letter in favor of Cuban reciprocity, a letter that brings out the remark, however, that the ex-President's hammer-and-tongs way of going at things has sometimes hurt the causes he has tried to help. The New York *Tribune*, a protectionist journal of high rank, declares that "there is really no logical ground for opposition to the proposed reciprocity"; and the New York *Sun* (Rep.) says that the policy is "demanded by fair dealing as well as by common sense." "We do not see," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind.), "how any honorable American can reject this appeal," and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) takes a similar view. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) thinks we ought not to allow this policy to be obstructed by "a mere handful of protected beet-growers and cane-growers, who care nothing for Cuba, nothing for the millions of American sugar consumers, nor for anything else but 'their own pockets all the time.'" And the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says:

"Cuba would simply be taken into our range of protection without breaking it down, and until that island and the United States, with its dependencies, produced all the sugar our market would take, the protective barrier would remain unimpaired. If anybody suffered, it would be the foreign sugar-makers, upon whom we now partly depend for our supply."

The view of these papers is that if we deny help to Cuba, the island will be prostrated financially, and disorder may follow; while if we grant a reduction in tariff, the island will be saved from ruin, and our domestic sugar industry will not be hurt. Little more than one-third of the sugar we use is grown in this country; the rest must come from abroad, more than half of it from Cuba, and it is argued that the admission of the Cuban sugar at a reduced rate will not hurt the home industry. "A Cuba prostrated commercially by our restrictions, despondent and in a mood akin to desperation," says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "might become a Philippine problem right at our doors, with all



NEAR THE END. —*The New York Herald.*



FREE TO DO WHAT? —*The Detroit News.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF "FREE CUBA."

its ugliness and all its vexations." "There is no good economic reason, present or prospective, why the Cubans should not be favored," thinks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.), and the Chicago *Tribune* says of our sugar-growers that "nothing but an insane, short-sighted selfishness induces them to take the unjust and immoral stand they do concerning this question." The Chicago *News* (Ind.) believes that the same sentiments that prompted us to give Cuba freedom should now prompt us to give her fair dealing, and the Chicago *Evening Post* thinks we can better afford to bear the war taxes a little longer than to refuse help to Cuba. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that "when Congressmen say that they are uncertain or undecided whether they shall make any concessions to Cuba they may represent one or two home interests, but it is doubtful if they represent their constituents or their country." "By treating the Cubans properly, we shall derive as much from them as they from us," thinks the Washington *Star* (Ind.); and the Detroit *News* (Ind.) says: "The sugar interests in the United States must quit sentimental talk. They must drop the bogieman and come down to business, just the same as the growers of wheat, apples, potatoes, and fruit have done. They are entitled to reasonable protection, but they must not forget that the consumers, who number 1,000 to 1 against the producers of sugar, have some rights."

A Cuban view of the matter may be seen in the following comment by *La Lucha* (Havana):

"What will be the use of having given us Don Tomas as president if he is to come to rule over an island which will be bankrupt? Don Tomas, as he is the choice of the American Government, should be an excellent man, but he will be unable to do anything useful if he is without money. . . . . .

"Of what use would all the freedom imaginable be to Cuba without the means to live? . . . . . .

"There would be a certain element of comicality that Cuba, after all that has happened here, after all the talk of humanity and heroism, should be worse off under the Cuban flag and the protectorate of the United States than under the rejected flag of Spain.

"No doubt Spanish methods were old and unprogressive, but when those who are never content and never will be under any régime are eliminated, it has to be admitted that the majority, and among them the better and more industrious people of the island, were content enough not to prefer putting the whole machine out of joint in order to try to attain the ideal of the minority.

"The alternative was forced upon them, however, probably it had to come, and if it does not bring increased prosperity, the labor and sacrifice and the sentiment will have been in vain."

Prince Henry and the Anarchists.—The Anarchist papers, especially *Free Society*, of Chicago, and *Freiheit*, of New York, have recently published threats against Prince Henry, who is to visit this country. *Freiheit*, in one of its late issues, publishes a page of denunciation of the Prince, the language of which, according to the Baltimore *American*, "is of vulgar character and is of a kind that might lead a weak-minded fellow to consider it his duty to do harm to the royal visitor." The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"What these madmen and idiots in Chicago expect to accomplish in an attack on the German Prince is not worth going into, for they know less than any one else; but the fact that they are inciting violence justifies a close watch of them, and to seclude them in jails during the royal visit would be only a sensible measure of protection. It is, to be sure, a satisfaction to know that there is not an American in the whole band, yet if the Prince were to be hurt while in this country too many of his people would charge the outrage upon his hosts, and instead of being lessened the friction that has from time to time been manifest between this country and Germany would be increased. But no such attack must be made. Chicago will be held accountable for every untoward act and utterance of the wrongheads whom it shelters, and if it becomes necessary to put every one of them behind the bars while the Prince is inspecting the stock-yards, the sausage factories, the post-office, the sewer, and the other beauties in the metropolis of the Middle West, let them be placed there."

THE DEMOCRATIC PHILIPPINE PROGRAM.

INTEREST in the Philippine problem has been revived by the speech of President Schurman in Boston, in which he comes out for Philippine independence; by the report that General Bell has adopted reconcentration methods in Batangas province; and by the formulation of a definite Philippine program by the Democratic members of the Senate. Dr. Schurman, who, it will be remembered, was president of the first Philippine commission, said that "President Roosevelt really means that the Filipinos shall have such independence as the American people have," and he said that he saw "no other course but grown liberty, culminating in independence." The program of the Democratic Senators is in the form of an amendment to the Philippine revenue bill. They move to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the following:

"(1) That the United States relinquish all claim to sovereignty over the Philippines, 'subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.'

"(2) That from and after the passage of this act the Philippine Islands shall be foreign territory, and all goods entering the United States therefrom shall be subject to the same duties, customs, and imposts as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law for goods entered from other foreign countries; provided, that during the temporary occupation of the islands all trade between them and the United States shall be free.

"(3) That the United States shall continue to occupy the archipelago until the Filipinos have formed for themselves a stable government, and until sufficient guarantees have been obtained for the performance of our treaty obligations with Spain, and for the safety of those inhabitants who have adhered to the United States.

"(4) That as soon as these results have been accomplished, it is declared to be the purpose of the United States to withdraw from the Philippines, and leave the government, control, and sovereignty thereof to the inhabitants, retaining only such military, naval, and coaling-stations as may be designated by the Government of the United States."

Most of the Democratic and anti-expansionist papers accept these resolutions as "American, just, and expedient," as the Pittsburg *Post* calls them; but there is little or no argument on the matter that is new. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"This announced policy will recommend itself not only as true Democracy and genuine Americanism, but as wise and proper in every respect, for no one has shown the slightest reason why the Filipinos should receive different treatment from the Cubans. On the contrary, it would seem that the reasons for our relinquishing control of the archipelago are stronger than those for giving the Cubans independence. The Philippines are farther away, more difficult to control, having little communication with us, whereas Cuba is commercially a part of this country; and the fact that the natives are of an alien and inferior race renders any amalgamation or assimilation impossible, whereas most of the Cubans are Aryans, like us."

A number of Democratic papers, such as the New York *Journal*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, look upon our retention of the Philippines without disfavor. *The Courier-Journal* thinks there can be no question that civilization will be the gainer as the result of our expansion policy. It says: "We have the Philippines with us for good, as a matter of fact, and nothing that Mr. Hoar and all the others who challenge our occupation of the islands can say or do will alter that essential position. Nor can any question the good that has been done wherever Anglo-Saxon civilization has extended."

CANAL ROUTES AND CONFUSING NEWSPAPER ADVICE.

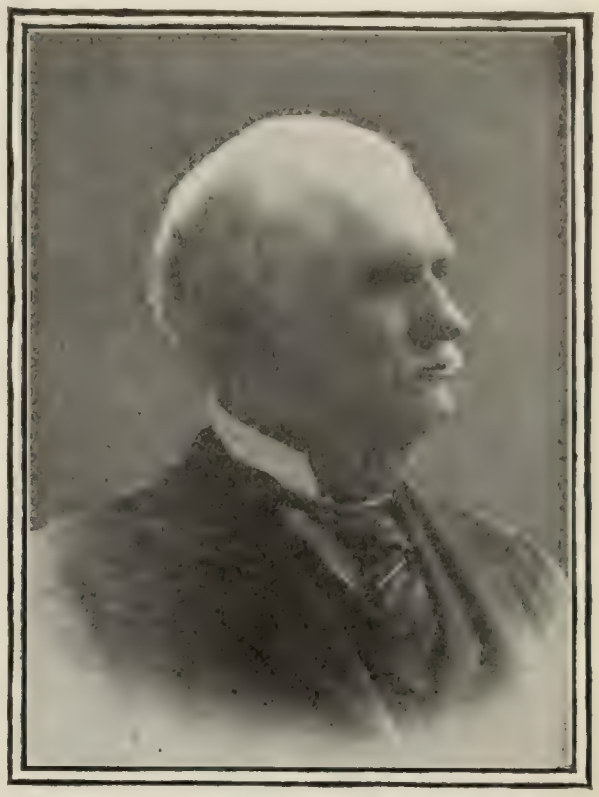
SELDOM have the newspapers of this country entertained such a bewilderingly varied assortment of opinions on any great public topic as they now display on the question of a route for the isthmian canal. About the only proposition that seems too preposterous to get the support of any paper is the "Darien route," with a tunnel six or seven miles long through the Andes Mountains, the ships to be towed through by an electric trolley arrangement. To believe some papers, the Nicaraguan route is too long and tortuous, and is subject to terrible earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; to believe others, the adoption of the Panama route would involve us in financial tangles with France, the soil along the route will not hold water, and the fierce revolutionists will expose the ships to constant danger. We are warned, on the one hand, that if we build the canal across Nicaragua, France will build a shorter one across Panama, and steal all the traffic; on the other hand, we are told that if we build across Panama, some other Power will build across Nicaragua, and thus have a line of communication nearer the United States than ours, which, we are told, would be fatal in war. In this dilemma a number of papers urge that Congress appropriate the money for a canal, and leave the choice of route to the President; while others are willing to wait a year or more while the whole subject of route is investigated again. Still other papers are driven to despair, and are doubting if Congress will reach any conclusion this session. "There seems now no prospect of any action by Congress during the present session toward definite canal legislation," thinks the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), "and the matter may be considered as dormant if not dead for the present." And the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) says: "It would really seem that we must have a Democratic Administration before we can dig the canal." A few papers oppose the entire canal project.

A good deal of this confusion seems to have been caused by the offer of the Panama Company to sell out for $40,000,000, and by the unanimous opinion of the canal commission that, at this price, the Panama route is "the most practicable and feasible."

WESTERN HEMISPHERE: "It's queer how much trouble those fellows are having about where that part in my hair shall be!"
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

A careful examination of the press comment seems to show that many more papers now favor the Panama route than favor the one across Nicaragua, altho a still larger number do not declare outspokenly for either.

"No interoceanic canal is possible in Nicaragua that will suit the purposes of commerce," declares the Baltimore *American*, and "any canal built there for such purposes would cost an amount of money surpassing the wildest dreams of the most reckless speculator on earth." The Hartford *Times* says similarly: "The absurdity of pushing giant ocean steamers 187 miles 'across lots' between two oceans, through a narrow and sinuous waterway with nine locks, is so absurd from a commercial point of view that it ought to be laughed out of the halls of Congress." And the Nashville *American* believes that the adoption of the Nicaraguan route would have been "a colossal blunder, one that might have led to the expenditure of untold millions and the eventual loss of every dollar of it by the completion of the Panama route by France or some other European Power." Some of the other papers that favor the Panama route are the New York *Evening Post*, the Boston *Herald*, the Philadelphia *Times*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Chicago *Evening Post*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and leading advocate of the Nicaragua route.

The New York *Journal* is strenuously opposed to buying the "Panama muddle." It remarks:

"Talk about buying a lawsuit—the purchase of the Panama Canal would be buying a revolution. Apparently the only way in which we could secure a satisfactory concession from Colombia would be to go down there, take the contending statesmen by the necks, and hold a batch of them in office long enough to get a contract signed.

"Therefore, while the essential thing is to have a canal SOMEWHERE, the only plan that promises a certainty of having it ANYWHERE is to dig it at Nicaragua. And if the Administration did not think so, why was it so anxious to conclude the Hay-Pauncefote treaty?"

The Chronicle, of San Francisco, a city that is vitally interested in the question, declares that the canal commission's recommendation "should have no weight," and goes on to say:

"The interests of Pacific ports and the Mississippi valley demand the Nicaragua route, and the interests of the entire United States demand it, for on coastwise trade the Nicaragua route is shorter even for Atlantic ports. The coastwise trade is the trade whose interests should control, and the Nicaragua route should be chosen even if it will tend to build up the foreign commerce of New Orleans and Galveston. Nobody is in a position to say that a half-century hence the United States will be able or desire to prevent a European Power from building a second canal at Nicaragua. It is certain that Nicaragua will at any time consent to the enterprise, and that within fifty years there will be European Powers with money to build the canal if military reasons require it, and a war to prevent its construction will cost more than the profits of half a dozen canals. These are the controlling factors in the case, and should determine the location regardless of any other considerations whatever. It is not a case where expert advice is required. Experts are always controlled by considerations pertaining to their profession. An engineer

will prefer the route which presents the most interesting engineering problems.

"Let no one imagine that the interests of the people are paramount at Washington. We do not mean that the majority of Congressmen are not honest, for they are. Private interests, however, are on the spot to deceive with one-sided views backed up by 'expert advice.' In this way Congressmen are misled. The mere putting off of the beginning of the work which is involved even in negotiations with Colombia will well pay the transcontinental roads for their expense in helping Panama."

"Let the President select the route, now that expert investigation has accumulated all the facts," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*; and the Boston *Advertiser* thinks that "it stands to reason that a better bargain can be made by leaving the President free to deal with the Nicaragua people, or with the Panama people, at his discretion, than by tying his hands in advance by a snap judgment and a hard-and-fast decision on the part of Congress." The Philadelphia *Press* expresses a like opinion, and the Atlanta *Constitution* (which seldom agrees with *The Press* on any topic) believes that Congress should devolve the details of the canal's "location, control, and completion upon the President, or upon a commission to be named by him."

The Chicago *News*, the New York *World*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, and the Milwaukee *Journal* think that it will be better to go slow and start right when we do start, than to blunder by too much haste. "The important thing in such a stupendous undertaking," says *The Standard-Union*, "is to decide and start right. An additional year's delay is a small matter in comparison."

BRUSQUE MANNERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AND MARTIN DOOLEY.

THERE has been a noticeable change in the White House anecdotes told by the Washington correspondents since the President's famous interview with General Miles and the press criticisms on it. Before that time we were told of a Supreme Court justice who went to see the President about a position for his son, and who was told in a tone of voice heard by everybody around that his son must prove his fitness for the place just as anybody else must. We were told of a Senator who called to see about the retention of one of his friends in office, and who prefaced his remarks by saying that he had the man's resignation in his pocket. The President, it was said, interrupted the Senator with the remark that he was glad to hear it, and with a direction to Secretary Cortelyou to wire his acceptance of the resignation. Then came the public reprimand of the Lieutenant-General of the army, which called out some severe comment from the army and navy press and many of the daily papers. Since then, stories of brusque manners at the White House have been noticeably absent, altho none of the correspondents has reported any sharp change in the President's demeanor.

"Mr. Dooley" hits off the Miles incident and the President's alleged method of dispensing discipline in part as follows:

"There was me frind, Gin'ral Miles. No more gallant sojer iver dhrew his soord to cut out a pattern f'r a coat thin Gin'ral Miles. He's hunted th' Apachy, th' Sioux, th' Arapahoo, th' Comanchee, th' Congressman, an' other savages iv th' plain; he's faced death an' promotion in ivry form, an' no harm come to him till he wint up th' White House stairs, or maybe 'twas till he come down. Annyhow, Gin'ral Miles was pursooin' th' thrue coorse iv a nachral warryor an' enlightenin' th' wurruld on th' things he happened to think iv. . . . . .

"'Twas that got him into throuble. Wan day afther inspictin' th' army, Gin'ral Miles gave a chat to wan iv his fav'rite journals on what he thought about th' navy, him bein' a great authority on navy affairs befure steam come in. I don't know what th' divvle he said, an' I don't care, f'r me mind was made up long ago, an' ivrybody that don't agree with me is ayether a Schley man or a Sampson man an' little betther thin a thraitor or a cow'rd at that. But annyhow he give his opinyion, an' afther givin' it he got his bonnet out, had a goold beater in to fix up th' epylets, got th' ilicthric lights goin' in th' buttons, found th' right pair iv blue an' pink pants, pulled on th' shoes with th' silver bells, harnessed to his manly hips th' soord with th' forget-me-nots on th' handle, an' pranced over to th' White House. As he wint up th' hall he noticed an atmosphere iv what Hogan calls cold hatoor, f'r wan iv th' durekeepers said th' Prisidint wasn't home an' another lightly kicked him as he passed, but like a sojer he wint on to th' east room where Mr. Rosenfelt, th' pa-apers tells me, shtud in front iv th' fireplace,

A NEW PAINTING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
by Constantin Makowsky, the Russian Court painter. The painting is now on exhibition in New York, and is the personal property of the President.

nervously pluckin' Sicrety Gage be th' beard. 'I've come,' says Gin'ral Miles, 'to pay me rayspicts to th' head iv th' naytion.' 'Thank ye,' says th' Prisidint, 'I'll do th' same f'r th' head iv th' army,' he says, bouncin' a coal scuttle on th' vethran's helmet. 'Gin'ral, I don't like ye'er recent conduct,' he says, sindin' th' right to th' pint iv th' jaw. 'Ye've been in th' army forty years,' he says, pushin' his head into th' grate, 'an' ye shud know that an officer who criticizes his fellow officers, save in th' reg'lar way, that is to say in a round robin, is guilty iv I dinnaw what,' he says, feedin' him with his soord. 'I am foorced to administher ye a severe reproof,' he says. 'Is that what this is?' says Gin'ral Miles. 'It is,' says th' Prisidint. 'I thought it was capital punishmint,' says Gin'ral Miles as he wint out through th' window pursooed be a chandelier. His nex' article will be entitled 'Hospital Sketches,' an' I undherstand he's dictatin' a few remarks to his nurse on providin' atthractive suits iv steel plate f'r gin'rals in th' army.

"Well, sir, they'll be gr-reat times down there f'r a few years. A movement is on foot f'r to establish an emergency hospital f'r office-holders an' politicians acrost th' sthreet fr'm th' White House where they can be threated f'r infractions iv th' Civil

Sarvice law followed be pers'nal injuries. I'll be watchin' th' pa-apers ivry mornin'. 'Rayciption at th' White House. Among th' casulties was so-an'-so. Th' Prisidint was in a happy mood. He administered a stingin' rebuke to th' Chief Justice iv th' Supreme Coort, a left hook to eye. Sinitor Hanna was prisint walkin' with a stick. Th' Prisidint approached him gaily an' asked him about his leg. ''Tis gettin' betther,' says th' sinitor. 'That's good,' says th' Prisidint. 'Come again whin it is intirely well an' we'll talk over that appintment,' he says. Th' afthernoon was enlivened be th' appearance iv a Southern Congressman askin' f'r a foorth-class post-office. Th' Prisidint hardly missed him be more thin a foot at th' gate, but th' Congressman bein' formerly wan iv Mosby's guerrillas escaped, to th' gr-reat chagrin iv Mr. Rosenfelt, who remarked on his return that life at th' White House was very confinin'. 'I will niver be able to enfoorce th' civil sarvice law till I take more exercise,' he said heartily. Th' ambulance was at th' dure promptly at five, but no important business havin' been thransacted nearly all th' Cabinet was able to walk to their homes.' "

DO WE WANT THE DANISH WEST INDIES?

THE sentiment of most of the papers on the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies seems to be, as the New York *Press* puts it, that "we do not want the group, but we can not let it go anywhere else, particularly to Germany, whither it was pretty certain to go ere long." The treaty for the purchase of the islands was signed last week in Washington, but the purchase will not be complete until the Senate ratifies the treaty, Congress appropriates the necessary $4,500,000 or $5,000,000, the islanders vote for the transfer, and the Danish Rigsdag adds its ratification. "The people of the islands are for the most part anxious for annexation," says the Washington *Star*, "and while there is an opposition, it apparently is not of such strength as to cause the United States any difficulty when the time comes for the change of sovereignty." Says the New York *Tribune:*

"With the acquisition of the Danish islands all lands this side of the Anegeda Passage will become either American or British, or else independent. Only the lesser Antilles and the Spanish Leeward Isles will remain under more mixed ownership. And indeed the only other flags upon them are those of France and Holland, lands which are and are likely ever to be our friends. Thus the problems of mixed sovereignties in the West Indies are gradually and most amicably being worked out to satisfactory solutions, with the Stars and Stripes becoming steadily more conspicuous in those regions."

The New York *Journal* says:

"When we get them, no doubt we shall make them a useful naval base. They will constitute our farthest outpost in the Atlantic—as far east of Key West as New York is east of the Mississippi. They will command the entrance to the isthmian canal, whether it be at Nicaragua or at Panama.

"We can make them prosperous, too. These tiny specks of land with their few thousand people can produce so little sugar and tobacco that even our ravenous protected interests can hardly pretend to find their competition dangerous. If we annex them we shall certainly take them into our tariff nursery, and then they will grow fat and healthy and probably will raise their piping little voices against extending similar favors to anybody else. Hawaii is doing that now, just as if she had not been knocking at the door herself a little while ago. It does not take long for a protected infant colony to make itself at home.

"But we shall welcome the Danish West Indies and do our best to make them so happy that all their neighbors in those sapphire seas will want to follow their example."

But the islanders will find that their welcome is not unanimous. "If the purchase should be consummated," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "another Pandora's box of troubles will be opened, for all of the islands of the West Indies that are not helped by their home governments are in trouble." The chief product is cane-sugar, and much of the market has been destroyed by European beet-sugar bounties. The New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"The islands are desperately poor. Those for which we are now asked to give $4,500,000 of good money would not be accepted as a free gift if the Senators who have to vote upon the treaty should visit them in person. They will simply bring us new responsibilities and new expenses. Every argument that caused the rejection of the Seward treaty in 1867 remains in full force to-day, while the one argument in favor of it—that we were without any naval station in those waters—has ceased to have force since we have acquired Porto Rico."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHO invited Prince Henry, anyway?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PERHAPS Alfred Austin forgets that John Bull and Uncle Sam came together on two former occasions.—*The Commoner.*

THE handmaiden of protection should hasten to equip herself with a rainy-day skirt and an umbrella.—*The Commoner.*

APPARENTLY the fuse is a little damp that was intended to ignite British enthusiasm for Lord Rosebery.—*The Chicago News.*

THAT naval battle at Colon could not have been much. One does not read that any of the vessels looped the loop.—*The Chicago News.*

THOSE diamonds found in Montana may be some that Senator Clark dropped while going around the State looking for votes.—*The Chicago News.*

ABOUT the only thing left for Emperor William, in his efforts to gain American popularity, is to come out for Schley.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

KING EDWARD'S announcement that the South African war is almost at an end will be pleasant news for General Kitchener.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SOMETHING might be done for the Nicaragua Canal if the Morgans were to stand together. Let the Senator make overtures to J. Pierpont.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON has begun building *Shamrock III.*, and may as well begin thinking of plans for *Shamrock IV.* right away.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

HE WON'T BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS IT.
—*The New York Journal.*

THE President has cut out the hand-shaking feature at the White House, but the knee-shaking by visiting office-holders is still painfully plenty.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

GEN. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, president of Cuba, has lived in New York for many years, and will no doubt be able to cope with all varieties of Cuban politics.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is reported that Senator Quay is about to write his biography. Possibly he wishes to forestall any enterprise in that direction by William Allen White.—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

WE are unable to determine from Senator Morgan's treatment of the Panama Canal representatives whether the gentlemen are on trial for forgery or embezzlement.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

FULL many a gem of the purest ray serene the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear, because no giant sort of dredge-machine has yet been dipped by Pierpont Morgan there.—*The Baltimore American.*

"ONE way to stop the war taxes," sternly proclaims the Atlanta *Journal*, "would be to stop the war." A good way, also, to stop the government taxes would be to stop the government.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. SCHWAB, of the steel trust, denies that he did any "sensational gambling" at Monte Carlo. Evidently Mr. Schwab lost. There is nothing sensational about that at Monte Carlo.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

AFTER all it would hardly have been fair to send General Miles to King Edward's coronation. It is proper that Edward himself should be first among the dazzling spectacles of that glittering occasion.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE singing societies are looking for men with good voices to join in the musical welcome to Prince Henry, but they have not yet sent an invitation to Captain Coghlan, of the navy, to join them.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE LOVE-MOTIVE TOO PROMINENT IN FICTION?

THE love-story has so completely dominated the romantic literature of every age and to-day occupies so high a place in popular regard that few are bold enough to challenge its supremacy. Mr. Howells is one of the few, and Mr. Julian Hawthorne gives currency to the views of another, a friend, not named, who insists that the love-story has been decidedly "overdone," a view with which Mr. Hawthorne himself coincides in the main. He writes in *The Booklover's Weekly* (Philadelphia, January 27) as follows:

"A highly intelligent person with whom I talked the other day told me that he sincerely deprecated the prevalence of love-stories in the present era. I may as well mention that he is no crusty bachelor, but a man happily married, with a delightful family around him. 'It is altogether out of nature,' said he. 'Love comes to every normal human being, no doubt; he marries the girl, and they live with their share of felicity, have children, and entertain their friends. But that is the whole matter, so far as love is concerned. The man, being now a full man, begins his struggle and commerce with life and the world. He has disposed of preliminaries, and takes up the real purpose and interests of his existence. But were we to credit the story-books, love is first and last and the whole thing. It molds all careers from start to finish. The entire tale is occupied with the more or less thwarted efforts of the lover to win his beloved; and when he has done it, or failed to do it, if the tale be a tragedy, the writer conceives himself to have finished his task, and writes *finis* at the bottom of the page. It is preposterous! What manner of world would this be in which we live and labor, were such the truth? There might be some poetry left, perhaps, tho hardly the highest; but there would be no presses to print it on, no paper and binding, no book-sellers, and no means of livelihood, therefore, for the poet. There would be no science, invention, discovery, politics, or philosophy—except the philosophy needed to help a man to carry on when all stimulus to live and work had been removed, and he was reduced to the extremity of sitting down and contemplating the partner to whom he was yoked. I utterly deny that the love of man for woman is the whole of life, or even any part of life in its fuller sense. How story-tellers came to agree that they would pretend it is, is more than I can imagine; I suppose it must be sheer failure of knowledge and invention. This is the more probable because all love-stories are radically alike; no sooner have you begun to read one than you know, apart from certain arbitrary details, just how it is to proceed and to come out. Nowadays, in our desperation, we are resorting to illicit passion to vary the monotony; but the monotony was preferable. So I say, let the story-tellers henceforth go back to old Homer and Virgil, to the Arabian Nights, to Don Quixote and Gil Blas, to Robinson Crusoe (God bless him!), even to good old Captain Marryat and Mayne Reid, and to Treasure Island, and to the early productions of Rider Haggard and Conan Doyle. Did you ever read 'The Adventures of a Younger Son,' by Trelawney?—the same who afterward wrote another of the most readable books in the world, 'Records of Byron, Shelley, and the Author.' What have you to say of that unique series of adventure tales by George Borrow; is there anything better in modern literature?—and yet there is not a page of love-making in the whole of them. I don't mean to assert, of course, that a good story with love as its burden may not be and has not been written; love serves as a theme once in a way well enough. So is breakfast a good and interesting thing in the daily routine; but do we wish to keep at breakfast from morning till night? Our important experiences, as a rule, come after the breakfast things have been cleared away. Besides, I maintain that not only is it against nature to make love the whole thing, but the telling of the facts, or alleged facts, of a love affair is intrinsically unnatural and indecent. People don't do it in real life; what would you think of me, were I to hold you down in that chair while I discovered to you all the details of my youthful passion for my excellent wife? Do you imagine she would ever permit me to invite you to dinner again? No gentleman would ever dream of making such disclosures; and, even if he did, he would be prevented by the circumstances of the case; how could he recall the embraces, the avowals of affection, the silly chatter in the garden path or in the set of Lancers, what he said, what she said, how the time came when neither could say anything except by the burning glances of devotion unutterable?—and yet such rubbish, which neither you nor I could possibly recall from our own private experience, if we would, forms the bulk of your contemporary love-tale. I call it rubbish; so it is in a book, for it is matter in the wrong place; it was all very well at the moment it happened, because it was in the right place then! No, I am heartily tired of it, and I am convinced that millions of other folks are too. I am glad to see that you have stopped the practice yourself, and I hope in your reviews you will treat the mania and perversity with the severity it deserves.'"

Mr. Hawthorne thinks that the conclusions of his friend are eminently reasonable. "Love-stories," he says, "meaning tales of courtship, are altogether too numerous; it would be a beneficent improvement to write stories of marriage—of the influence of the married state in making or marring, as the case might be, the parties to it. We have not sufficiently considered in literature the nature of marriage as a factor in citizenship; the real citizen is not the man or the woman, but both together." Mr. Hawthorne concludes as follows:

"Yet, protest as we may, the love-story in its present form must remain and never can be dispensed with, for a reason which every poet feels, tho my friend above quoted did not take it into consideration. Love belongs to youth; and mankind, male and female, is spiritually and eternally young. The illusion of age is produced solely by the imperfection of material conditions; it is no essential or permanent feature of our nature. In the spiritual state hereafter we shall recover from the earthly disease or disability and be forever in the prime and glory of our youth. Love, in its infinite aspects, will then avouch itself as the complete and sufficient end and aim of humanity, which is the creature of Love eternal and infinite. This truth the poet divines, and it warrants his poem throughout the ages. And tho other men who are not consciously poets, like my friend, may temporarily ignore it, it abides in the bottom of the heart just the same, and will discover itself in due season. Altho many or most love-stories written nowadays are silly and shallow, the ideal love-story is not only the best thing in literature, but it is in order to tell it that literature exists."

Men of Letters as Athletes.—Probably no other words in Rudyard Kipling's much-criticized new poem, "The Islanders," have stirred up so much resentment as has been produced by his scoff at the "flanneled fools at the wicket" and "the muddied oafs at the goals." His fellow literary men have been among the first to take up the cudgels on behalf of athletics, and this fact has led the London correspondent of the New York *Herald* to call attention to the marked athletic proclivities of men of letters. Dr. A. Conan Doyle, as is well known, is a capital cricketer and a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club. Other literary cricketers are Frankfort Moore, J. M. Barrie, A. W. Pinero, Andrew Lang, Stephen Phillips, S. R. Crockett, and Barry Pain. Lawn tennis also demands the use of flannels, and its devotees, which include G. B. Burgin, Robert Hichens, and A. C. Benson, apparently come under Mr. Kipling's condemnation. Football is necessarily the sport of younger men, but Rolf Boldrewood and Coulson Kernahan must be reckoned with the "muddied oafs" of their day. As for golf, its adherents are legion, and include Augustine Birrell, Robert Barr, Egerton Castle, "Ian Maclaren," Dr. Robertson Nicoll, Gilbert Parker, and a host of others.

There have been many historic cases of athletic men of letters. Lord Byron was a famous swimmer, and Lord Tennyson was, in his younger days, noted as a pedestrian. Robert Burns delighted in the sports of his country, and in feats of strength had few equals. Dickens's predilection for long walks is well known,

and Charles Kingsley was very handy both with the gloves and with the oar. Edgar Allan Poe was a strong swimmer and jumper. Another American poet, William C. Bryant, practised gymnastic exercises almost until his death, and in a letter to a friend, written in his seventy-seventh year, speaks of his custom of rising at half-past five and exercising for a full hour with dumbbells, pole, and horizontal bar.

"THE ENGLISH WALT WHITMAN."

WHATEVER be the literary estimate set upon Walt Whitman's work, it can hardly be denied that he has left a vigorous impress upon the life and thought of our time, and that his writings have found a welcome in many countries. In England, Whitman's mantle seems to have fallen on Edward Carpenter, a poet and essayist whose writings have much in common with those of his American prototype. William Diack, a writer in *The Westminster Review* (December), says of Carpenter:

EDWARD CARPENTER.

"There have not been wanting those who would fain place him on an even higher pedestal than the 'good gray poet' of the West himself. Count Tolstoy, whilst declaring that he 'could make nothing of Walt Whitman,' praises very highly the work of his English disciple. Certain it is that of that peculiar school which Whitman has called into being, Carpenter is now the foremost living exponent. He has not his master's lusty and vigorous style—as free from the musty canons of the art critic as the rainbow's changing form or the dancing, glistening sunbeam—but still he has inherited a goodly share of his philosophy of life and his manner of presenting it."

Unlike Whitman, Carpenter came from an upper-class environment and had a collegiate education. He became a Cambridge University lecturer, and for a short time was a clergyman in the Church of England. Later, he threw up all these interests, and took to farming life near Sheffield. It was here that his "free poems," which he wrote for the most part in the open air and which were published, in 1883, under the title "Toward Democracy," took form. In his poetry, declares Mr. Diack, Carpenter "reincarnates himself in every form of life and nature—the waving ferns and the spirit of the trees, the slave and freeman, the realist and idealist; and thus inspired sends forth his message to the world." The writer continues:

"'Toward Democracy' consists of one long poem of seventy stanzas and a hundred or more shorter pieces, all, however, blended together by the same spirit of fearless seeking after truth, and, seemingly, all the outcome of one mighty inspiration. Throughout the work the author speaks as the embodiment of the unfettered soul 'whose body is cast away,' and in that capacity interprets anew the 'meaning of the word democracy' in its loftiest and grandest significance. 'These things, I, writing, translate for you; I wipe a mirror and place it in your hands.' To Carpenter, democracy represents the inward expression of progressive life as well as its outward development. . . . . .

"Despite the almost infinite variety of its lights and shadows, one central theme soon reveals itself to the sympathetic reader. Whether he speaks of God and religion, of the meaning of life and death, of freedom and democracy, or of slavery and servitude, he is ever dreaming the dream of 'the soul's slow disentanglement.' This phrase to him sums up the meaning of the word democracy. The story of the travail of the soul of man from bondage to freedom is the story of this poet's book. He follows the flight of humankind through many lands and through many ages, even unto that dim and misty futurity when man has gained complete mastery over himself. 'Tis thus that he interprets the meaning of man's incessant struggle with nature and unfolds the spiritual significance of the latter-day doctrine of evolution or, as he terms it, 'exfoliation'—the growth and unfolding of the human flower.

Ages and ages back,
Out of the long grass with infinite pain raising itself into the upright position,
A creature—forerunner of man—with swift eyes glanced around.

So to-day once more,
With pain and suffering—driven by whatever instinct—who can tell?
Out of the great jungle of custom and supposed necessity, into a new and wonderful life, to new and wonderful knowledge,
Surpassing words, surpassing all past experience—the Man, the meaning of it all,
Uprears himself again."

To Edward Carpenter the "return to nature" is the first great step toward human happiness. Alike in his prose and verse he has proclaimed this conviction. Mr. Diack says:

"In a masterly prose treatise ('Civilization, Its Cause and Cure'), Carpenter traces with graphic pen man's departure from the garden of Nature; forcibly and at times satirically sets forth the hollow artificiality of modern life, and points to us the way back to the Paradise of Nature. Audrigel with flaming sword keeps watch and ward o'er the entrance, but his armor is not invulnerable. The angel is a weak and erring mortal, and the flaming sword which he wields so dexterously is the lust of power and riches. Back to the perennial simplicity of Nature is Carpenter's resounding summons:

Come up into the fragrant woods and walk with me,
The voices of the trees and the silent growing grass and waving ferns ascend;
Beyond the birth and death veil of the seasons, they ascend and are born again;
The voices of human joy and misery, the hidden cry of the heart—they too ascend into new perpetual birth.
All is interpreted anew:
In man the cataracts descend, and the winds blow, and autumn reddens and ripens;
And in the woods a spirit walks, which is not wholly of the woods,
But which looks out over the wide earth and draws to itself all men with deep unearthly love:
Come, walk with me."

If the essence of all poetry is communion with the "infinite and eternal," as has been said by a modern critic, then, in the opinion of the writer, Whitman and Carpenter must be numbered among the veriest masters of the art of poesy, and if they have been misunderstood, it is because they have had the courage to "break the bonds of conventional verse and leave the tags of rime behind them." He concludes:

"Assuredly, these two, Walt Whitman and Edward Carpenter, shall yet stand side by side in the world's great arena of criticism, as two of our latest bards who have proved themselves worthy of the widest acceptation—Whitman, a perennial fount of

life and lordly vigor,—Carpenter, a little lower down, in the ranks of modern teachers, yet filling faithfully and well his own peculiar niche in the great temple of Fame."

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN TOUR.

THE advent of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has been heralded from London as the peer of Bernhardt and Duse, and is at present playing to crowded houses in the Theater Republic, New York, has aroused keen interest in dramatic circles. Mrs. Campbell is regarded as one of the foremost living exponents of the "psychological" drama, and the plays in which she is appearing are of a striking and unusual kind. They include Sudermann's "Magda," Pinero's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," Björnson's "Beyond Human Power," Echegaray's "Mariana," and Maeterlinck's "Pelléas and Mélisande." "The box-office has abandoned the idea that problem plays, and plays that have as motives the analysis of psychic, religious, or ethical phenomena, are not remunerative," says Mrs. Campbell in a newspaper interview; "the public has been educated up to them, and it is good that they can assimilate. It is a mistake to think that Ibsen, for instance, is beyond the average intelligence. Personally I am a firm believer in the serious drama and in the work of the great psychologists who are writing for the theater of to-day."

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

The reception accorded to Mrs. Patrick Campbell by the New York dramatic critics is of the most conflicting character, and the press comment upon her art ranges all the way from the highest praise to marked disapproval and belittlement. The New York *Mail and Express* voices a view that is not infrequently heard when it says (editorially) that "New York does not quite understand Mrs. Campbell," and that her "vague, delicate, impressionistic" acting does not appeal with great force to the average American. *The Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Probably the most intellectual person of prominence now acting on the British stage, she is also a woman whose temperament, appearance, voice, and manner are all so strange and vivid that they stir up strong and opposite feelings in an audience. The clientèle which Mrs. Campbell has made hers in London is composed in a flattering degree of the intellectual and literary classes. Her hold upon them grows from her gifts as an actress, her boldness and intelligence as a producer of plays which can not have a mob success, and the excellence which she always maintains in her company. . . . Mrs. Campbell's great beauty is, of course, very useful, if not absolutely necessary, in holding the attention, and the strangeness and glamour of her appearance enable her to enforce her meaning with less detail than would be required if she did not appeal so amply to the eye; but these physical gifts are never wrongly depended upon by her; they are always in the service of her artistic nature, which is delicate and penetrating in perception, large and simple in execution, with something haunting in its understanding and simplicity, like the two plays which she uses for mere love of them, 'Beyond Human Power' and 'Pelléas and Mélisande.'"

The same paper waxes very enthusiastic over Mrs. Campbell's impersonation of the "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." "A more just and complete grasp of the character," it declares, "in its entirety and in every detail, it would be impossible to conceive." *The Times* says, in similar vein, that by her performance in this play Mrs. Campbell "stands revealed as an actress whose range is exceptional and who is not without characteristics which approximate, at least, to greatness, in the best sense of that much-abused term." *The Evening Post* is more sparing in its commendation:

"Considered as a whole, her performance is strongly confirmatory of the impression created by her Magda, that she is an emotional, rather than an intellectual, actress, that she would be unable to identify herself with any character outside the range of her own instincts and impulses; that her best work must lie, therefore, within rather narrow lines, but that, owing to her strong individuality, sensitive temperament, and superior intelligence, it is apt to be of uncommonly high quality."

Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, criticizes Mrs. Campbell's art and tendency in his usual vigorous fashion. The English actress' repertory of plays especially comes under the ban of his condemnation. Such plays, he declares, as the "odoriferous 'Mrs. Tanqueray,' the tainted 'Mrs. Ebbsmith,' the ponderous 'Beyond Human Power,' and the morbid and excruciating 'Mariana'" may be viewed with favor by a "sickly class of fantastic frivolities and degenerates" in London, but they are hardly representative of true dramatic art. He continues:

"Mrs. Campbell is neither exceptional as an actress nor extraordinary as a woman. Her professional equipment, gained in many years of experience, is indeed ample for many purposes, and she possesses the more or less winning charm of a personal oddity: but there is neither glamour in her proceedings nor magic in herself to divert attention from the excessively lugubrious, morbid, dull, and sometimes pernicious character of the dramas in which she has chosen to appear; and either to see those plays or to think of them is to suffer. . . . . .

"Mrs. Campbell is an eccentricity, but, in her wild way, she possesses charm. Her denotement of a wayward, passionate nature, bitterly resentful of an adverse fate as well as of domestic restrictions and in cynical revolt against social conventionality, is measurably effective, manifesting a true instinct of that lawless freedom which, whether in humanity or nature, when combined with beauty, is always agreeable. . . . As acting it is neither great nor in any way exceptional, but as a personal manifestation of a peculiar actress it possesses obvious value—especially for those observers who think that the person is more important than the message. Mrs. Campbell has neither depth, subtlety, nor power."

BACON VERSUS SHAKESPEARE, AGAIN.

THE Henley-Stevenson controversy in London has been recently quite eclipsed by the reappearance of an old topic of never-failing interest: Bacon versus Shakespeare. This is a subject which the American reader is impelled to study, if only for patriotic reasons; for the Baconian theory was cradled in this country. It emanated some forty years ago from the fertile brain of Delia Bacon, a St. Louis lady, who ended her days (if the truth must be told) in an insane asylum, and it was developed to its most fantastic conclusions by a Dr. Owen, of Detroit, and by the eccentric and brilliant Ignatius Donnelly. Moreover, the immediate cause of the reopening of the controversy is a book on the "Biliteral Cipher of Sir Francis Bacon," by another American lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Gallup, of Boston, who has been in England for some time and has made a number of converts to her theories. Says the London *Weekly Register*:

"The cipher which Mrs. Gallup professes to have found in a large number of books printed during Bacon's lifetime is a 'bilit-

eral' one described in one of his acknowledged works, and consists of making use of two founts of type in printing a book, the intervals at which the letters of the second occur enabling one, by means of a key, to spell out a message. This cipher has been detected in the 'Advancement of Learning,' 1605, the 'Novum Organum,' 1620, in Spenser, Ben Jonson, etc., and, of course, in the unfortunate First Folio of Shakespeare. It seems from its revelations that Bacon was the son of Queen Elizabeth by Leicester, to whom she was secretly married; and that he wrote the works of Shakespeare, Greene, Spenser, Peel, Marlowe, and the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'"

Mr. Sidney Lee, a well-known English literary scholar, who received a copy of Mrs. Gallup's book and studied it carefully, pronounces "the whole farrago unworthy of serious attention from any but professed students of intellectual aberration"; and one London paper declares that it is difficult to conceive how

SHACON AND BAKESPEARE.

HOMER: "Look here, what *does* it matter which of you chaps wrote the other fellow's books? Goodness only knows *how* many wrote mine!" [*Nods, as usual, and exit.*] —*Punch.*

Mrs. Gallup's theories "could be found credible outside of Bedlam." In many quarters, however, the new book is accepted in all seriousness, and its arguments have won favorable commendation from at least one English literary man of international reputation—Mr. W. H. Mallock. Mr. Mallock disavows being a complete convert to Mrs. Gallup's point of view, but he contends that her theory is "sufficiently plausible to deserve to have its truth tested," and he sustains this conclusion at some length in the December *Nineteenth Century*. In a later letter to the London *Times*, which has been the storm-center of this literary controversy, he says:

"What strikes me principally in this controversy is the odd sentimental acerbity with which the upholders of Shakespeare's authorship receive the arguments of those who presume to entertain a doubt of it. Shakespeare is a figure of interest to us only because we assume him to have written the works that bear his name. What we know of him otherwise tends to quench interest rather than arouse it. What reason is there, other than the most foolish form of school-girl sentiment, for resenting the idea of a transference of our admiration of the author of the plays from a man who is personally a complete stranger to all of us—or at best a not very reputable acquaintance—to a man who is universally admitted to be one of the greatest geniuses who have ever appeared at any period of the world's history?"

Mr. Mallock's espousal to this limited extent of the Baconian side of the argument has had the effect of arousing a most amusing, tho decidedly one-sided, discussion in the English journals, in which a share has been taken by Leslie Stephen, Andrew Lang, W. L. Alden, and many other well-known literary men. The London *Times* devotes a lengthy editorial to the subject, marshaling all the old reasons for believing that Shakespeare wrote the plays that bear his name. Few of the literary journals take the subject seriously. The London *Outlook* refers jestingly to the "Gallupian assertions," and adds, mysteriously: "We believe that if the word 'gallop' (which of course is merely Gallup) be searched out in due order in the First Folio of Shakespeare, and the words immediately preceding and succeeding it be recorded, a most remarkable declaration will come to light. And if 'Miching Mallecho' be not W. H. Mallock, why, then, Bacon never wrote the plays." "How can we ever speak of 'Bacon's "Midsummer Night's Dream"'?" inquires *The Academy;* "the very resistance of the tongue is argument against this Transatlantic heresy." The same paper quotes the following verses:

Ah me! what a tragic imbroglio,
Produced by a famous first folio.
Americans swear
That a cipher lies there
To knock England's Bard rowley-powley O! . . .

Yet Mr. Biographer Lee
Is certain as certain can be,
No mystery lurks
In Shakespearian works:
"A cipher? All moonshine!" says he

And we,
We're quite in accordance with Lee.

Dr. Georg Brandes, the Danish critic, ascribes the Baconian "craze" to "feminine criticism on the one hand, with its lack of artistic nerve, and Americanism, on the other hand, with its lack of spiritual delicacy." *Literature*, commenting on this remark, calls attention to the fact that "something like two hundred pro-Baconian works have appeared in America, and not far short of a hundred in England," representing "a vast underlying mass of Baconianism among the millions who form a superficially cultured reading public on both sides of the Atlantic."

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

IN a recent article in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 23), some interesting facts and figures were presented to show the vitality of the French language in the northern United States and Switzerland. In other countries, however, especially in Belgium and in England, the French language seems to be declining, rather than advancing, and this fact draws many expressions of regret from contemporary French writers. The status of the French tongue in Belgium forms the theme of a recent article in the *Revue* (Paris), in which it is pointed out that whereas there were recognized in Belgium a few years ago but two languages, the French and the Flemish, German has now entered the field as a very formidable rival, and, according to the last government statistics, is now the national Belgian language. French, the old official language, is being more and more completely supplanted by Flemish, and the Belgian Government is making every effort to establish the supremacy of the Flemish tongue.

No less marked is the decline of the French language in England. M. Fernand Herbert, professor at *L'École des Hautes Études Commerciales*, writing on this subject in the same journal, sees an analogy between conditions in Belgium to-day and those existing in England four hundred years ago. "The Belgian Government," he says, "desires to make Flemish the official language of Belgium; Edward III. was constrained by circumstances to authorize the use of the English tongue in England. As soon as Flemish shall be decreed the sole official language at Brussels, the days of French will be numbered. The word 'decadence' is no longer strong enough; it is a question of life or death."

The writer then dwells on the actual situation in England, and says in substance: Of all the European nations, England cultivates modern languages the least. This is due to the facility of

her own idiom, to the increasing proportion of human beings who speak it, and to her pretension of some day imposing it upon the world as the universal language. For some time past she has perceived that not France but Germany is her most formidable economic competitor. She has begun to realize the importance of studying foreign tongues, but now finds it more profitable to study German than to study French. Ten years ago the smaller schools of England had a French professor. To day he is replaced by a German professor, who teaches what French is required. If a mere accomplishment is desired, the French language is taken up; but if it is a question of usefulness, of fitting a pupil for business, it is German. French literature is being read less and less in England. Indeed, the "French novel" has become on English soil almost synonymous with "obscene book," and is read in secret. M. Herbert says:

"What means shall we take to increase the popularity of the French tongue abroad, and particularly in England? If we think that the presence of a few thousand French people in England and the publication of a French weekly newspaper in London, which is hardly known to the members of the French colony, will accomplish much in this direction, we are mistaken. Every good Englishman and every American residing in Paris goes regularly every morning to the news-stand to buy his New York *Herald*. In London, the Paris morning papers do not arrive until six o'clock in the evening. Why should not one of our large newspapers, the *Matin*, for instance, which already enjoys great popularity over there, appear in London at the same time as in Paris? . . . . . .

"The commercial utility of the French language is becoming doubtful; doubtful, also, from the point of view of linguistic propaganda, is the efficacy of the universal exhibitions of which we have a monopoly. Our efforts must be directed through the press and the theater, which guide public opinion on the one hand, and divert the masses on the other. [In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Charles Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, has made a proposal to establish a French theater in New York. His plans have aroused considerable interest in Paris.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST.] The technical class, the statistical lecture, are too suggestive of the schoolmaster, and repel. Direct persuasion must give way to indirect methods, which arouse no antagonism."

M. Herbert further elaborates his views in the *Revue des Revues* (Paris). He admits that English is likely to be the universal language of the future, and that without a knowledge of English France will find it almost impossible to maintain her commercial position. But is it not possible, he asks, that the English tongue, in becoming the international language of commerce, may concede to the French language the first place in the world of letters and sciences? French, he says, has had the honor in the past of being preferred by those who were courteous, polite, and of a diplomatic turn of mind, and if French is being superseded by English in diplomatic circles to-day, it is only because diplomacy is becoming dominated by the commercial spirit.

The writer examines a proposition made by one of his colleagues, M. Michel Breal, who thinks that it would be an easy matter to make the study of English obligatory in all the French schools, provided the English-speaking people would study French. M. Herbert says:

"This project, under a flattering appearance, conceals the greatest danger to our language that has ever threatened it. In good faith, we shall apply ourselves to the obligatory study of English, and once launched on this path we shall continue to study mechanically, as we have German for thirty years, without knowing why. Is it believed that in England and in America, where they profess little taste for languages, they will act with the same good faith toward ours? Is it believed that they will willingly constrain themselves to study French with its capricious syntax, when they know that the English language will be understood by us? The English are too practical, too 'matter-of-fact,' as they say yonder, to indulge in any sentiment in such a matter. The instructors might desire it, and it has not been demonstrated that they would be powerless to obtain it. Instruction in England and America is not monopolized as it is in France, and the programs of the examinations have a flexibility that are envied by us. The Englishman is accustomed to direct his studies as seems good to him, and all the decrees of the world would not avail to make him renounce this privilege. Therefore we should know English, but the English would not know French. . . . . .

"The French language not being understood by the English, while the English is understood in France, the foreign student will derive double advantage in neglecting the study of French in order to devote himself to the study of English, which he will be able to speak fluently in two or three years, thanks to the simple and rational methods long in use in Germany. The other European countries will reason in the same way. Who then will learn French?"

Yet, even tho England and America can not be compelled to study French, M. Herbert is in favor of taking measures to familiarize the French with the English tongue. He proposes that the French Minister of War should issue a decree making it compulsory that candidates for Saint Cyr and the Polytechnique should speak at least one foreign language, preferably English. He continues:

"When German ceases to be obligatory at Saint Cyr, our officers will know German anyway, but—and this is the main point—our exporters will speak English and will make good use of it. Our products will find their way to foreign countries. The adventurous spirit which characterized our fathers will reassert itself. The head of the family will not feel anxious about the future of his sons because their native land refuses to give them a living. Perhaps, even, the decrease of French population may be checked. We will be able to assert ourselves as a great nation. And to think that the secret of all these blessings may be contained in an ordinary decree of the Minister of War!"

Dr. J. P. Mahaffy, in an address in London not long ago before the Modern Language Association, dwelt upon what he termed the folly of the attempts being made to stay the departure of decaying tongues, such as Flemish, Gaelic, and Czech. He saw no danger of the disappearance of the French tongue. On the contrary, he expressed his belief that French, German, and English were destined to be the dominant languages of the future. It might be true, he said, that English is becoming the universal language in one sense, but it is equally true that neither of the others is to any great extent giving way to it, and that the alternative for the three countries is a trilingual ideal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

Literature, the weekly journal published by the London *Times*, has suspended publication, and is merged with *The Academy*. In its place *The Times* is issuing bi-weekly literary supplements of the same general character as that adopted by the New York *Times Saturday Review*.

PROF. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, the successor of Seth Low as president of Columbia University, is the editor of *The Educational Review*, of the "Greater Educator Series" and of the Teachers' Professional Library. He was the first president of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, and has been associated with Columbia University for twenty-four years.

THE plays of Oscar Wilde are to be ascribed hereafter only to "the author of 'Lady Windermere's Fan.'" The managers of St. James's Theater, London, in which "The Importance of Being Earnest," the first of his plays to be performed since his trial, is being produced, state that this was his dying request. "And thus he shall be nameless," comments the Springfield *Republican*.

THE Chicago papers have been giving a good deal of space to the achievements of Miss Euretta D. Metcalf, a literary prodigy, who, if the stories that are told about her be true, certainly eclipses previous records in a similar line. Miss Metcalf, it is stated, "composes and writes poems, novels, and magazine articles in her sleep"! The Chicago *News* declares that she turns out excellent copy in her dream-state, and that it shows a marked departure from the beaten paths of literature.

THE one-thousand-dollar prize offered by Small, Maynard & Co. for the most correct solution of the authorship of the stories in "A House Party" was won by Mrs. Horace Silsby of Seneca Falls, N. Y. No one succeeded in naming correctly the writer of each of the twelve stories. Mrs. Silsby guessed eleven correctly, and a number of guessers had ten names correct. The publishers announce the names of the authors as Bangs, Cable, Ford, Grant, Roberts, Stockton, Wister, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Jewett, Miss Runkle, Mrs. Stewart, and Octave Thanet; but they do not tell which story each wrote. A new prize of $500 is now offered for this final solution of the problem, under the same conditions as governed the original contest; and the result will be announced June 1.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME PECULIAR RESULTS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE world has scarcely yet had time to consider some of the possible results of long-distance wireless telegraphy. If Mr. Marconi really did receive transatlantic signals, which some experts still doubt, and if he is going to succeed in his attempts to transmit regular intelligible messages, certain things are bound to happen that as yet have hardly been thought of. Mr. C. T. Child presents some of these for our consideration in an article entitled "Some Unconsidered Aspects of Wireless Telegraphy," which he contributes to *The Electrical Review* (January 11). Mr. Child apparently does not credit Mr. Marconi's assertion that he has assured the secrecy of wireless communication by "tuning" receiver to transmitter. He says:

"It seems reasonably safe to assume that we are still without a syntonic system. If this be the case, and a sending-station is erected in Cornwall capable of affecting a receiver somewhat more than two thousand miles away, it would affect similar receivers practically all over the continent of Europe, while it would doubtless render wireless telegraphy of any sort in England, the northern half of France, and neighboring regions impossible. The same remarks apply to the stations which may be erected in the maritime provinces of Canada or in eastern Massachusetts. For this reason it would seem that wireless telegraphy, even more than the art of telephony ever was, is a natural monopoly of the first class.

"By 'natural monopoly' is meant that to make such a thing operative it practically must be under such single control that interference will be eliminated. In order to insure such control it is certain that international action of some sort would be requisite, and since the action of any party to such an arrangement could entirely destroy its usefulness, the value of wireless telegraphy as an adjunct in war, at least for long-distance operations, apparently disappears."

As to the sending of commercial messages by this means, Mr. Child thinks it doubtful if any present opinion is of value, but from the nature of things he counsels us to restrain our enthusiasm somewhat and wait for results. He quotes Professor Ayrton's apt simile of the loud electromagnetic voice calling in the wilderness and the sensitive electrical ear hearing it in the distance, and reminds us that if we can imagine a voice of transoceanic capacity roaring in England, the electrical ears of Europe will be more or less deafened. He goes on to say:

"Another consideration that follows from the Cornwall-Newfoundland experiment is that it is likely that any signaling done anywhere in the world by such sending apparatus would affect sufficiently sensitive receivers anywhere else. The old hypothesis that wireless telegraphy signals were due to Hertzian waves must evidently be given up in view of these results, unless it is assumed that the earth is transparent to such waves—a seemingly impossible assumption. Apparently what takes place when a wireless signal is sent is a disturbance of the electrostatic condition of the earth. . . . If we make some such assumption as this it is evident enough that we may explain the passage of wireless signals apparently through a dome of sea-water about 350 miles high, as in the case of the Cornwall-Newfoundland experiment. . . . . .

"If [this] is true, as it seems to be, then the necessity for a syntonic system is even more evident than it was before, and the question of the actual availability and utility of wireless telegraphic methods turns upon the number and diversity of syntonic systems that can be simultaneously installed. In other words, it all turns upon the accuracy of tuning which may be possible. Conditions are somewhat as if two pianofortes were set up near one another and, with pedals down, a note sounded upon one. If they were perfectly in tune with one another the corresponding note on the other would also sound itself, together with all of its related octaves, fifths, fourths, and other near-by harmonics. If the pianos contained an infinite number of strings, only certain groups under these conditions in the second instrument would respond. If a system of syntonic transmission should be built upon such an arrangement as this, it is evident that the sending notes of different stations could not be octaves of one another, or fifths of one another, or bear any other simple harmonic relation to one another. The very practical question is, how many different tonalities of sending-stations could operate simultaneously with satisfaction and certainty?

"These are, in brief, some of the first considerations which arise in reviewing the superb work which has been done by Mr. Marconi and his associates, and in considering the results obtained by them with relation to their practical utilization for actual long-distance signaling purposes. It is fortunate that no man can read the future. It is not intended here to cast any aspersion upon this splendid work or to belittle it in any way. What wireless telegraphy actually will do in the future only the future can determine. If it does no more than it already has accomplished, even then it will stand upon the historical records of electricity as one of the most interesting and astonishing achievements which mark its pages."

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT.

THIS marvel, we are told by *Lectures pour Tous* (December), stands at Cardona, Spain, in the foothills of the Pyrenees, in an inhospitable region, torrid in summer and very cold in winter. It attracts few spectators, for it can be reached only by a journey of twenty-five miles in a "tartane," or mule-cart.

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT, CARDONA, SPAIN.

Near the salt mountain stands the old fort of Cardona, long reputed one of the strongest in Spain. At its base flows a stream apparently half frozen, but what looks like ice and snow is really salt. Following up the stream through a gorge entirely barren of vegetation, the traveler comes suddenly at a turn in the path upon the salt mountain, which resembles a huge glacier. It is estimated to contain 500,000,000 tons of rock-salt—a statement which may be more interesting if we remember that the neighboring country of France consumes 700,000 tons annually, so that this mountain could supply France with salt for 700 years. The salt mountain is private property and is worked as a mine, but only to a very limited extent. The workmen fashion crosses, flasks, cups, and other objects of fine clear specimens, and sell them to occasional tourists. Of course the rain beating upon the salt-hill gradually washes it away, but the process is very slow. A shower of detached blocks falls after a storm, but these fragments grow together again as broken ice does. The worst enemies of the mountain are underground watercourses which dissolve great caves in its base. These caves are interesting, but hardly safe to visit for obvious reasons. Their roofs are covered with salt stalactites. This is not the only salt mountain in the world. There are some in Persia, worked as mines, and the miners are said to build houses of blocks of salt, cemented to-

gether by wetting. There is one in Colombia which was uncovered by a landslide [illegible] made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACCURACY IN SCIENTIFIC ROMANCE.

A REVIEWER in *Nature* (London, January 9) gives high praise to Mr. H. G. Wells for carefulness and accuracy where he deals with scientific fact in his romances. The writer speaks particularly of Wells's recent story, "The First Men on the Moon." After mentioning Jules Verne's work, with which Mr. Wells's naturally challenges comparison, and which the writer condemns as "full of scientific blunders and improbabilities of the most glaring character," he goes on to say:

"Mr. Wells has produced a book of a very different character; he has made himself master of the little we know about the moon, and thought out the possibilities with the greatest care, and the result is a narrative which we will venture to say is not only as exciting to the average reader as Jules Verne's, but is full of interest to the scientific man. We do not mean that the astronomer is likely to learn any new facts from this *résumé*, for which he himself furnished the material; but he will be astonished to find how different the few scientific facts with which he is familiar look in the dress in which a skilful and imaginative writer can clothe them, and it is worth reading the book with minute care to see if one can not catch Mr. Wells in any little scientific slip. Some writers are so easy to catch that the game is not worth playing; but Mr. Wells is a worthy opponent, and we are glad to see that his scientific rank has been recognized by the Royal Institution, who have invited him to lecture on January 24."

But hard as it is to "catch Mr. Wells napping," the reviewer flatters himself that he has achieved this feat, altho he confesses that he makes the assertion "with a triumph not free from trepidation." The reader will remember that Mr. Wells's hero journeys moonward in a glass sphere covered with "cavorite"—a material impervious to gravity. When all the blinds are closed, it floats in space, but when one is opened toward the moon the sphere is attracted in that direction. Says the reviewer:

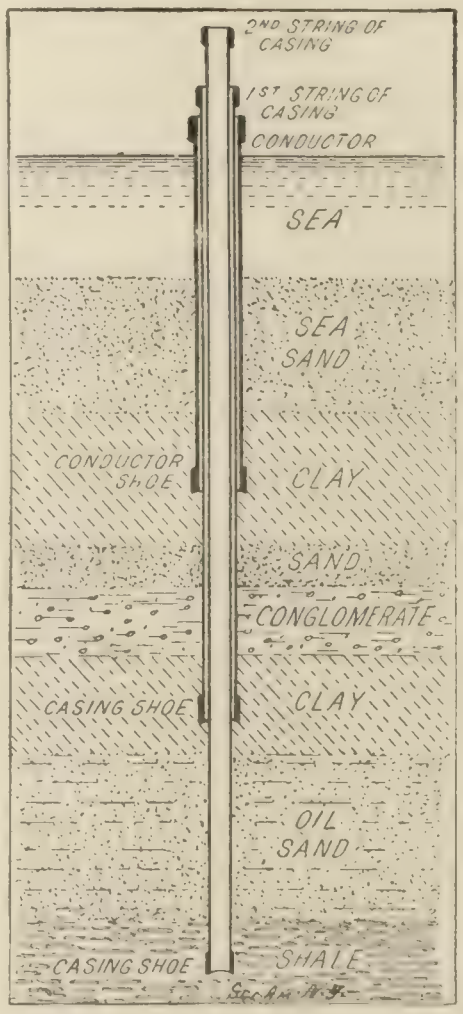
"When the cavorite blinds are closed, and the sphere starts on its journey, he describes the curious effects of the absence of external gravitational attraction—all the material occupants of the sphere slowly collect in the interior by their *mutual* attractions, and there is no 'up' or 'down.' Then a window is opened toward the moon and promptly everything gravitates toward the moon—the direction toward the moon is *down*ward, tho the attraction is slight. Surely this is a slip? With bodies moving freely in space only the *differential* attraction would be felt, and this would be negligible compared with the mutual attraction of the occupants of the sphere. Even if it were not so small it could not act in the manner specified; its tendency would be to *separate* bodies (as in the case of the tides), not to bring them together, and thus a man near a 'floor' would not fall toward it but would rise from it. But Mr. Wells is so wonderfully careful in general that we make this criticism with far less confidence than we should have felt in another case; we have an uneasy feeling that he may dexterously transfer the supposed slip from his account to ours."

Plant-Movement.—A discourse on the movements of plants was delivered at the recent meeting of the British Association by Mr. Francis Darwin, whose father, the great naturalist, first studied this subject. *Popular Science News* (January) describes the discourse and its bearing on vital phenomena as follows:

"A series of photographs showed how the movements of stem and root are normally controlled by the growing tip in all cases and how the directions of both portions of the plant are kept vertical in spite of disturbing causes. It was also shown that when the growing tip of the stem was 'blinded,' by covering it with a sheath of tinfoil, the guiding influence of light is abolished. The tip of the stem, or root, acts as a sense-organ, directing the growth at the zone of elongation, which is seated farther back and corresponds to the motile organ of an animal. The presidential address had expressed the view that the laws of nature could not be interfered with by living matter. The neo-vital school would, in the main, agree with this view. Their assertion is that to describe completely the phenomena of life the notions of chemistry and physics are necessary, but not sufficient. Mr. Darwin emphasized this view by demanding that the phenomena of plant movement should be regarded as psychological; and by describing them in terms of memory and even of consciousness. The issue between the old and the new schools is more clearly drawn. The older school maintain that all the phenomena of life, however unintelligible they may seem, will ultimately be explicable by chemical and physical notions, while their opponents, who emphasize the fact that such notions do not now, certainly, completely explain the phenomena, refuse to bind themselves to prophecies."

DRILLING FOR OIL IN THE OCEAN.

WE Americans are eminent for simple and practical methods of solving problems. In parts of Europe, where there are oil-bearing strata under water, it has been proposed to get at them by gigantic projects of reclamation. In Summerland, Cal., the local engineers have achieved the desired result in a much simpler and easier, but not less effective, manner. In an article in *The Scientific American* (January 18), Dwight Kempton tells us that in Summerland there are already about one hundred submarine oil-wells in successful operation, besides others below high-tide mark. He thus describes the method of keeping the sea out:



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATION OF THE CONDUCTOR TO THE REST OF THE CASING IN A SUBMARINE OIL-WELL.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

"The drilling of submarine oil-wells, as performed at Summerland, primarily involves the construction of a wharf from the shore to some point over the oil-producing strata, or across the region where the borings are contemplated. . . . .

"A peculiar condition in connection with these wharves, which is of uncommon interest, is their immunity from the teredo. The oil wasted from the many wells both on the wharves and on shore is often seen floating on the surface of the sea. This either drives off the destructive teredo, which are quite plentiful in those waters, or else makes it impossible for those pests of the sea to find lodgment in the oil-coated piles. The oldest piles have been driven nearly four years, and there has been no deterioration whatever in any of the wharves due to shipworms or any other form of marine life.

"Upon the completion of the wharf, or so much of it as is necessary for the immediate purpose, the drilling machinery is assembled at the location for a well. In beginning the drilling operations the first important work to be done is in putting down what is locally termed a 'conductor.' The conductor consists merely of oil-well casing of a size larger than that with which the well would have been started were there no sea to contend with. . . . In setting it, the conductor is held suspended by the sand line in an upright position with the shoe about a foot above the sand. It is then plumbed as nearly as can be, and, watching a favorable opportunity when the wash of the water is least violent, it is suddenly dropped to the sand. It is then accurately plumbed

while resting on the ground under the ocean, and is secured in its vertical position by means of boards nailed to the derrick floor in such a way that their edges bear against the casing from four different directions. The drilling stem, which has been previously fitted with a driving-head and clamps, is then run into the conductor, and it is driven into the sand as far as it will safely go. Then the clamps are removed and the drill set to work, and by alternate drivings and drillings the conductor is worked through the sand to the clay beneath, where it is discontinued. By the time the top of the conductor has been driven to the level of the derrick floor the bottom end has become so deeply embedded in the sand that the stays can be removed and the casing driven beneath the derrick to a point near the level of the water underneath. Should it then prove too short to penetrate the sand, other lengths are screwed on and the operations continued until that object is attained. When the conductor has been driven a few feet into the clay underlying the sea-sand, the ocean is as effectually shut off from the well, for all practical purposes, as if it was held back by a dike or sea-wall. However, there is still danger of letting the ocean water into the well through the carelessness or incompetence of the driller. It is quite essential to change the drilling bit to the next smaller size immediately on stopping the conductor or whenever it is decided to go no farther with any size of casing, and also to keep the casing following closely after the drill. Otherwise, when drilling ahead of a conductor or casing that is permanently stopped, before reducing the size of the bit, there is danger of water breaking through from above into the new boring; and when drilling too far ahead of the casing the tools are liable to gain more and more swing, cutting the hole larger and larger, especially in either clay or shale strata, thus creating a cavity of much greater diameter than the casing will fill, and which frequently becomes a watercourse outside of the casing for the ruin not only of the well, but also of the adjacent oil territory. In other respects the drilling of submarine wells differs little from those put down on land."

GENERAL VIEW OF THE WELLS AT THEIR THICKEST PART.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

The New Nerve-Theory.—The electrochemical theory of nervous action, due to Professors Loeb and Mathews of Chicago, continues to excite attention, but it apparently meets with more favor among physiologists than with electricians. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 11):

"Any physiological theory involving the ionic theory of electricity is a theory of the second degree, since the ionic theory is itself only a working hypothesis that has not yet been received as a matter of demonstration beyond the pale of doubt. Moreover, it would seem from the outline given of Dr. Mathews's theory that the ionic theory might fall without necessarily implicating the essentials of the nerve-action theory here considered, so that in a certain sense it would seem that the new theory does not necessarily postulate ions in the definite sense contemplated by the modern ionic theory. Almost any of the more recent theories of electrochemical action would, perhaps, answer the purpose of the new hypothesis equally well. It is only reasonable to expect that in time physiologists will discover the fundamental laws—perhaps very simple in character, but no doubt very complex in superposition—which underlie nerve action, and the objective side of consciousness. There can be no doubt that electricity takes a share in this action, because all the phenomena of life are phenomena of differentiated liquids separated by thin septa, and it would be practically impossible to assemble such a mechanism without originating electric and electrochemical actions."

THOUGHT, EXERCISE, AND THE BLOOD.

MANY a hard student has complained that concentrated thought sends the blood up into his head. That this is no fancy was shown several years ago by Prof. Angelo Mosso, of Turin, Italy, who devised a balance on which the human body could be so poised that a change in the distribution of blood could be detected at once. This showed, for instance, that when a man who was exactly balanced was given a numerical problem to solve, his head would at once sink, owing to the determination of blood to the brain. Professor Mosso's experiments have been much extended and his apparatus improved by Director William G. Anderson, of the Yale Gymnasium, who has devised what he calls a "muscle-bed." This is described by the inventor in an interview published in the New York *Sun* (January 11) as a movable couch on which a man can be easily rolled in either direction by a large or fine adjustment. The bed can be locked at any point, and there are levels, graduated scales, and an indicator to be used in making records. The whole is balanced on knife-edges and is therefore very sensitive. Dr. Anderson is reported as saying:

"It is obvious that a body perfectly balanced on the delicate knife-edges of the muscle-bed will be affected by additional weight on either side of the point of equilibrium. Consequently an additional supply of blood will cause the head to settle if the blood goes toward the caput, or the feet to go down if the flow is in the opposite direction. . . . . .

"I have . . . found that under mental work the head would sink and in a very brief period. I have balanced students before written examinations, and have found the center of gravity changed after the mental test from two to sixteen millimeters, or from a sixteenth of an inch to almost two and one-half inches.

"This shows extra blood supply to the upper extremities. In a few cases there was no change; rather was the result minus.

"It has been found in the case of men who have temporary brain congestion due to study that the center of gravity would fall if the lower extremities were exercised. In other words, the blood was called away from the neck and encephalon, as it was needed elsewhere.

"It has been found that mere thought will send a supply of blood to parts of the body. A man perfectly balanced will find

his feet sinking if he goes through mental leg gymnastics but does not make the movements."

One of Dr. Anderson's most interesting results is that the flow of blood to an exercised part is affected by the attitude of mind of the person exercising. He says:

"I have found that men who exercise in a listless, automatic, or mechanical manner do not change the center of gravity to a great extent, but in nearly every case, when a man has taken his special series of movements in a conscious or highly volitional manner, the supply of blood to the arms or legs was very noticeable and the line of gravity went up or down markedly. . . . . .

"If two men exercise the arms and thorax, taking the same exercises, one standing before a looking-glass, the other not, the former will show a higher center of gravity than the latter, or a richer blood supply to the parts. This is another illustration of the effect of conscious versus mechanical methods of exercise."

Dr. Anderson also finds that movements in which men take pleasure send a richer supply of blood to parts than that which comes from movements not to their liking, and that the student who is interested in his work attends to it with greater conscientiousness than is manifested by the one who is not interested. Pleasurable thoughts send blood to the brain, while disagreeable thoughts drive it away.

The inventor deduces the following rules, which seem likely to be beneficial as well as interesting:

"A man will get better results from his exercise if he will attend to it and not make it too mechanical. By better results I mean a richer blood supply and healthier metamorphosis of tissue.

"In some ways it is better for people to exercise before a looking-glass. . . . . .

"Interesting exercises are of greater worth than those which are not interesting.

"All out-of-door sports, athletics, rowing, swimming, boxing, and games are better means of physical development than uninteresting gymnastics. In the latter category I include the so-called oft-repeated gymnastic drills."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A VESSEL which has been specially designed and equipped for catching fish by the use of the electric light has just been finished at Norfolk, Va.," says *The Electrical Review* (January 4). "It is seventy-eight feet long, of light draft, and of large beam for its length. The purpose of having the vessel of light draft is to allow it to enter shallow rivers and places along the Atlantic seaboard which are not frequented by regular fishing-craft. . . . The General Electric Company has constructed an arc light of high power, which is carried over the bow of the vessel, and the fish attracted by this light are caught in the nets attached to the vessel. This light is not submerged."

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BLACK AND GREEN TEA.—In a recent bulletin of the Tokyo College of Agriculture, Mr. Aso, a Japanese expert, shows, says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that the difference of color between green tea and black tea depends on the fact that the first is obtained from leaves dried as soon as they are gathered, while in the case of the black tea the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. Black tea therefore contains much less tannin than green does. Mr. Aso also shows that the original tea-leaf contains an oxidizing enzyme that is destroyed by a temperature of about 77° C. [170° F.]. During the fermentation of the leaf in the production of black tea this enzyme oxidizes the tannin and gives a dark-colored product."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAN A MAN HIBERNATE?—An interesting variation of the ordinary "fasting" exhibitions is now current in London, according to *The Hospital*. It says: "Papuss, a South American, aged 34, after being wrapped up in 400 yards of flannel bandage, has been placed in a glass box or 'crystal urn,' which has then been sealed up water-tight, and sunk under water. . . . The man, meanwhile, is supplied with air by means of a tube through which it is driven by an electric fan, but with nothing else, neither food nor water, and there he is to lie for the whole week. That this is a performance demanding very considerable endurance and fortitude no one will deny, even tho the man in the urn be assisted, as he claims to be, by his power of sending himself into a cataleptic trance, and by auto-suggestion as to the unreality of hunger and the non-necessity of food. What is of some scientific interest, however, is the statement that by aid of the careful and rather tight bandaging the circulation can be so limited as to exercise a considerable influence upon the tissue waste and presumably, therefore, on the necessity for water for excretory purposes. We know, of course, that in hibernating animals the circulation goes on in a very modified way, being reduced almost to zero, probably in consequence of an influence exerted through the vaso-motor nerves, and if it could be shown that a somewhat similar tho only local limitation of vital changes can be effected by external pressure, the matter would be one of very considerable interest. It will be recollected that attempts have been made from time to time, with more or less success—generally less—to control inflammatory processes by this means."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE MINISTERS EGOTISTICAL?

THE assertion is sometimes made that ministers as a class are egotistical, and Mr. James Buckham, a writer in *The Christian Register* (Boston, January 16), thinks that there is some truth in this charge. In fact he confesses that within the range of his ministerial acquaintance he recalls but few who do not impress him as being more or less egotistical, or at least "self-conscious beyond the normal and becoming." He writes:

"This temptation is peculiar and most subtle in the case of the minister, because from time immemorial the priestly or clerical class has been regarded as sanctified and lifted above other classes by mere virtue of its more sacred calling. Men have encouraged its representatives in cherishing the conception of a vicarious excellence and nobility and worshipfulness derived from the priestly function. And now, in these later days, when the world's semi-worship has been largely withdrawn from the minister in his purely representative capacity, and he has been compelled to stand or fall *as a man*, appraised by inherent manly virtue alone, it has been a hard and slow and reluctant task for the clergyman to disabuse himself of the old notion of sacerdotal sanctity, and to estimate himself and the homage due him purely on grounds of individual character and ability.

"Another reason why the clergyman is peculiarly liable to the temptation of egotism is because his function is necessarily more or less paternal, advisory, and instructive. He is, indeed, like a shepherd in the midst of his flock. No figure so well expresses the hitherto accepted idea of the pastoral relation as this old, familiar Scriptural illustration. The minister is always the central figure in his little world, the one to whom all look for advice, for assistance, for comfort, for inspiration, for enlightenment. It were strange, indeed, if a man habitually placed in such a position should not almost unconsciously yield to pleasing convictions of personal sufficiency, superiority, and authority. A very great and well-balanced man, with the native modesty of true greatness, might not entertain or yield to such feelings. But I submit that it would be almost beyond reason to expect the ordinary man, the man of average caliber, to remain entirely unmoved and unspoiled by them. We can not conspire to set the average man on a pedestal, and then require him not to look down upon us."

The real fault, adds the writer, lies not so much with the ministers as with those who "provoke and seduce them to egotism." The "clergyman-worshiper" has for many generations been largely in evidence in all Christian lands; and, in the opinion of Mr. Buckham, it is "this class (of whom women, no doubt, form fully four-fifths) that is chiefly responsible for the smug self-complacency, the dictatorial spirit, professional mannerism, and high self-esteem of far too many clergymen of only ordinary mental and spiritual caliber." He concludes as follows:

"The egotism of ministers will be abated, I think, in this very natural way: that, whereas in the past they have been distinctly coddled into it, the future is going to subject them to a respectful but decided lack of class-worship that will be most wholesome and corrective in its effect. With the growth of intelligence, independence of thought, personal equipment and resource, self-command and self-understanding, the average churchgoing man and woman are going to be less childishly dependent upon the minister than heretofore. They are going to rejoice in spiritual interpretations and spiritual opinions of their own, as well as intellectual. There are going to be more and more stout, independent bell-wethers among the flock. There is going to be less timorous crowding about the shepherd's legs, less following and more leading, or at least progressing *pari passu*. The minister is presently to lose his immensely superior status of man-among-sheep, and become, as he ought, man-among-men,—wiser man among men, it may be, but not so unnaturally disassociated in status as to seem demigod or superior being.

"Evidences are plenty that this emancipation of both clergyman and parishioner from an abnormal and harmful relation is already taking place. The worship of ministers is gradually

dying out,—gradually, but surely,—and with it must pass the clergyman's autocracy, his sense of superior importance, and consequently his egotism. This seems, to the writer, one inevitable result of man's spiritual emancipation through growing intelligence; and he hopes that he may live to see the day when the average minister will have no more and no stronger temptations to egotism than the average man in any profession."

A THEOSOPHICAL VIEW OF SACRAMENTS.

ANNIE BESANT, in her recent work, "Esoteric Christianity," presents as arguments for the preservation of religious forms and ceremonies the very reasons which, in the stern logic of reformers of the stamp of Knox and Calvin, require their abolition. That these forms are derived from paganism is, in her mind, a credential—a proof that they are a part of natural and universal religion. That there is physical value, tending to psychic culture of the participants, in the esthetic tones of the ritual and the impressive gestures of the ceremonial, adds, in her estimation, to the spiritual nature of religious observances, instead of detracting from their ethical character, as is held by the antiformalists.

Naturally Mrs. Besant, having these opinions, upholds the practises of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches as against those of the evangelical bodies. In accordance with her view that a sacrament is both a symbol of divine truth and an actual "method by which the energies of the invisible world are transmuted into action in the physical," as "literally as in the galvanic cell chemical energies are changed into electrical," she adopts the definition of sacrament as given in the Catechism of the Church of England: "An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself, as a means whereby we receive the same and a pledge to assure us thereof." "In this definition," she says, "we find laid down the two distinguishing characteristics of a sacrament. The 'outward and visible sign' is the pictorial allegory, and the phrase, the 'means whereby we receive the' 'inward and spiritual grace' covers the second property." The phraseology of the Episcopal Catechism distinctly alleges, Mrs. Besant repeats, that the sacrament is literally a means whereby the grace is conveyed, and that without it grace does not pass, at least in the same fashion, from the spiritual to the physical world. In this connection she imposes upon the discussion the theosophical view of the nature of the spiritual world:

"In order to understand a sacrament it is necessary that we should definitely recognize the existence of an occult, or hidden, side of nature; this is spoken of as the life-side of nature, the consciousness side, more accurately, the mind *in* nature. Underlying all sacramental action, there is the belief that the invisible world exercises a potent influence over the visible, and to understand a sacrament we must understand something of the invisible intelligences who administer nature. . . . . .

"From the standpoint of occultism there is no dead force and no dead matter. Force and matter alike are living and active, and an energy, or group of energies, is the veil of an intelligence, of a consciousness, who has that energy as his outer expression, and the matter in which that energy moves yields a form which he guides or ensouls. . . . . .

"These numberless lives, above and below man, come into touch with human consciousness in very definite ways, and among these ways are sounds and colors. . . . . .

"In communicating with the higher intelligences certain sounds are useful, to create a harmonious atmosphere, suitable for their activities, and to make our own subtle bodies receptive of their influences.

"The effect on the subtle bodies is a most important part of the occult use of sounds. These bodies, like the physical, are in constant vibratory motion, the vibrations changing with every thought or desire. These changing irregular vibrations offer an obstacle to any fresh vibration coming from outside, and, in order to render the bodies susceptible to the higher influences, sounds are used which reduce the irregular vibrations to a steady rhythm, like in its nature to the rhythm of the intelligence sought to be reached. The object of all oft-repeated sentences is to effect this, as a musician sounds the same note over and over again, until all the instruments are in tune. The subtle bodies must be tuned to the note of the being sought, if his influence is to find free way through the nature of the worshiper, and this was ever done of old through the use of sounds. Hence, music has ever formed an integral part of worship, and certain definite cadences have been preserved with care, handed on from age to age.

"In every religion there exist sounds of a peculiar character called 'words of power,' consisting of sentences in a particular language chanted in a particular way."

The author gives examples of these sentences in the Sanskrit "mantras," the effect of chanting which "is to create vibrations, hence forms, in the physical and superphysical worlds," and the extent of whose influence is "according to the knowledge and purity of the singer." "If his knowledge be wide and deep, if his will be strong and his heart pure, there is scarcely any limit to the powers he may exercise in using some of these ancient mantras."

So in the Roman Catholic Church, according to Mrs. Besant, the Latin is used in chants not "to hide knowledge from the people," but in order that "certain vibrations may be set up in the invisible worlds which can not be set up in the ordinary languages of Europe, unless a great occultist should compose in them the necessary successions of sounds."

From the emotive and moral effects on the hearer of the Latin chants, the author passes to their physical results in the higher worlds. They appeal, she says, "to the intelligences in those worlds with a meaning as definite as the words addressed by one person to another on the physical plane, whether as prayer or, in some cases, as command."

The next essential part of the sacrament is, according to Mrs. Besant, "The Sign." "Each sign," she says, "has its own particular meaning, and marks the direction imposed on the invisible forces with which the celebrant is dealing, whether these forces be his own or poured through him. In any case, they are needed to bring about the desired result, and they are an essential portion of the sacramental rite."

Holding such views of the power of magic, it is not surprising to find the author turning to the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" as well as to the gospel of early Christian mysticism, the "Pistis Sophia," for illustrations of the value to the soul in its journey from this to the other world, of the possession of the occult Word and Sign.

The last requisite of a sacrament, in this theory, is that some physical material be used. This not only serves as a symbol, but also actually forms a "material means of conveying the grace," for which "high ends" a "subtle change in the material adapts it." The etheric theory of the physical construction of the universe is used by Mrs. Besant to explain the secret of how this change, as well as kindred miracles of magnetic healing, etc., is accomplished:

"In a sacrament, magnetic changes are caused in the ether of the physical substance, and the subtle counterparts are affected according to the knowledge, purity, and devotion of the celebrant who magnetizes—or, in the religious term, consecrates—it. Further, the Word and the Sign of Power summon to the celebration the angels specially concerned with the materials used and the nature of the act performed, and they lend their powerful aid, pouring their own magnetic energies into the subtle counterparts, and even into the physical ether, thus reinforcing the energies of the celebrant."

The author concludes this part of her discussion as follows:

"We thus see that the outer part of the sacrament is of very great importance. Real changes are made in the materials used.

They are made the vehicles of energies higher than those which naturally belong to them; persons approaching them, touching them, will have their own etheric and subtle bodies affected by their potent magnetism, and will be brought into a condition very receptive of higher influences, being tuned into accord with the lofty beings connected with the Word and the Sign used in consecration; beings belonging to the invisible world will be present during the sacramental rite, pouring out their benign and gracious influences; and thus all who are worthy participants in the ceremony—sufficiently pure and devoted to be tuned by the vibrations caused—will find their emotions purified and stimulated, their spirituality quickened, and their hearts filled with peace, by coming into such close touch with the unseen realities."

DR. VAN DYKE ON PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

A GOOD deal of confusion exists, even in religious circles, as to the definite purpose of the work undertaken by the Revision Committee of twenty-one ministers and elders appointed by the last Presbyterian General Assembly. This fact has led Dr. Henry Van Dyke, one of the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen of the country, to answer, in plain language, three fundamental questions relating to this matter, namely: (1) What makes the work of revision necessary? (2) What is proposed to be done? and (3) When it comes, what results may be hoped for? On the first point he says (writing in *The Outlook*, January 11):

"There is a twofold need for revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In the first place, the church has been studying her supreme standard, the Bible, for two hundred and fifty years since the Confession was written. She has been educated by Christ for one hundred years in the great work of missions. It is reasonable to suppose that she has learned something. Why should she not express it in her creed?

"Another reason for revision arises out of the fact that the Westminster Confession was made in a time of fierce conflict and controversy. It was natural that certain things should be stated then with greater emphasis than they would have otherwise received; that the metaphysics of the seventeenth century should creep into certain chapters; and that certain points should represent a judgment of that age rather than a permanent truth. For example, the Westminster Confession speaks of the Pope of Rome as the Antichrist. Presbyterians to-day do not generally believe this. Again, by expressly mentioning 'elect infants,' the Westminster Confession leaves open the supposition that there may be 'non-elect infants.' Presbyterians to-day believe that all who die in infancy are saved by Jesus Christ. The Westminster Confession has a long metaphysical chapter on God's eternal decree, which at least *seems* to teach that some men are created to be saved and others created to be damned. The Presbyterian Church to-day does not believe this, and to guard against misapprehension on the subject it wishes to say clearly and unmistakably that God has not put any barrier between any human soul and salvation.

"Moreover, the Westminster Confession has no chapter on the love of God for all men, on the Holy Spirit, on the Gospel, or on missions. Now the Presbyterian Church has come to believe in these things with all its heart; and it wishes to put its belief into words.

"Therefore revision is needed, not because of a conflict in the church, nor because of a lack of liberty, but because faith, deepening and broadening through the study of God's Word, craves an utterance in the language of living men."

Two tasks confront the Revision Committee. One is to add to the Westminster Confession an appendix (or, in more technical language, a "Declaratory Act") guarding against misunderstanding on the points mentioned, and expressing the faith of the Presbyterian Church in missions, the Holy Spirit, and the love of God. The second is to prepare a brief, clear, and simple statement of the principal doctrines of Presbyterian faith, to supplement, but not to supplant, the Westminster Confession.

The first result of these changes, declares Dr. Van Dyke, will be "a simpler creed." He continues:

"Not that the mysteries which are inherent in religion will be removed. That is impossible. But there will be fewer long, technical, metaphysical, and controversial words, and less effort to explain and define God's eternal purpose. A statement of belief that can be used without a dictionary, understood by people who are not philosophers, and read in a few moments, would indeed be worth having.

"Another result that we may hope for is a clear word on the duty of the church to serve the world by good works, and to preach Christ to everybody. We do not need to wait, indeed, for this word to be spoken before we do our duty in living and preaching the Gospel. 'Peace and work' is now the program of the church. But her peace will be promoted, and her work advanced, when the church puts into her standards the great article of missions—the charter of her life—Christ for the world, and the world for Christ.

"Finally, this revision movement should give us a stronger emphasis on the truth that God is love.

"Sovereignty and grace have always been the two great pillars of the Reformed faith. Sovereignty means that God is supreme. Grace means that God alone can save.

"Take these two words separately, emphasize the sovereignty, limit the grace, and you have a hard creed. But take them together, believe in the sovereignty of grace and the grace of sovereignty, and you have a creed that is infinitely sweet and glorious.

"No man can be saved without God. There is no man whom God is not willing to save.

"That is the whole of it. That is the creed which is incarnate in Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world. That is the creed which our faith longs to utter."

HAS SCIENCE DIMMED THE HOPE OF IMMORTALITY?

THIS question, which has engaged the attention of so many gifted minds, is discussed by one who combines in a rare degree choice scholarship and elegance of diction, namely, the Rev. George Matheson, D.D. In an article in the London *Expositor* (December) he says:

"My object has been to investigate whether the influx of the modern waters has effaced former evidences. I have now come to a department of natural religion which is supposed to have been specially damaged by the inroad of these waves; I allude to that tract of land which man sees in the future. The immortality of the soul has been discussed for ages, and the fiercest stage of the battle has ever been in the heart of each individual man. I do not here come forward to add to the list of combatants. Mine is a humbler aim. I want to ask whether anything has happened to dim the hopes of yesterday. No man can deny that there *were* hopes yesterday—hopes whose light was strong enough to help men to die, and—what is more wonderful—to help men to live. I want to ask if these hopes have been put out. They were lighted before the days of evolution; has evolution extinguished them? Do they belong now to a castle in the air, to a palace of fancy, to a conception of nature which no longer represents the world in which we dwell? The cry of multitudes is, 'Our lamps are gone out.' The plaint is not that they are inadequate, but that they are extinguished. Hundreds would be abundantly satisfied if they could only be told that the lamps of the world's virgin youth were still available to light them into the kingdom."

Before proceeding with his discussion, Dr. Matheson states the conclusions at which he himself has arrived:

"I, too, have experienced the weight of the problem, and have subjected these lamps to a careful scrutiny. And, for my part, I have come to the conclusion that *none* of these lamps has gone out. I do not think there is a single star of hope that once trembled in the world's sky which has been extinguished by the supposed shadows of the atmosphere of science; and I will try to state the grounds which have led me to this conviction."

The writer then traces the history of the search for some

"deathless object, anything which actually bears the stamp of immortality," and explains how the introduction of Christianity blocked the investigation in the material world. Continuing, he says: "There came times when he [man] longed for something of the old spirit—some return of that natural sense of immortality which saw the fadeless amid the mutable, the constant amid the changeful, the permanent amid the perishable." This leads on to the scientific solution of the problem:

"Such is the want of the modern man. Has it been met? Yes. But by whom? By the last man from whom we should ever have expected: by the evolutionist. In the afternoon of the day, in the midst of the world's prose, there has been realized the dream of the heart's poetry—the desire to find an immortal thing. A hand has pointed us to one imperishable object; and it is the hand of science. Evolution—the doctrine of change—has itself revealed something which changes *not*."

In the writings of Herbert Spencer Dr. Matheson has found the scientific demonstration of immortality:

"He [Spencer] tells us that there is in this universe a force whose characteristic feature is abidingness or, as he calls it, persistence. In a universe of perpetual changes—changes which the force itself has generated—it has from all eternity remained unmoved. It has never been increased; it has never been diminished. Its quantity has never varied; amid endless and fluctuating manifestations the amount of its energy is always the same. The waves rise and fall upon its surface, but, alike in rise and fall, its waters have the same measurement. The winds rage and rest upon its bosom, but, alike in their raging and in their rest, the weight of the atmosphere is equal. The passions of the heart sweep and sleep on *its* heart, but, alike in their sweeping and in their sleeping, the pulsations of this mighty force are neither less nor more.

"And so, after all, there *is* such a thing as immortality in the universe! . . . For the first time in the record of man we have received scientific testimony to the existence of an actual immortal life."

The particular lamp which is examined by the writer is the value attached to the individual life. The conflict for two hundred years prior to 1850 had its results crystallized in the words of Bolingbroke: "The species is everything, the individual is nothing; God's providence can only reach the *general* good." But after the birth of the doctrine of evolution there came new light on this question:

"I would say that in the light of evolution she [nature] seems 'careless of the species and careful of the individual.' She is careless of the species, for the doctrine of evolution has tended ever more and more to obliterate the *landmarks* of species. It has tended more and more to hide from human investigation the points of difference between race and race, and to bring into prominence the points in which race and race agree. . . . Every stage has been a stage of increasing individualism. Each new form is a form that turns more inward on itself. The star is more individual than the nebulous mass from which it springs; it lives a separate life. The plant is more individual than the star; it is more limited in its range. The animal is more individual than the plant; it is less like mechanical things. The man is more individual than the animal; he has peculiarities which isolate him from all beside."

Dr. Matheson fortifies his interpretation of Spencer's doctrine by reference to the teachings of Weismann, wherein he says:

"There *is* a creature which, as Weismann says, has never seen death! Before the mountains were brought forth or ever the dry land appeared, while yet the earth was only a wide waste of waters, there was formed within these waters a tiny life encased in a tiny form. That life, that form, has never died. Accident has doubtless eliminated many of its offshoots, but the essence of the life remains."

The writer sums up his conclusions in these words:

"This lamp, then—the lamp of individuality—has not been put out by science. Science has rather burnished the lamp anew. It has shown that the aspiration of religious faith is no unscientific dream. It has revealed the spectacle of a creature which has escaped death, which has perpetually renewed its days. Is there not in such a spectacle a scientific hope for man—the scientific suggestion that he, too, may possess an individual principle which the cleavage called death may leave unaffected? This is not an analogy like the simile of the butterfly, not a poetic symbol like the resurrection wrought by spring. It is a sober truth, a prosaic fact; and as such it grounds religious faith upon the ledge of experience."

STATISTICS OF THE RELIGIOUS BODIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MUCH is heard in these days of the decadence of religion and the growth of religious indifference, but the statistics of the religious bodies of the United States that have recently been made public by the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll do not seem to justify any pessimistic conclusions. Dr. Carroll was in charge of the religious statistics of the United States census of 1890, and he issues annual tables showing the extent of religious growth and progress. His latest table, which gives the membership of the principal denominations and the accessions of 1901, is as follows:

Religious body.	Membership at present.	Growth 1901.
Roman Catholic	9,158,741	468,083
Protestant Episcopal	750,799	31,341
Disciples of Christ	1,179,541	29,559
Southern Baptist	1,674,108	[illegible]
African Methodist	[illegible]	22,892
Colored Baptist	1,590,802	18,146
Methodist, North	[illegible]	16,500
Presbyterian, North	[illegible]	16,382
Christian Scientist	48,930	13,980
Lutheran General Synod	204,098	4,500
Congregationalist	[illegible]	3,475
Baptist, North	1,005,613	[illegible]

The following table, prepared by Dr. Carroll, shows the denominational membership and rank in 1890 and 1901:

Religious body.	Rank, 1901.	Communicants.	Rank, 1890.	Communicants.
Roman Catholic	1	9,158,741	1	[illegible]
Methodist Episcopal	2	2,762,291	2	2,240,354
Regular Baptist, South	3	1,664,108	4	[illegible]
Regular Baptist, colored	4	1,610,801	3	1,348,989
Methodist Episcopal, South	5	1,477,180	5	1,209,976
Disciples of Christ	6	1,179,541	8	641,051
Regular Baptist, North	7	1,005,613	6	800,450
Presbyterian, North	8	[illegible]	7	788,224
Protestant Episcopal	9	750,799	9	532,654
African Methodist	10	[illegible]	11	452,725
Congregationalist	11	634,835	10	512,771
Lutheran Synod, Con	12	566,375	12	357,153
African Methodist, Zion	13	[illegible]	13	349,588
Lutheran General Council	14	[illegible]	14	324,847
Latter-Day Saints	15	300,000	19	144,532
Reformed German	16	248,929	15	204,018
United Brethren	17	[illegible]	16	202,474
Presbyterian, South	18	227,991	18	179,721
Colored Methodist	19	204,972	20	129,384
Lutheran General Synod	[illegible]	204,098	27	187,432

The most remarkable item on this list is that showing the growth of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Carroll rates the increase in Roman Catholic membership as too high, and points out that the figures given represent, in a large proportion of the dioceses, the growth for several years, whereas in the case of Protestant bodies the figures given represent those for one year only.

Dr. Carroll estimates the total church-communicant membership in the United States at 28,090,637. There are some 300,000 Mormons in or about Utah, and this body claims to have made 65,000 new converts in the East last year. Quakers lost, in 1901, according to Dr. Carroll, 923 members. It has long been known that Quakers in the East, where they cling to old styles in dress, language, and forms of public worship, have been losing in numbers and influence, but for many years they have been growing in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Now it is shown that Quakers in the West, where they have adopted the progressive methods of other religious bodies, are losing at a steady rate. Another

fact brought out by Dr. Carroll is the continuous tendency of religious bodies to divide into factions. He finds no less than twenty-two different kinds of Lutherans, and twelve kinds of Presbyterians.

"Taking the figures as representative of their face value," remarks the Pittsburg *Gazette*, "our country contains the largest body of practical Christian worshipers in Christendom." The New York *Mail and Express* says:

"It looks very much indeed as if the seed sown by the great evangelical organizations, such as the Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Young People's Union, were beginning to yield its harvest to the churches. The statistics are also an impressive vindication of the American principle of a free church in a free state. The fathers who forbade forever an establishment of religion were not irreligious, but for the most part profoundly religious. They had seen that the religious establishments of the Old World were of doubtful value, either religiously or morally. They believed that by understanding alone is a house established; and the experience of these early days of the twentieth century, as well as that of all the years that have passed since the fathers fixed their constitutional decrees, has proved their wisdom."

The Providence *Journal* calls attention to the remarkable vitality of the Disciples of Christ and the Christian Scientists, and says:

"The tenacity of religious bodies, no matter under what discouragements, is sufficiently noteworthy. The great bodies increase and the small bodies diminish, but still the latter stand by their guns. . . . The sectarian principle has been, and doubtless long will be, an important factor in American religious development. The antagonism of the Puritans to the Church of England, the neglect by that church of colonies like Virginia, where it had a fair chance, the strong prejudice against the Church of Rome which even now has not wholly passed away, and the divisions in large Protestant bodies brought about by the slavery question and the Civil War—all these things have combined to dissipate rather than to unify religious effort. Such being the case, it is a striking indication of the strength of the religious spirit that the figures show on the whole a steady and healthy growth."

The Cleveland *Leader*, noting the fact that the rate per cent. of increase in the membership of the leading religious organizations last year is but 2.67, as compared with 2.18, the annual rate of increase in population from 1890 to 1900, thinks that this showing can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. It continues:

"These statistics are encouraging to all interested in religious work, but they still leave a vast addition every year to the masses of people in this country who have no connection with any church. The actual gain in the total membership of the churches is not more than half as great as the net growth of the population of the United States.

"Such facts are not cheering. They suggest that the much-discussed question why the churches do not progress faster in power and membership needs much further consideration, of the most careful kind. It is certain that the religious workers of America will never be satisfied with gains equal to only half of the annual growth in the country's population.

"Missions will continue to claim and receive the attention of the churches of the United States, but they will not be allowed to obscure or weaken the efforts which are incumbent upon religious organizations to lessen the vast number of people outside of all denominations. There is much to strive for at home."

Mohammedan Missions in the Philippines.—The statement is made that Mohammedan missions are meeting with a measure of success in the Philippine Islands. There are at present eight Mohammedan missionaries in Manila, of whom three, strange to say, are American citizens. The money to support them comes from India and from Singapore. In the opinion of *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, Presb.), the Philippines are not unlikely to prove a fruitful field for Mohammedan propaganda, for the following reasons:

"1. The Romanism which has prevailed there has disgusted the people. As they know no other Christianity than Romanism, they naturally turn from all Christianity. The rapacity and the idolatry in what is there called the Christian religion is enough to produce this effect.

"2. The change from Spanish to American rule favors freedom in religion, and therefore freedom to the Mohammedans to proselyte.

"3. The delay on the part of Protestants to take advantage of their opportunity to preach the Gospel there favors them.

"4. The seeming restraints which are put upon Protestant efforts in the Philippines by officers of the United States Government favor the impression that the choice of religion lies between Mohammedanism and Catholicism.

"5. While the United States Government gives no public official recognition or sanction of the Bible there, yet the Koran has been officially recognized as a valid code of law, and indeed as the established code in the Sulu Islands."

It is evident, comments the same paper, that Mohammedanism, so far from being effete and dying, is active in missionary work. With Roman Catholic missions from this country in Manila, and Roman Catholic school-teachers from this country, and Mohammedan missionaries (in part from the United States), *The Observer* thinks that "we may well be aroused to consider what duty Protestantism owes in the Philippine Islands."

FIGHTING THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT.

THE "Away-from-Rome" agitation in the German provinces of Austria is, so its advocates claim, rapidly developing, and the last quarterly report, published by the Vienna *Kirchenzeitung*, seems to show that the ratio of conversions is steadily increasing. Vigorous efforts are, however, being taken by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church to check the movement. Recently the combined Roman Catholic episcopacy of the empire published a warning in the form of a pastoral letter, of which the following is a translation:

"In our beloved Austrian fatherland we are now experiencing a calamity that cries to heaven and that is a repetition of the most spiteful attacks that have ever been made on the church of Christ. The battle-cry 'Away from Rome!' has been resounding and has found an echo in many quarters. Every faithful Catholic knows that this blatant invitation to desert Rome, the center of Christian unity, endangers his very soul. For to desert Rome means to desert Peter; it means a separation from the Catholic Church, which Christ has founded on that man of rock, Peter; it means a separation from God, because Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who became man, has established this church. And it was said by the church father Cyprian, 'No one can have God for a Father who has not the church as his mother.' The authors of this sacrilegious 'Away-from-Rome' agitation aim to make the Catholics of Austria desert their beloved church, to make them traitors to their country. [It is charged that the movement favors a union of the German portions of Austria with the German empire.] When we look at the origin and the methods of this propaganda, it is evident that it is prompted chiefly by a blind hatred for the church and by political and traitorous motives. No pure religious sentiments have anything to do with it, and the most baneful methods are employed. The Catholics of Austria must remain true to the Holy Father and to their Emperor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE newest of queer religious sects is the "Association of Christian Brethren," which, according to the New York *Sun*, is "sailing down the Mississippi in a modern imitation of the Ark to tell people that the millennium is surely coming in 1941." *Megiddo* is the name of the boat, and nearly one hundred persons, men, women, and children, are aboard of her. The president of the sect is L. T. Nichols of Minneapolis, and he launched his craft at the end of November. He holds himself mainly responsible for the support of his followers, who are planning to live on the *Megiddo* until the day of the millennium.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AUSTRALIA UNDER HER NEW CONSTITUTION.

"THE new commonwealth is giving great dissatisfaction all round, and its exponents say the difficulties with the home authorities are so great, and the whisper is going round, and becoming more than a whisper: 'Well, cut the painter!'"

Thus writes an Australian correspondent to *The Daily News* (London); but this feeling is in no way reflected in the Australian press. The Sydney *Mail* does, however, say that the country is "at last paying the bill for our federal enthusiasm." The same paper says:

"The selection of a site for the federal capital is no further advanced than it was in May last, when *The Mail* suggested the formation of a Federal Capital League. What was said then should come with greater force now. It was stated that there were in our midst men of much experience in Australian politics who held that the removal of the commonwealth Parliament from Melbourne would never be effected, and that there were others, more moderate in their views, who thought it would not take more than twenty years for New South Wales to obtain the capital which, according to the constitution, is her right. The capital is to be not less than one hundred miles from Sydney, and this restriction, simple tho it appears, is likely to retard the work of selection. If the framers of the bill had said that the capital should be in the south or the north, or that it should be not less or more than a certain height above sea level, there would not be so many excuses for delay in the making of a choice. The state being large, so many districts are eligible for the honor that local influences are being exercised to their fullest extent. . . . . That in the formation of capitals delays are likely to occur is shown in the experience of the United States and Canada. The establishment of Washington was a work of stupendous difficulty."

Of the Australian contingent in the Boer war, the Melbourne *Argus* says:

"The cable message announcing that the War Office has quashed the court-martial proceedings in South Africa under which three members of the Fifth Victorian Contingent were sentenced to death (a sentence afterward commuted to a long term of imprisonment) will be read this morning with the deepest gratification throughout Australia, and, of course, particularly so in Victoria. This action, it is stated, has been taken in response to a petition to the King from a score of Australians at Clapham. . . . By quashing the proceedings the War Office has done more than to pardon the men—it has blotted the sentence of death out of the record. It is not pretended or contended in Australia that the men did nothing worthy of censure or punishment. Inciting comrades not to obey orders—fighting orders—in the face of the enemy is a very serious matter. Technically, no doubt, it is mutinous conduct. Absolutely it is indefensible. But on this occasion it was not mutiny in the sense of treachery or disloyalty. The men had not the slightest idea of dishonoring or betraying the flag under which they had previously served with pride. What happened was that in a most improper way—but a way that was natural to angry and imperfectly disciplined men—they resented an extraordinarily offensive insult hurled at them, and apparently at all Australians, at a time when they were smarting keenly under the memory of the Wilmansrust disaster—a disaster of which they believed themselves to be the victims rather than the authors. We may take it that the provocation has been fully considered by the War Office. It is obligatory upon commanders not to use language or adopt measures likely to sting human nature into revolt."

Of the various exclusion bills now before the House and Senate, the same paper remarks:

"The right thing to do is to postpone legislation until it can be based upon the evidence and findings of a parliamentary inquiry. The position is one which may be presented in a very serious light. Hurry is not an imperative obligation. Kanakas do not constitute any sort of menace to the future of the commonwealth. Asiatics do. Queensland is not hostile to the measure which is intended to exclude Asiatics. She happens to be the state most exposed to that kind of undesirable immigration. But the kanaka is not numerous, is peculiarly adapted to a class of work which hitherto Europeans have shown themselves disinclined to enter upon, is restricted to that work, and is a visitor, not a permanent settler."

The new tariff continues to be denounced by free-trade papers, but the Australian press generally seems favorably disposed toward the principle if not the details of the bill.

VON BÜLOW'S REPLY TO CHAMBERLAIN.

AS is well known, observes the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), in an elaborate editorial, Chamberlain, "as a means of repelling the criticism in foreign papers aimed at the system of concentration camps, and similar methods in the South African campaign, pronounced the measures of other armies in previous wars much more blameworthy." It continues:

"The Chancellor of the empire has now met the wishes of those who demanded that these insinuations be repelled at the earliest opportunity. He frankly conceded that Chamberlain would have done much better, when he was called upon to justify his policy, had he left foreign countries out of the account altogether. In any event he had not been sufficiently circumspect in recurring to foreign precedents. The Chancellor added that according to assurances which he had 'received from the other side,' Chamberlain had wounded the susceptibilities of Germany 'without intending to.' Further than this, however, Count von Bülow did not go. He did not take advantage of the opportunity to make explanations which might have announced an estrangement between England and Germany . . . and thereby have limited the freedom of action of the German empire."

The imperial Chancellor certainly foresaw the impression that his utterance regarding Chamberlain would create in England, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which says:

"All that he said regarding the British colonial minister has already been said by ourselves, only with more emphasis. But there is a difference between the utterances of the press and those of a responsible minister, speaking in his official capacity. Chamberlain's outbreak was an act of folly. But it was not directed against Germany alone. It equally affected France, Russia, and Austria. When Chamberlain spoke thoughtlessly, Count von Bülow answered with due consideration. He can not have assumed that his words would dispose of the matter. He must have taken into account the effect his utterance would have on the British press. He also, doubtless, believed that the British minister would not remain silent. If England's statesmen reply in the same tone as that adopted by Count von Bülow, nothing else is to be anticipated than a sharpening and a revival of diplomatic quarrels."

On the other hand, the *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks the incident should be regarded as closed. It says Chancellor von Bülow's speech was clear and very much in Mr. Chamberlain's manner. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Diplomacy always makes use of the mildest form of words in which its meaning can be expressed. Some may be of opinion that this mildest possible form is not the proper one in which to allude to Chamberlain. . . . To this it may be replied that when the German empire speaks it must take into account not only the one whom it addresses, but also its own self-respect. If Mr. Chamberlain does not comprehend the considerate and meritorious language of German diplomacy, there are in England and perhaps elsewhere persons who will translate the utterance of Count von Bülow into somewhat sharper German for him."

The English newspapers, fortified by Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that he has "nothing to take back," encourage and sustain him, from *The Times* (London) down. Even the pro-German, anti-American *Saturday Review* (London) says:

"Count von Bülow's speech has been commended as skilful;

it was certainly disingenuous. He was given just the opportunity which was wanted to set right the bitter misunderstandings between Germany and England. Instead of doing his duty directly as even Bismarck, the prime hater of the English, would have done, he showed an utter subservience to perverted public opinion in Germany. He lectured Mr. Chamberlain for things he never said, merely tempering his lecture with the awkward acknowledgment that he had received assurances—which he was bound to believe—that the insult was unwitting. The proviso suggests the inference that the British Government had offered under pressure some apology for the words of one of its ministers. In fact, no official assurances can have been given."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CALL OF CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

CONSCRIPTION, in the continental sense, will do England no good, in the opinion of the British press. According to the London *Spectator*:

"The only question, therefore, is how to secure effective training for such numbers as will suffice for the work to be done, which is to keep the kingdom permanently safe, and to fill up rapidly gaps in the regular army when a sudden emergency calls for its replenishment abroad. There are just three plans which will secure this end, and there are only three. One is the continental conscription, which makes soldiers under command of the whole population, forces them all into barracks for two years, and makes of every state which adopts it a standing camp. That system is opposed, not only to British habits and the whole organization of British society, but to British ideals. . . . The second plan is the one which we understand Mr. Rudyard Kipling to recommend, universal compulsory training for a year without life in barracks, except for three months. . . . The third plan, which we have steadily advocated, is to secure them without compulsion, by steady encouragement in the shape of prizes and honors, by careful and sympathetic training, and by the formation of ranges everywhere upon which they can be constantly exercised and taught."

"There is not, we are convinced, any reluctance on the part of the people of these islands to renounce obligations and to evade duties that other nations have accepted," says the London *Times*. Yet it declares:

"Tho, for reasons that are, in our opinion, conclusive, the continental form of conscription or compulsory service in the army is unnecessary in this country, because ill-suited to our needs, the popular feeling is ripe for measures which would go far to realize the ideal set before 'the Islanders' in the appeal earnestly addressed to them, through our columns, by Mr. Kipling."

"At the same time, it has to be remembered that compulsory service rests on the duty of every citizen to take his part in the work of national defense," says *Truth* (London):

"The armies of the Continent are designed, theoretically at any rate, for defense only. Our weapon of defense, on the other hand, is our navy. If, therefore, conscription is to be introduced into this country, it should be conscription for the navy."

THE SWAY OF THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

THE return of the Chinese court to Peking has fixed the attention of the press of the whole world upon the Chinese Empress-Dowager once more. It is admitted that her hold is as great as ever, but *The China Mail* (Hongkong) hints at her approaching end:

"Foreigners have little or no interest in the puppets of the Empress-Dowager. She is the real ruler of China's destinies, and were it profitable it might be interesting to speculate on the probable changes that would follow her demise. . . . Considering her age and the trials and tribulations she has experienced during the past eighteen months, and the fact that the court has been traveling from Hsian-fu to Kaifeng-fu in cold and trying weather, it is not surprising that this extraordinary woman's health should have broken down. If it be destined that she should be removed from the arena of Chinese politics at their present interesting stage, there is no saying what changes the present generation might witness in China. The Emperor, weak tho he is, has shown himself a friend of reform, thereby winning the esteem of hundreds of thousands of Southern Chinese who might otherwise have rallied to the standard of a strong revolutionary leader desirous of restoring the Mings. It is almost too good to hope that the Emperor should escape from the power and influence of the Empress-Dowager; but her reported illness points to the possibility of a great and sudden change in the drift of Chinese politics at no far distant date."

"When we speak of the Chinese court we really have the Empress-Dowager in mind," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), adding:

"She continues to dominate the Emperor's weak mind. It may be said that she never once ceased to inspire Chinese policy throughout the crisis just ended, and that she will inspire it still more in the future. After having vainly hoped to delude the

THE ENGLISH SATURN WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT [illegible] TO DEVOUR HIS CHILDREN.
Humoristische Blätter

O Lord! I pray you make an end of [illegible] unpleasant insubordination and [illegible] the Boer people who do not understand that my dealings with them have been from motives of kindness.
—*Lustige Blätter.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION.
—*Ulk.*

Do you know why Edward's look is always up to Heaven? It is because he dare not look any one on earth in the face.
—*Ulk.*

DISRESPECTFUL GERMAN CARTOONS OF KING EDWARD.

Powers with her intrigues, after having spun the negotiations out interminably in order to frustrate them, she finally recognized that there was no way of escape from the satisfaction demanded by the civilized world, and she yielded to the inevitable. Hence she permitted the signing of the protocol. Next she consented to return to Peking with the phantom of an emperor whom she drags in her train. Thus commenced, some weeks ago, the journey of accidents whose varied stages have been set forth in the despatches, and which now ends with the solemn entry of the sovereigns into Peking. . . . But it would be idle to believe that the Empress-Dowager is sincerely reconciled to Western civilization, which has inflicted such deep humiliation upon China and upon herself. She will continue, no doubt, to be hostile to modern ideas and to fight progress in China, just as she will listen more willingly to the advice of the old reactionary party that dislikes foreigners. But there is a gulf between this sullen, natural, and, to a degree, legitimate opposition and that spirit of revolt which found expression in the Boxer insurrection. Western civilization having given evidence of its power, the Empress-Dowager, who is an astute politician, notwithstanding her hatred, will see the necessity of bending before this superiority."

"The Chinese adventure might have had a much worse ending," is how Max Nordau sums up the situation in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna).—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECT OF THE POLISH CHILD FLOGGINGS ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE notion that the Wreschen episode has imperiled the renewal of the Triple Alliance, "or that it could even casually trouble the cordial relations of the united Powers, is too wild to call for serious contradiction." In this way the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) begins an elaborate editorial on Austria-Hungary and the Wreschen affair. It continues:

"But it is easy to understand why the opponents of the Triple Alliance would elevate every trifle to the rank of a reason of state, and take advantage of every unlikely occasion to sow hatred of Germany. In Austria, especially in Galicia, there is fruitful soil at hand. And the agitators are at work in Italy, too. . . . It must be acknowledged that the disturbers are on the alert and they know just what they want. But tho the throw of a stone may disturb a pond, it can not affect the ocean. The Triple Alliance would long since have lost all significance if it could be disturbed by such considerations, or even lightly affected by them."

THE POLISH SCHOOL-CHILDREN FLOGGED AT WRESCHEN.

The Austrian official and semi-official press seems to be inspired by similar views. Thus the *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest):

"The Wreschen episode, and everything connected with it, may be put aside and buried. The Austro-Hungarian German connection is quite strong enough to stand a puff of wind, as the Vienna saying puts it. Yet it were better if such puffs were spared, for while they do no damage they make a noise."

POLISH MISCHIEVOUSNESS.

THE Clerical party, parent of the Poles by adoption, wonders why every one is so angry at the dear Polish child seated in the saddle in front of him and doing no harm to any one. — *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The alleged personal organ of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, namely, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), says:

"The two governments may be thanked if the echoes of the Wreschen affair in Austrian territory and the discussion of it in both the Austrian Chamber and the Galician Landtag have not in the least affected the relations subsisting between our monarchy and the German empire. It may be taken for granted that the Wreschen affair will be steered out of the channel in which the politics of the two allied states move in perfect security. That the Wreschen episode and the agitation of Polish national sentiment to which it has led will not remain without echo in Austria, is due to the large Polish population in Austria and to the national character of Galicia. . . . But that the echo is not louder is due not only to the attitude of both governments, but to the intimate union connecting Austria-Hungary with the German empire, a circumstance which renders possible a consideration of all complications with perfect calm and impartiality."

The press of that third member of the Triple Alliance, Italy, has nothing in particular to say on this aspect of the Wreschen affair. The *Tribuna* (Rome) does deplore the flogging and calls attention both to the death of one of the children and to the appeal of Polish women to the sympathy of mothers all over the world. It warns Germany to heed and to be humane, but gives no intimation that the "Triplice" is thereby endangered.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STABILITY IN URUGUAY.—The newly elected Chamber of Representatives meets in Montevideo on February 15. The *Siglo* of that city is not well pleased with the character of the body. The *Razon* and the *Telegrafo Maritimo* are hopeful that the "accord" of all political parties to sustain the Government will induce stability and prosperity. They report the wool clip good, the wheat harvest abundant, and the long stagnation in commerce about to end. There is likewise gratification at the perfect order maintained during and since the elections.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF JAPAN.

"AS the Marquis Ito has passed from one capital to another, the object of deference and attention in Washington, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, and in Berlin, he may well have felt that the end crowned the toil," says *The Standard* (London); and in a similar strain *The St. James's Gazette* observes:

"The greatest man in Japan is closing up the old year in London. The Marquis Ito deserves the highest fame his country can give him. He has been ranked with Gladstone and Bismarck, and whatever there may be of merit in the comparison, the Marquis is unquestionably one of the world's wise men. It was he who foresaw the invasion of the West, and saved Japan from the doom which has hung so long over China. In Tokyo his name is hailed as that of the savior of his country, the framer of its constitution, the leader of progressive Japan."

If we turn to that high authority on Japanese affairs, the Kobe *Herald*, of Japan, we find it declaring that Ito's tour is of "considerable interest to us in Japan, who do not see the Marquis and his work through that haze of distance which magnifies or distorts both in the eyes of American and European observers." And of the net result of the travels of "the grand old man" the same paper says:

"We may expect to see Marquis Ito return with renewed zeal in the cause of representative institutions, satisfied that his fellow nationals are most likely to realize their worthy ambitions in the ever-expanding fields of industry, commerce, and art under the free and enlightened conditions of life which a constitutional system of government insures. If this surmise is sound, as we trust events will prove it is, then we may confidently expect the great Choshiu leader to devote the remaining years of his political life to the work which his own later experience of government here must have convinced him has yet to be accomplished, viz., the evolvement of a truly representative political system in which the country's real leaders will be responsible to the country at large."

THE FLAG AFFAIR AT KOWEIT.

THE flood of editorial discussion relating to the Persian Gulf and its destiny, with which European newspapers are filled, has been fed in a fashion thus outlined in the London *Speaker*:

"At Koweit, in the Persian Gulf, an incident has occurred which might, were our diplomacy less hampered than it is at this moment, prove to be of some considerable consequence. As it is, a mere recital of the facts is sufficient to show that we can obtain no advantage in the difficulties that surround our action in that quarter, and that at the best we shall leave the place as we found it. Koweit is to be the terminus of the Bagdad Railway, a German enterprise. The Sultan (who has been consistently supported by Germany since 1896) asked, apparently spontaneously, for an affirmation of the very vague suzerainty which he exercises over the Sheik of Koweit. He demanded his presence and obeisance in Constantinople. The sheik, Marabout, by way of answer, hauled down the Turkish flag and substituted a private emblem in its place. It was asserted that this action was due to the orders or advice of our own authorities, the cruiser *Pomone* and the gunboat *Redbreast* being then in the port. The new Prussian cruiser *Varinig* thereupon arrived upon the scene."

A great future is in store for Koweit when the railway is built, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and it can not be suffered to become a British dependency without serious consideration. The editorial protests of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and other Russian papers have been neutralized by the attitude of the Czar's Government. A luminous editorial in *The Friend of India* (Calcutta) says:

"The Persian Gulf is vital to Great Britain and to India. If Russia were to accomplish what she undoubtedly aims at, namely, the establishment of her political supremacy in an unbroken line from her present frontier down to any convenient point on the Persian Gulf, it would have the effect of a wedge driven between Great Britain and India. . . . The whole question of the Persian Gulf is further complicated by recent events occurring at Koweit. Exactly what has happened there recently is not yet known, but apparently it has been the policy of Lord Lansdowne to protect this little state from Turkish aggression, while at the same time appeasing the Sultan by recognizing that he possesses a kind of suzerainty. Like many other places on the Persian Gulf, Koweit occupies a very doubtful international position."

The same paper declares that British war-ships are only near Koweit for the purpose of "policing the Persian Gulf." It adds that in the performance of this international duty the various English cabinets "have insisted that, however much the Arabian sheiks may fight with one another on shore, they are not to engage in naval warfare lest neutral commerce should suffer from their hostilities." The following considerations must also be taken into account:

"In the course of a hundred years Great Britain must have expended several million pounds and a good many hundred lives in securing the effective peace of the Gulf. The greater part of that valuable work would be thrown away if she were now to relax her control and to allow Turkish officials to pretend to take over the duties that are now so effectively discharged by British naval officers. At the same time it is most undesirable that we should do anything to create the impression that we wish to secure territorial advantages for ourselves. If, for example, we were to seize Koweit, as some hot-headed English journalists have suggested, such action would create a precedent which other Powers would immediately imitate, just as the seizure of Kiao-Chau by Germany was followed by the seizure of Port Arthur by Russia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE FLURRY. Every leading newspaper comments upon the statement of the French foreign minister, M. Delcassé, to the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), in which he says France and Italy should reach an understanding regarding the Balkans. The Berlin press warns Italy that should there be a clerical and royalist reaction in France, there would ensue renewed agitation for the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.—Dr. Joseph Zemp has for the second time been made President of the Swiss Confederation, having held the same post in 1895. He was born in Entlebach, Luzerne, in 1834, studied at Munich and Heidelberg, receiving his degree at the latter seat of learning. He became a lawyer, entered the legislative body of his canton in 1863, and ten years later was sent to the national council.

DR. JOSEPH ZEMP,
President of the Swiss Confederation.

GERMANY'S GOOD FAITH.—All the leading English periodicals are printing articles urging Great Britain to draw away from Germany and near to Russia. One argument for this course is the allegation that German diplomacy pursues a subtle and profound policy and can not be trusted. The *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) says all this is preposterous. "Germany seeks the maintenance of the world's peace above everything else. She would regard perfect harmony among Great Britain, Russia, and France as a guaranty of her own policy, provided English reviews in their vaporings over future world policy did not give such a combination an anti-German bent."

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION IN ENGLAND.—A growing tendency to misgovernment in English cities has been noticed in the London *Pilot* and other papers. Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds are stated to be involved. "Manchester, just a short while ago, had to take strenuous measures to deal with a municipal scandal of appalling dimensions." The police were implicated. "In Liverpool there is a 'boss' gang in all its reality. Only a week or two since a Conservative member dared to assert that it was not seemly that the drink interest should preponderate in its influence upon the committee chosen to grapple with a problem which is a hideous problem in Liverpool – the housing of the poor. This gentleman has since paid his price." Nor is this all. "Leeds is in the throes of an investigation of corporation contracts, and very painful revelations are being made, tho the constitution of the committee of inquiry, seeing that it practically consists of the very persons whose conduct is impeached, is not above criticism."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF RELIGIOUS PHENOMENA.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE: STUDIES IN THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION. By George B. Coe, Ph.D. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 278 pp. Price, $1.00. Eaton & Mains.

"THE phenomena of religious experience have been the last to be granted a hearing by the science of psychology." This author speaks for the psychological method in the examination of religious experience. He seems to have derived some hints of the details of this method from Starbuck's "Psychology of Religion," upon which, however, he has considerably improved. The connection made by Starbuck between adolescence and the first awakening of religious experience Professor Coe has enlarged upon, and turned in somewhat different directions. All his tables, however, generally correspond. By these two presumably independent investigators, the age of puberty and the time of religious awakening are shown closely to correspond. This fact will be soon taken as established by students of psychology. Professor Coe's most interesting study, however, is, so far as we are aware, a new one. It is the investigation, through cases actually questioned, of the relation between temperament and spirituality. So far as his investigation goes he seems to have demonstrated that religious transformations are favored by a sanguine temperament, expectation, hallucinations, and passive suggestibility to automatism, and are most likely to occur when these are present in combination.

GEORGE B. COE.

The author's hints on suggestion and the relation between religion and physical health are not new, but are in line with the psychology of to-day. His frequent caution in discriminating his method from all metaphysical assumptions as to the part played in religion by divine forces will be valuable to those who have sometimes supposed that we could not exhibit the natural and physical elements in religious experience, without seeming to deny God's agency. The author clearly points out, on the other hand, the advantage to religion of understanding all the natural factors, and of recognizing as fast as possible the order and law of religious experience. Very little has been accomplished as yet in reducing religion to an intelligible and orderly process, but every attempt of this kind is preparatory to some forthcoming philosophy of religion, from the psychological point of view. Considered as a contribution to such a future work, this little book has value. For the rest, ministers ought to possess themselves of this material and follow its more important hints, that serve for the time being as a guide to the study of conversions and related religious phenomena.

TALES OF THE RAILROAD.

HELD FOR ORDERS. TALES OF RAILROAD LIFE. By Frank H. Spearman. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 359 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THIS book of stories has three prominent defects, to begin with: an exceedingly tasteless cover; an eccentric style, that is often animated, but more often confusing and annoying; and a lack of consideration for the uninitiated reader in the using of technical words. But there are merits in the book to balance these things, and more.

FRANK H. SPEARMAN.

They are stories of railroad life, told by a man who knows it thoroughly, with all its possibilities of picturesqueness and excitement. One gets a very good idea from them of the responsibilities and the trials of the engineer and the train-despatcher. Most of the stories are worth reading and one or two of them are really splendid. The story of Hailey, the bridge-engineer, who goes down in a wreck on the bridge he was not allowed to build as he wished, and of "Selarco," the silent fireman who sticks by his engineer, are as good railroad tales as one could wish. They have humanity in them; one gets some of the pathos of the lives of these faithful men, with their grim tasks and their tragic fates; and that, we imagine, is the best that could be asked of a railroad story. The closing narrative, of the fireman who is wrecked on the fast mail that is being rushed, and who takes the mail in a freight-train that stands near, is also very stirring. The author shows numerous traces of Kipling in these accounts, but then so do all new authors who tell stories about Kipling's subjects.

We have spoken of the best of the stories. They are very uneven in quality—two or three running into cheap sensationalism. The opening story is particularly unfortunate in this respect, and might, with the help of the cover, turn many from the book. We have read quite often before of the mild, silent man who enters the border saloon, and is forced by the bad man to "dance"; we know that he will make the bad man regret his badness, and just how it will be done.

ONE OF THE FLESHLY SCHOOL.

HAWTHORN AND LAVENDER: WITH OTHER VERSES. By William Ernest Henley. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 113 pp. Harper & Brothers.

MR. HENLEY is one of the "fleshly school," and for those who like that sort of thing, there is plenty here of the sort they will like. But for some of the rest of us, who see something else in life and nature than lust, and find something better to meditate on in our thoughtful moments than death and decay, a volume of verse chiefly devoted to these subjects grows monotonous despite an undeniable vigor of expression and technical skill. "My songs are now of the sunset," says Mr. Henley in his "Envoy" (there are a "Prolog," an "Envoy," and a "Præludium"), and the sunset is not a very glorious one. In one poem (p. lxxxviii) we get this:

In that great duel of sex, that ancient strife,
Which is the very central fact of life, . . .

and again (p. xxxiv):

Love, which is lust, is the Main of Desire.
Love, which is lust, is the Centric Fire.

And still again (p. xxxv):

. . . . the marvel of earth and sun
Is all for the joy of woman and man
And the longing that makes them one.

WILLIAM E. HENLEY.

Mr. Henley is capable of splendid work; but in this volume he follows the changing procession of the year from month to month, and nearly everything suggests to his mind the idea of procreation; and that when that is ended everything is ended. There is a baker's dozen of short poems on "London Types" of which this may not be said; but even they are types of low life,—the Bus Driver, the Hawker, the Bar-Maid, the Sandwich-man, etc.,—the types of London's decay rather than of London's vigor. There are also a number of memorial poems that are fine in many of their lines, and that sound the patriotic note with large, tho not persuasive, sincerity. For a sample of the London types, take this:

'LIZA.

'Liza's old man's perhaps a little shady,
'Liza's old woman's prone to booze and cringe;
But 'Liza deems herself a perfect lady,
And proves it in her feathers and her fringe.
For 'Liza has a bloke her heart to cheer,
With pearlies and a barrer and a jack,
So all the vegetables of the year
Are duly represented on her back.
Her boots are sacrifices to her hats,
Which knock you speechless—like a load of bricks!
Her summer velvets dazzle Wanstead Flats,
And cost, at times, a good eighteen-and-six.
Withal, outside the gay and giddy whirl,
'Liza's a stupid, straight, hard-working girl.

That is not high work, but it is genuine.

THE RING OF TRUE METAL.

THE COLOR OF HIS SOUL. By Zoe Anderson Norris. Parchment cover, 3¾ x 7½ in., 220 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE author of genius is the man behind the book. The author of talent is the man in the book. The genius dominates his work, according the rhythm of his materials to the key of his own nature. Talent, on the other hand, accommodates its rhythm to the key of the subject. "The Color of His Soul" is a work of talent.

There is no underlying master melody, yet the whole of the little composition is as janglingly musical as a string of sleigh-bells which somehow chime with the surrounding elements, the tonic air and the glittering light. This is the result of inborn literary taste; it is the ring that was cast simultaneously with the bell metal.

This pure literary tone is found in everything to which the name Zoe

Anderson Norris has been appended. Heretofore her writings have been newspaper and magazine sketches, none of which have had sufficient plot to be ranked as stories proper. And, indeed, in this her first book, she has not really achieved a novel. To make the "novelette" she has simply selected a number of sketches of personal experiences, which are related to each other solely through the fact that they had the same observer, and has strung them loosely together in this common bond, bringing with a snap the first and final incidents together. Then she has thrown the sweetly jangling circlet over her Pegasus, cracked her whip to the public, and is off to the crowded literary speedway.

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.
Photo by Marceau, New York.

That she will lead the procession of distinguished authors is doubtful, but that the smartness of her style will "cut a dash" is beyond question.

The two sketches of the book that are united to give it title relate, one to a young Socialist who is represented as led away by the theories of Dr. Herron, and the other to a girl dying in child-birth in a maternity hospital. There is dramatic power in the closing scene where the callow enthusiast, the denouncer of the wrongs wrought by the capitalists upon the "wage-slaves," is revealed as the betrayer of the dying seamstress, and one who has even preyed upon her earnings.

A PASTOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

JOHN HALL, PASTOR AND PREACHER. A Biography by his Son, Thomas C. Hall. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 341 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company.

FOR thirty years, Dr. John Hall was an acknowledged leader in American church life, and his son, Prof. Thomas C. Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has brought together in this biography the salient facts of Dr. Hall's ministerial career, as well as of his earlier life in Ireland. A visit to the United States in 1867, as a delegate to the American Presbyterian Assemblies, led to his call from Dublin to New York. His success in his new sphere of work was instantaneous, and crowds flocked to hear him. "I have begun with *ordinary* sermons," he wrote to a friend at this time, "that I might not pitch the standard of expectation higher than I could honestly keep up,—have eschewed all attempts at sensationalism, and told the people that our reliance must be upon the steady, patient teaching of divine truth." During his long pastorate in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hall won for himself a unique place in the religious life of New York, and his activities were only curtailed by failing physical powers and by the peculiarly distressing circumstances—largely the result of the Warszawiak controversy—which clouded the last days of his life.

Yet even if his energies had not failed, and if his zeal for the conversion of the Jews had not aroused the opposition of certain influential members of his congregation, it is probable that Dr. Hall's popularity would have waned. He represented a type of pastors who, while still the favorites of evangelical congregations abroad, do not, in their old age at least, strongly attract the present generation of American churchgoers. A young man, especially if he be stalwart in appearance and earnest in manner, may be popular because of his old-time homiletic methods; but a preacher who is advanced in life must be advanced also in his methods for arousing interest among the pew-holders, or run the risk of being supplanted.

JOHN HALL.

Dr. John Hall had the instincts of the reformer, but he was not of the "advanced" school. His "missions" were of the conservative sort. His "liberalism" was of the British "Exeter Hall" brand. Forty years ago this was stimulating to the Scotch-Presbyterian congregations of New York, when our merchant princes of Covenanter stock imported their theology, as they did their linens, from Scotland and Ireland. And it was a great stroke of policy to bring over such a dyed-in-the-faith, tight-twisted theologian as Dr. Hall.

IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

ADVENTURES IN TIBET. Including the Diary of Miss Annie R. Taylor's Remarkable Journey from Tau-Chau to Ta-Chien-Su, through the heart of the "Forbidden Land." By William Carey. Copiously illustrated. Cloth, 5¾ x 8½, 285 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston and Chicago.

MR. CAREY, a Baptist missionary in India, great-grandson of that William Carey who was the pioneer of modern missions, and himself a leader in the foreign work of Christian Endeavor, being ordered north by his doctors (in July, 1899), spent a month in Sikkim, that wedge between the three "closed lands" of Nipal, Bhutan, and Tibet. It was his happy chance to cross the Jelep Sa into Tibet; and there, in her famous shop in Yatung, he found that cheery little woman from Cheshire—dauntless, resourceful, a miracle of pluck, patience, and fortitude, good sense and sagacity, marvelously blended with childlike simplicity and guilelessness, — who crept into Tibet through a Chinese gate and, practically alone, groped her way through the secret places of that dark and dangerous land which had remained "simply a blank, or a blind eye, on the maps of the world." Her audacity makes one hold one's breath. There is nothing to equal it in the whole fascinating story of way-making in Tibet. "Yet how quaintly pathetic in its simplicity! how surprising, how amusing, in its unpreparedness!"

And her extraordinary Diary! The very artlessness of it is not the least of the wonders of that great little woman's ways. It is such a brief and telling itinerary as an American school-girl might once have jotted down, as she jogged in a "prairie schooner" from Chicago to Denver. Not until the entry for the day had been written would that plucky little bundle of unconscious heroics—numbed and jaded as she was—consent to burrow in her sleeping-bag under a tent or in a cave. And when at last the tent had been taken from her, and no cave was to be found, she "lay her down to sleep" in the snow, with no roof but the sky. "What a comical little bundle it must have been," remarks Mr. Carey, "for the merry stars to wink at!"

MISS TAYLOR IN TIBETAN DRESS.

"A book for anybody to read." No technical details, no scientific pretensions, no notes of strenuous exclamation! When she stole through that gate in the wall, and plunged into the darkness and the terrors of Tibet, she had a pistol, and it might have happened so that she would have to shoot it; but it had been packed in the baggage, and played no part in that white woman's burden. She had a spy-glass for the spying of brigands afar off; but the brigands swarmed about her, "so close and so often (she was twice under fire) that looking for them at long range would have been an absurd superfluity." She had a watch; but she was forever trying to swap it for a tent or a tat. No thermometer, no aneroid, no theodolite was hers; she toiled over unmapped mountains, and jogged through unknown valleys, "oblivious of the claims of science, and constrained only when something went wrong with her cooking to notice the boiling-point." Says Mr. Carey:

"These blurred pages [of her Diary], what a tale they tell! There is *some* mention of privations and perils, but how much more that is not mentioned can yet be plainly read in the quivering of the lines, in the sunny expressions of hope and trust! It was a light shining along the path, a fire burning in the bones. But the light was 'a light in the dark land of Galilee,' and the fire was a flame from the passionate heart of Paul."

And so, by sheer force of astounding helplessness, and the overcoming audacity of a childish trust, she made her way through that wild theater of mystery and awe and fear, where the lama, however loathsome and revolting, holds the people in the hollow of his hand, with his trumpet of human thigh-bone at his lips, and a skull in his defiling grasp—made her way for many months, undaunted, unappalled, even cheery, even droll, building up that wonderful Diary with the persistence of a saint and the artless cunning of a suckling.

Mr. Carey's part in the handsome volume, making half the bulk of it, is eminently reverent and sympathetic, his enthusiasm justified by intimate knowledge and a tried devotion. His preliminary chapters, describing the land and the people, are marked by graphic picturesqueness and occasional strains of spontaneous eloquence not less impressive than entertaining. The resulting book is something more than a surprise and a delight; it appeals to the reader with the force of a prophecy and a revelation—as of a little brown wren, hopping and twittering over the snow on the "Roof of the World," and bearing in her beak a straw from the stable at Bethlehem.

That a defenseless, trusting woman has succeeded where men of cunning and resource have failed, is a good omen for the Christian conquest of Thibet.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Art of Teaching."—Emerson E. White. (American Book Company.)

"Elsie's Little Brother Tom."—A. M. Thurber. (Universal Truth Publishing Company.)

"Songs and Other Fancies."—Henry D. Muir, author and publisher.

"Lyrics."—John V. Cheney. (C. C. Birchard & Company.)

"Musings by Camp-fire and Wayside."—W. C. Gray. (F. H. Revell & Company, $1.50.)

"Study of Trees in Winter."—Annie O. Huntington. (Knight & Millet.)

"The Strength of the Weak."—Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

From "Hawthorn and Lavender

By WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

[See THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 5, 1901, for further selections.]

IX.

The wind on the wold,
With sea-scents and sea-dreams attended,
Is wine!
The air is as gold
In elixir—it takes so the splendid
Sunshine!

O, the larks in the blue!
How the song of them glitters, and glances,
And gleams!
The old music sounds new—
And its O, the wild Spring, and his chances
And dreams!

There's a lift in the blood—
O, this gracious, and thirsting, and aching
Unrest!
All life's at the bud,
And my heart, full of April, is breaking
My breast.

XVII.

Look down, dear eyes, look down,
Lest you betray her gladness.
Dear brows, do naught but frown,
Less men miscall my madness.

Come not, dear hands, so near,
Lest all besides come nearer.
Dear heart, hold me less dear,
Lest time hold nothing dearer.

Keep me, dear lips, O keep
The last great word unspoken,
Lest other eyes go weep,
Lest other lives lie broken!

XXVI.

June, and a warm sweet rain;
June, and the call of a bird:
To a lover in pain
What lovelier word?

Two of each other fain
Happily heart on heart:
So in the wind and rain
Spring bears his part!

O, to be heart on heart,
One with the warm June rain,
God with us from the start,
And no more pain!

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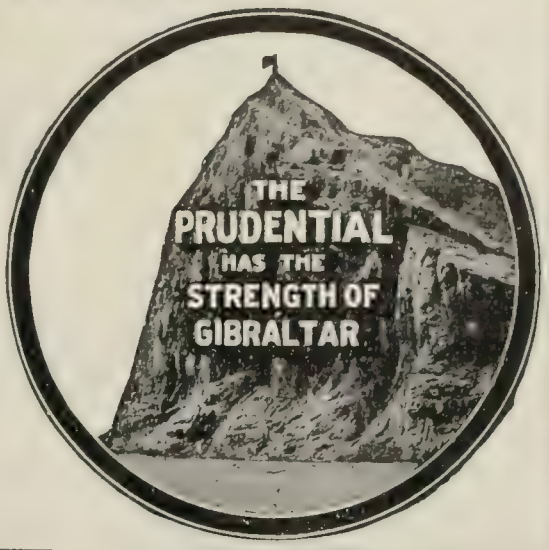

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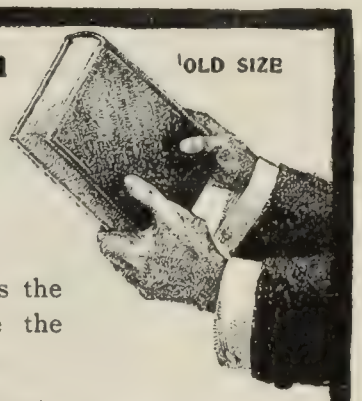

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THE OPIUM-SMOKER.

I am engulfed, and drown deliciously.
Soft music like a perfume, and sweet light
Golden with audible colors exquisite,
Swathe me with cerements for eternity.
Time is no more. I pause and yet I flee,
A million ages wrap me round with night,
I drain a million ages of delight,
I hold the future in my memory,

Also I have this garret which I rent,
This bed of straw, and this that was a chair,
This wornout body like a tattered tent,
This crust, of which the rats have eaten part,
This pipe of opium; rage, remorse, despair;
This soul at pawn and this delirious heart.

THE PRICE.

Pity all faithless women who have loved: none knows
How much it hurts a woman to do wrong to love.
The mother who has felt the child within her move
Shall she forget her child, and those ecstatic throes?

Then pity faithless women who have loved: these have
Murdered within them something borne out of their pain.
These mothers of the child whom they have loved and slain
May not so much as lay the child within a grave.

The Return.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

He sought the old scenes with eager feet—
The scenes he had known as a boy;
"Oh! for a draft of those fountains sweet,
And a taste of that vanished joy."

He roamed the fields, he mused by the streams,
He threaded the paths and lanes;
On the hills he sought his youthful dreams,
In the woods to forget his pains.

Oh, sad, sad hills; oh, cold, cold hearth!
In sorrow he learned thy truth,—
One may go back to the place of his birth,—
He can not go back to his youth.

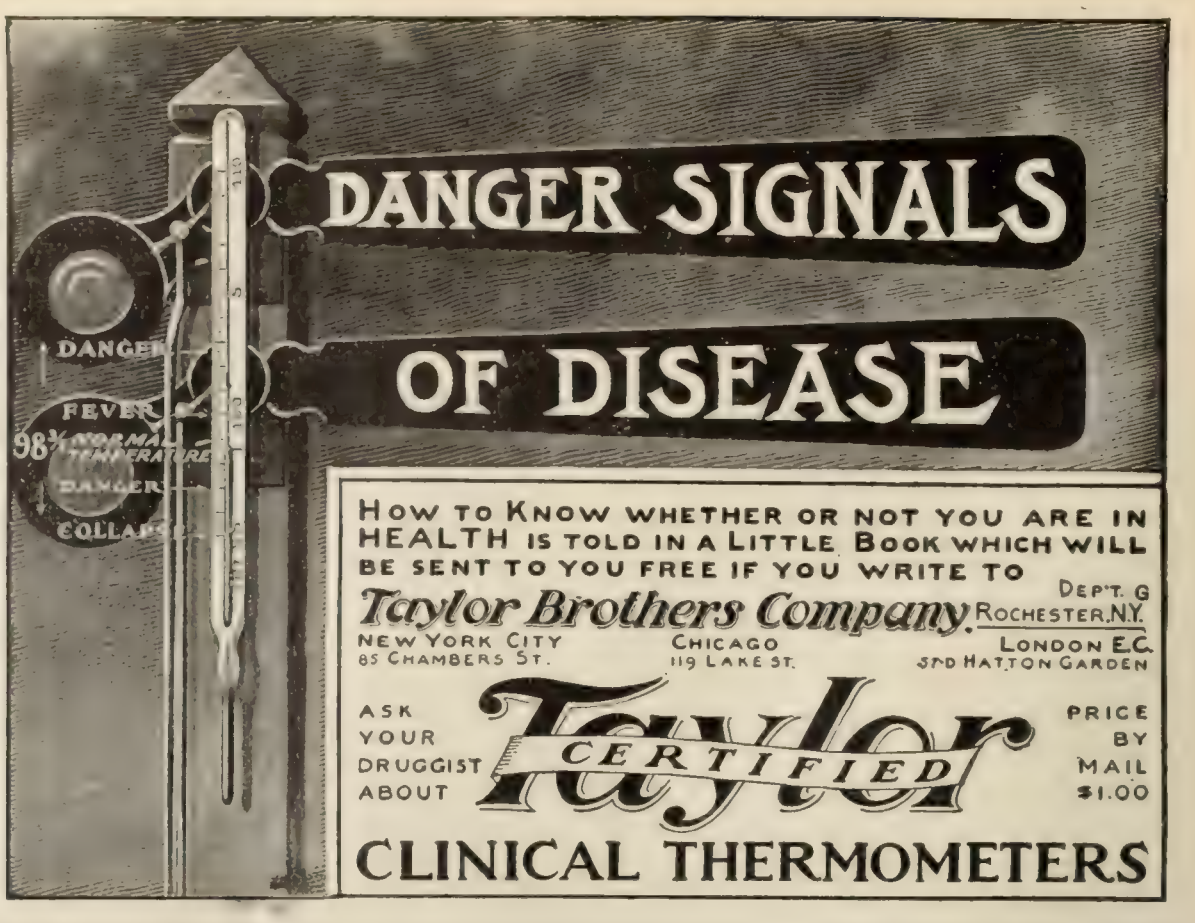
—*The Independent.*

Progress.

By TOM MASSON.

Back, back he slipped in desperation grim.
With tyrant Failure busy every hour!
Till once his mirrored face looked out at him
Unrecognized, so had it grown in power!

—In January *Scribner's Magazine.*



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PERSONALS.

When Crispi was Lucky in Being Penniless.—The late Francesco Crispi, the great Italian statesman, once escaped arrest as a revolutionist because he did not have a sou wherewith to buy a candle. The story is told in the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York):

"On January 14, 1858, Francesco Crispi, the recently deceased Italian statesman, then a political refugee in Paris, received from an Italian friend connected with the Paris opera two gallery tickets for the performance of that evening, which the Emperor and Empress were expected to attend. Crispi and his wife were on the point of starting for the theater when the latter exclaimed: 'Francesco, where shall we get a candle?' They were in such destitution that they had neither candles nor matches, nor yet the wherewithal to buy them. Going to the opera would involve groping for their room at midnight and going to bed in total darkness. Too proud to confess their condition and to borrow a few sous they regretfully denied themselves the promised treat, remained in their room, and retired before the twilight had faded.

"On the following morning they learned of Orsini's attack on the Emperor, the police raids, and the arrest of all Italian revolutionists found in or near the theater. If Crispi had been in the house he would certainly have been among the first arrested, for he was known as an ardent disciple of Mazzini.

"The possession of a tallow candle and a match might have altered completely not only his own destiny but also that of Italy!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

M. Menier and Chocolate Island.—When M. Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, bought the island of Anticosti, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, Canada was somewhat alarmed, fearing that it might be a hostile move on the part of France. These fears, however, have since been entirely allayed. Says the London *Express*:

"M. Menier paid £25,000 for the exclusive possession of Anticosti. The romance of the thing appealed to him, and when its two million acres were offered he scarcely hesitated.

"Anticosti was not uninhabited when Menier took possession. Here and there along the coast, and principally at the little harbor of Fox Bay, were a dozen or more families that had earned a precarious livelihood at fishing for twenty-odd years.

"These settlers bore no title to the land occupied by them, simply living there on the sufferance of the previous owners and at a nominal rent. They contented themselves with fishing, and made little effort to till the soil.

"When the purchase became known strange tales of political complications appeared in the press. One paper claimed to have proof that fortifications were being erected by night, and that a formidable battery of modern guns was about to be landed from a strange vessel which had mysteriously appeared in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"There was, indeed, a series of earthworks back of the town of English Bay, now called Bai Ste. Claire. The interior of these earthworks was filled with barrels of flour and beef and other provisions.

"'These are our fortifications,' smilingly exclaimed M. Landrieu, the chief of the commercial board of Anticosti, appointed by M. Menier. 'We fortify ourselves thus against hunger in case our main stores are destroyed.'

"Notwithstanding dissension within and bitter racial accusations without, Menier calmly proceeded with his plans. Through his legal adviser in Quebec he went to law, and after a sensational trial the Fox Bay settlers were ordered to leave the island.

"The decision was followed by a storm of protest from the press and part of the Canadian public.

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Sympathetic people sided with the Fox Bay settlers, and when the eviction was found unavoidable, a collection was taken up for them.

"Menier's plans for the island are broad. They include the building of towns, the construction of roads and railways, the building of a deep-sea port, and the development of the natural resources of the island.

"A fair start has been made. The old settlement of English Bay, which consisted of a few scattered fishermen's huts, is now the seat of authority on the island. A regular town has been laid out, with streets, a plaza, sanitary plumbing, school, and all that goes to make up the modern community.

"It is an important part of Menier's plan to surround himself with thoroughly competent men. The scheme of administration includes a governor, M. Comettant, who was born in New York, and various chiefs of service.

"Under these directors of department are many skilled workmen and laborers, the whole making an admirably organized force. Menier is, of course, the absolute dictator of the island."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Girl Tryer.—By ETHEL HOWELL.

A girl there was and she talked each night
(Even as you and I)
To a suit of clothes and a necktie bright.
When the tide of her satire was at its height
She called this object her "Belted Knight"
(Even as you and I).

Oh, the smiles we waste and the wiles we waste
And the jokes that we thought so grand,
Belong to the man who had no sense,
And now we know that he never had sense
And could not understand.

A girl there was and she spent her wit
(Even as you and I),
Humor and fun and a clever hit,
And he never did see the point a bit,
So the girl just mentally classed him "It"
(Even as you and I).

Oh, the hits we waste and the wits we waste,
And the excellent things we planned,
Belong to the man who was so very dense,
And now we know that he always was dense
And never could understand.

The poor girl talked till she nearly died
(Even as you and I),
And many a yawn she had to hide
Which he might have seen if he'd only tried.
She got so sleepy she nearly cried
(Even as you and I).

It isn't the bore—we've stood that before—
That makes us rise in our might.
It's coming to know that he never did know,
It's learning at last that he never could know
And never did see we were bright.

—*For* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

His First Profits.—THE VISITOR: "Horrors! the lightning express wrecked and totally destroyed by fire!"

YOUNG ARTIST: "Hurrah! Good!"

VISITOR: "Are you crazy?"

ARTIST: "No, but I expressed a drawing on that train, and I valued it at fifty dollars. Now the express company will have to pay for it."—*Life.*

Quirks and Quibbles.—It is easy for the light-headed to be light-hearted.

He who confesses that he lies, lies; he who denies that he lies, lies twice.

We admire the man who will listen to reason because he gives us a chance to talk.

Most of us know only one man whom we regard as absolutely fair and unbiased, and modesty prevents us from naming him.

Let a man imagine he is having his own way and a woman can do anything with him; let a woman

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By Annie Oakes Huntington

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Albany Law Journal, January, 1902.

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but suspect she is having her own way and a man can do nothing with her.

What a pity that most of our most brilliant and original ideas did not present themselves to us first.

Most men would find it a difficult matter to tell all they know; not that they know much; but the difficulty would rise in trying to winnow what they do know from what they imagine they know.

If a man is always as old as he feels, many men pass from youth to old age in a single night—from the evening before to the morning after.

—L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN in *The Smart Set*.

Coming Events.

February 12-18.—The International Woman's Suffrage Conference will hold a convention at Washington.

February 18-27.—The National Dental Association will hold a convention at Atlanta, Ga.

February 19-25.—The National Council of Women of the United States will hold a convention at Washington.

February 22.—The National Spanish War Veterans will hold a convention at Springfield, Mass.

Sons of Veterans Death Benefit Association will hold a convention at Philadelphia

February 27.—The United States Golf Association will hold a convention in New York City.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

January 20.—A naval battle between government and rebel fleets takes place in the harbor of Panama, resulting in the death of General Alban and the sinking of a government and a rebel vessel.

January 22.—The South American Steamship Company of Valparaiso will demand £60,000 of Colombia for the seizure and loss of the steamer *Lantaro*, which was sunk in Panama Bay on January 20.

January 24.—It is reported in Panama that the Liberal General Herrera has been defeated near that city by the government forces under the Colombian General Castro.

January 25.—Six hundred government troops reach Colon under General Pinzon.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 20.—Lord Cranborne, in Parliament, replying to a question by Mr. Norman, says that Great Britain had declined to join in a joint note to President McKinley before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, because its object was to bring pressure to bear on the American Government.

The pig iron produced in Germany during 1901 amounted to 7,785,887 tons against 8,422,842 tons produced in 1900.

January 21.—Winston Churchill and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt make speeches criticizing the policy of the British Government in South Africa.

Aubrey Thomas De Vere, the poet, dies in London.

January 22.—Memorial services are held at Frogmore, Windsor, at the tomb of Queen Victoria, on the anniversary of her death.

January 23.—Mr. Redmond, in the House of Commons, brings up the entire question of Irish land grievances, and is answered by Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

January 24.—Mr. Redmond's Irish amendment to

AMERICA'S CARLSBAD.

No American Resort has so wide a reputation as Lakewood, N. J., the winter resort frequented by the wealth and fashion of the country. Its climate is exceedingly healthful, and the surroundings are without exception the finest any resort can boast of. Magnificent roads lead in every direction, and Coaching is the one leading diversion, save Golf, which has a great following at Lakewood. The hotels are ideal and no want of the up-to-date resorter is overlooked. The New Jersey Central is the road for Lakewood and the train service to and from New York and Philadelphia is ideal. The equipment is the finest, and all in all Lakewood is the place for spending the fall and winter. The New Jersey Central has issued a descriptive booklet on Lakewood which you can get upon application to its General Passenger Department, 143 Liberty Street, New York City.

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THE **EQUITABLE**

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

J. W. ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT — J. H. HYDE, VICE PRESIDENT

James Smith, who was at one time a well-known and substantial citizen of this county, died yesterday at the County Infirmary of diseases incident to old age.

Items such as the above can be seen in the papers almost daily. Yet many such men in their prosperous times could well have afforded an Endowment Policy, which not only protects the family if the assured dies, but also helps to provide for his own old age if he lives.

For cost of an Endowment at your age cut out and mail coupon below.

The Equitable Society, Dept. No. 56
120 Broadway, New York.

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $.....
if issued to a man.....years of age.

Name.....

Address.....

the address is defeated in the House of Commons.

King George of Greece is attacked by a lunatic with a knife, but is saved by a park inspector, who is himself stabbed.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 20.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, recommending acceptance of the Panama's Company's offer, is received from the President.

Senate: Senator Lodge reports the amended Philippine Tariff bill, and Senator Rawlins, acting for the Democrats, offers a substitute; Senator Frye introduces his Ship Subsidy bill.

House: A general debate on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill occupies the time of the session.

January 21.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill begins, the opening speeches being made by Senator Lodge for the Republicans and Senator Rawlins for the Democrats.

House: The Urgent Deficiency bill is considered, irrigation and the Philippine question being the principal subjects of discussion.

January 22.—*House:* The item in the Urgent Deficiency bill of $500,000 for an army post at Manila is discussed; but a substitute offered by Congressman Cannon is adopted by a close party vote.

January 23.—*Senate:* Senator Mason offers a resolution in favor of Admiral Schley, which is referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

House: Consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill is finished, but a final vote is not reached.

January 24.—*House:* The Urgent Deficiency bill is passed; the item of $500,000 for shelter and protection of troops in the Philippines being adopted by the votes of all the Republicans and sixteen Democrats.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 20.—Andrew Carnegie offers to give $50,000 for a free library building to Lexington, Ky.

January 21.—Admiral Schley's appeal from the findings of the Court of Inquiry is presented to President Roosevelt.

It is announced that the Creed revision committee of Presbyterian Church has completed its work and drafted an outline of a short declaration of belief.

Mayor Low, of New York, makes known the names of the committee to receive Prince Henry.

January 22.—Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet-Sugar Association, makes an argument against tariff concessions on Cuban sugar, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Governor Taft, who has just returned from the Philippines, says the islands are overtaxed.

January 23.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt give a reception in honor of the members of Congress.

January 24.—A treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States is signed at the State Department by Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister in Washington.

January 25.—A hearty welcome is given to Rear-Admiral Schley in Chicago, as guest at several receptions and a banquet.

It is announced that the Cooper and Hewitt families have given $600,000 for an endowment fund for Cooper Union, New York City, and Andrew Carnegie has made a second gift of $300,000 for the same purpose.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 26.—*Philippines:* The American Chamber of Commerce at Manila sends a petition to Congress, asking permission to allow Chinese laborers to enter the islands.

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Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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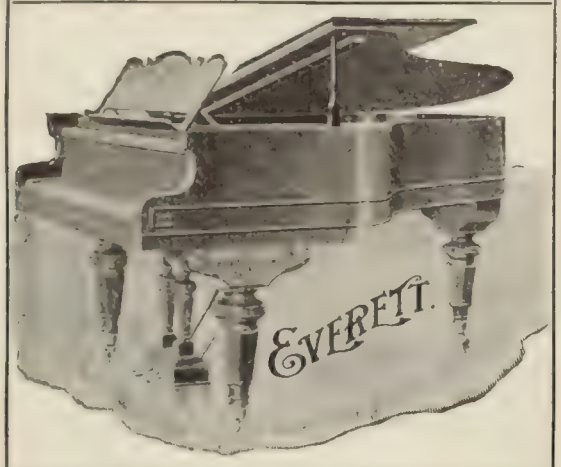
"Rare Combination of Sonorous and pure Singing Tone."

OTTO FLOERSHEIM, In Musical Courier
"A Revelation in Modern Piano Acoustics and Scientific Tonal Research."



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Our absolute guarantee of satisfaction and promise of prompt and efficient service means most to those who have known us longest. For FREE catalogue, or further information, address Dep't G, at either store.

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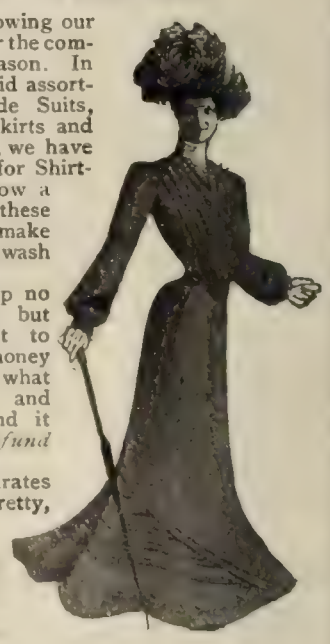
DENTACURA
the dentists' dentifrice, and a good, helpful booklet about the teeth to anyone who will write and send the address of his or her druggist.
Full size tubes of Dentacura 25 cents at all good druggists.
DENTACURA COMPANY,
28 Alling Street, Newark, N. J.

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

New Spring Suits and Skirts



WE are now showing our new styles for the coming Spring season. In addition to our splendid assortment of Tailor-Made Suits, Visiting Costumes, Skirts and Rainy-Day Garments, we have opened a department for Shirt-Waist Suits. We show a most complete line of these dainty garments, and make them in all the leading wash fabrics.

Remember, we keep no ready-made goods, but make every garment to order. This is a "money back business." If what you get does not fit and give satisfaction, send it back, and *we will refund your money.*

Our catalogue illustrates **Suits**, stylish and pretty, **$8 up.**
Silk-lined Suits, lined throughout with excellent taffeta silk, **$15 up.**
Skirts, in the newest fabrics, **$4 up.**
Rainy-Day Skirts, $5 up.
Shirt-Waist Suits and Wash Dresses, chic and full of style, **$3 up.**
Wash Skirts of pique and fancy ducks, **$3 up.**
Raglans, Rain-Proof Suits, Skirts and Coats, Riding Habits, etc.

We Pay Express Charges Everywhere.

Write to-day for catalogue and a complete line of samples of the materials from which we make our garments. You will get them *free* by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

Gold and Rolled Plate

Easy to button and unbutton, when buttoned stays buttoned. It cannot break, but if damaged from any cause, you get another without charge.

"Story of a Collar Button" shows all styles, for postal. All dealers.

Krementz & Co.,
63 Chestnut Street,
Newark, N. J.

100 VISITING CARDS Post paid 35c

Latest and correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Not obtainable elsewhere at twice the price. Booklet "CARD STYLE" FREE! Agents wanted. Also business and professional cards. WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, Etc.

E. J. SCHUSTER PTG. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 10, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I clean between the teeth, hence I am a peculiar tooth brush.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. Adults' 15c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. *Send for free booklet "Tooth Truths."*

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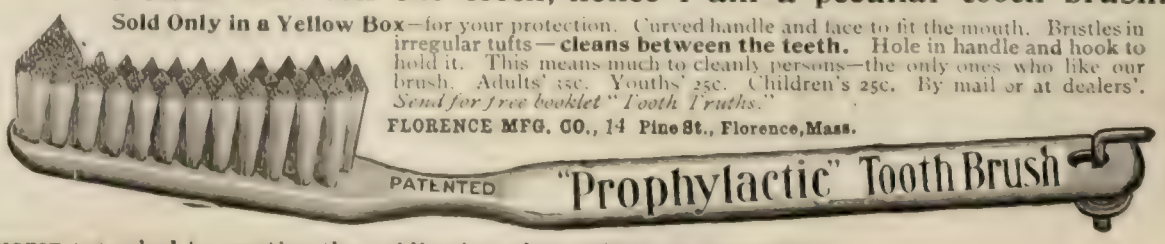

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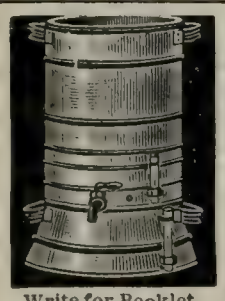
This stain produces beautiful, rich shades of brown, which vary according to the original color of the hair and the amount of Stain used. Purely vegetable. It cannot injure the hair, but will restore tresses that have been ruined by the use of chemicals and dyes. A peculiar and pleasing feature of this Stain is that the hair retains the coloring much longer than by any **dye**, and is constantly improving while it is used. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed to your address on receipt of $1. Write for booklet.

Mrs. Potter, 117 Groton B'ld'g, Cincinnati Ohio.



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on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **ADMIRAL DEWEY** writes: "I join with my friend Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Sec'y of the Navy, in recommending your Sanitary Still. The water from the still is absolutely pure and palatable." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

Write for Booklet.

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Arc Lamps, 750 candle power, 7 hours, 2 cts. House Lamps, 100 candle power, 7 hours, 1 cent. Superior to electricity or gas—cheaper than kerosene oil. No wicks. No smoke. No trouble. Absolutely safe. Nothing like them. Sell at sight. Exclusive territory given **AGENTS COINING MONEY.** Write at once for catalogue and prices. Dept. 42

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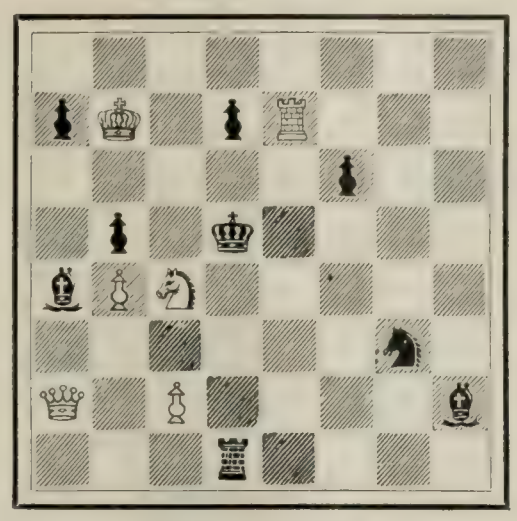
Problem 635.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize, Problem-Tourney *Hampstead and Highgate Express.*

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; pK1pR3; 5p2; 1p1k4; bPS5; 6s1; Q1P4b; 3r4.

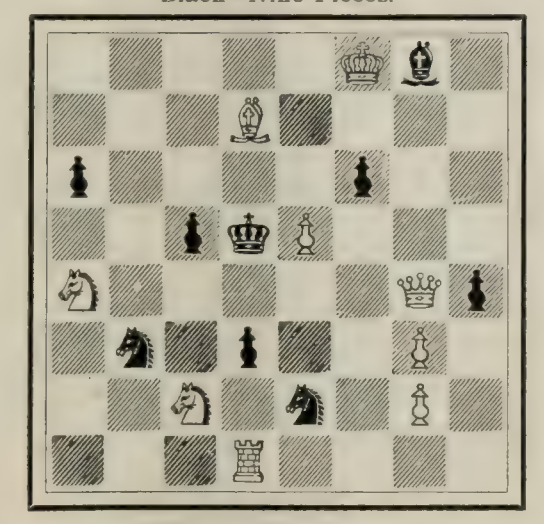
White mates in two moves.

Problem 636.

By P. K. TRAXLER.

First Prize, Problem-Tourney *Tidsskrift for Skak*, Copenhagen.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

5Kb1; 3B4; p4p2; 2pkP3; S5Qp; 1s1p2P1; 2S1s1P1; 3R4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 627.

Key-move, Q—B 8.

No. 628.

Key-move, R (R 7)—R 6.

No. 629.

1. K—Kt 7 / K—Q 4	2. Q—Q 4 ch / K x R	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 6	2. R—K 4 / K x R	3. Q—Q 4, mate

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

"Good Digestion Waits on Appetite."

Few people give proper thought to nourishment. Try the best cereal food ever placed on the market. It is good for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner — in fact for any meal of the day, while as a Dessert it is beyond compare. Your grocer keeps it;

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Constipation & Piles Cured by

increasing the nutrition of the parts through absorption with the physiological local remedy

Entona

(White Wheat Gluten Suppositories)

Fifty cents. At all druggists or by mail. Samples gladly mailed **FREE.**

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$2 Fine Bath Cabinet $2

PLACED IN YOUR HOME FOR

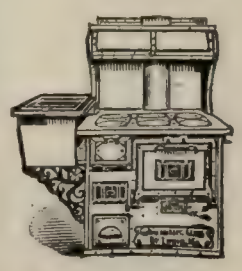
Write to-day for our special 10 day offer. **Robinson Baths** guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, La Grippe, Colds, Kidney Trouble, Catarrh, etc. Makes beautiful complexion. Sure cure for all chronic diseases. A Turkish Bath at home for two cents. **Active Agents wanted everywhere.** Big commission and salary. Send for new book free.

Robinson Thermal Bath Co.

764 Jefferson St. **Toledo, O.**

ROBINSON CABINET

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**



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The "WILLARD STEEL RANGE"

Has 6 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. **GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

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Are Quick To See

Good Doctors are Quick to See and Appreciate Real Merit in New Medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a discovery of great value to the medical profession and the public. They are an unfailing specific in all cases of dyspepsia and disordered digestion.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition, they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in a condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give them needed help and you will have no trouble.

Its a common-sense medicine and a common-sense treatment and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—

Mrs. E. M. Faith of Bird's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

"H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia from which he had suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail."

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them."

It will cost 50c. to find out just how much Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will help you. Try them—that's the best way to decide.

All druggists sell them. A little book on stomach diseases will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

KLIP BINDER

The KLIPS and the Cover form the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys, mailed for 25 cents. Cover price-list free.

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

.....	.....	Kt—B 2, mate
1. K—Q 6	2. Kt x P	3. —
.....	R—Q B 6 ch	Q—Q 4, mate
1. K—B 4	2. K—Q 4	3. —
.....	Kt—B 4	R mates.
1. Kt x P	2. Any	3. —

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; L. R., Corning, Ark.: B. Colle, New York City; A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; F. W. Loose, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

627 (only): Dr. H.W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; the Rev. C. T. Ohlinger, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; T. J. Liter, 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. E. F., Regina, Can.

628 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

627 and 628: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

627 and 629: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

628 and 629: O. C. B., Humboldt, Kan.

Comments (627): "Very artistic, notwithstanding dual, which could be eliminated at the expense of symmetry and economy"—H. W. B.; "Olden, but golden"—G. D.; "Attractive in form, beautiful in construction, and delightful in solution"—A K.; "If it's as old as its good, it must be antediluvian"—J. H. S.; "Very fine"—J. E. W.; "Splendid"—H. W. F.; "Should be called 'Happy Thought'"—W. E. S.; "The old wine is better than the new"—J. G. L.; "A perfect gem"—S. M. M.

(628): "An obvious key; but seven interesting tho rather ordinary mates"—H. W. B.; "Good"—M. M.; "Fairly good"—G. D.; "A Hannsome performance"—A K.; "First class"—F. S. F.; "Rather crowded, but very ingeniously placed"—J. H. S.; "Admirable"—J. E. W.; "A Texas ranger"—J. G. L.; "Very pretty, but not difficult"—S. M. M.

(629): "A fine problem, and not easy"—M. W. H.; "Highly artistic. Key easy but continuations and mates excellent"—H. W. B.; "Excellent"—M. M.; "An enjoyable study, but it has several bad duals"—G. D.; "Solution difficult and result charming"—F. S. F.; "Key not hard to find; but it took considerable work to find the second moves. Very good for brother Knight"—W. W. S.; "Unusually good for a King key-move. That the King must take the initiative is obvious; but probably nine out of ten would try K—Q 7 first"—J. H. S.; "Extremely difficult"—J. E. W.

Concerning 629, K x P caught many solvers. The answer is Kt x P, threatening check on second move. Several solvers believe that K—Q 7 will do. The answer is P—B 7. If 2 R—K 4 ch, K—B 5 and no mate. If 2 R—B 6 ch, K—Q 6 and no mate.

In addition to those reported, F. W. L., W. R. C., and A. O. Jones, Bozeman, Mont., got 623, 624, and 625; Dr. H. W. F., 621.

The Inter-State Match.

In the big match—New York *vs.* Pennsylvania—the score is: New York 12, Pennsylvania 15. The game between M. Morgan of the Franklin Chess-club, and A. B. Hodges, of the Manhattan Chess-club, is very interesting and instructive:

Ruy Lopez.

MORGAN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*	MORGAN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 B—Kt 3	B—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Q R—Q sq	Q—K 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	15 P—B 4	P x P
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	16 B x P	P—K Kt 3 (c)
5 Castles	P—Q 3	17 Q—B 3	Kt—K 4
6 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3 (a)	18 Q—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 4
7 P x P	Q Kt x P	19 R—Q 2 (d)	R—R 2
8 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	20 B—R 6	R—K sq
9 Q R 5 (b)	B—Q 3	21 Q R—B 2	B—R sq (e)
10 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	22 B—B 4	Q—B sq
11 B—K 3	Castles	23 Q—K 3	Q R—K 2
12 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	24 B x Kt	Resigns (f)

Notes.

(a) Tschigorin's move.

(b) This very powerful move gives White a great advantage.

(c) At this juncture the student will derive instruction from analyzing the position, and discovering whether or not Black had any better play.

(d) In order to play this R to B 2.

(e) Suppose Kt—Kt 5, how would White continue?

(f) Black hasn't any satisfactory reply. Mr. Morgan played this game with great skill.

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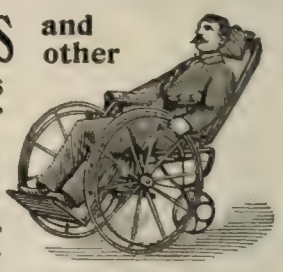

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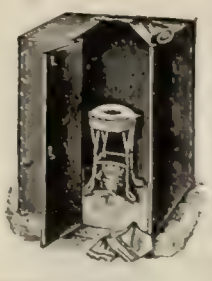

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LIGHT ON THE AMERICAN RECONCENTRADO CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE amazement with which many American papers heard the news that General Bell had established a *reconcentrado* system in Batangas province, Luzon, has been relieved somewhat by later reports showing that our method in the Philippines and the Spanish method in Cuba are not identical. *The Army and Navy Journal* notices some of the protests against the military measures in Batangas, and remarks pityingly that "the things which the civilian critics in the United States don't know about military affairs in the Philippines would make a whole library of war history." The Pittsburg *Times* says: "General Bell does not propose to starve these people as Weyler did the Cuban reconcentrados. To suppose that he does is an insult to a brave and honorable American soldier."

Stephen Bonsal, who inspected personally General Weyler's concentration camps in Cuba, and who has just returned from the Philippines, where he was familiar with the American reconcentration system, contrasts the two in an article in the New York *Herald*. He says:

"While in the Philippines I thought this policy of concentration was merely the flippant view of cynical newspaper paragraphers. On my return, however, I find that many believe that the United States Government is enforcing in the Philippines a policy of concentration which is on all fours with the diabolical scheme of extermination by which General Weyler reduced the non-combatant population of Cuba by several hundred thousand.

"It seems curious that such a misconception should arise. The facts about the Weyler scheme form a dark chapter of history which can not be disputed. By him thousands of people were driven into huge corrals, fourteen of which I visited for *The Herald* during that period when the mortality among the penned-up prisoners was greatest.

"His plan was to pen the non-combatants, men, women, and children, in unsanitary places, not to permit them to bring food into their appointed pen or to allow food to be given them, finally to force them to attempt escape from starvation and disease, and then shoot them down.

"The facts of the so-called system of concentration in the Philippines, or rather in small sections of some of the provinces which came under my observation, differ from this picture as strikingly as day does from night."

As an example, he describes the system put into operation by Major Frederick Smith, now inspector-general of the department of the Southern Philippines, in the island of Marinduque, last summer. To quote:

"During the period of active operations Major Smith saw that every village and every ranch in the island was a commissary store and supply station for the furtive insurgent bands. They did not have to bother about their trains of supplies. They could always find what they wanted, and we never could.

"Of course the inhabitants protested that these supplies were not given willingly, but levied by force, and if the 'Americanos' would only protect them by garrisoning every hamlet and guarding every ranch, it would never occur again.

"Major Smith could not do this, but he hit upon a better plan. He ordered the concentration of all the inhabitants of the interior into the several seashore towns, which he permanently garrisoned. Those of the non-combatants who were without means were given free transportation in bullock-carts for themselves and their effects to the appointed station.

"They were made to bring all the food they had, but those who were without provisions were assured of support during the time of their enforced residence on the coast. Having accumulated enough rice and other necessaries to support his non-combatant prisoners for several months, Major Smith divided his little force in three columns.

"One was detailed to guard the concentration camps, and the other two began a relentless pursuit of the insurgent bands skulking in their mountain fastnesses or jungle depths.

"Now, after the goats had been separated from the sheep, there could be no mistake as to which houses and which supplies belonged to the insurgents and which to the non-combatants. All the former were destroyed. Even the little patches of growing crops here and there discovered and the nutritious roots were also dug up.

"In ten weeks the desired result was achieved—all the insurgents threw up the sponge and surrendered, and immediately the concentration camps were dissolved. Peace returned and not a hostile shot has been fired on the island since. The plan was a triumph of common sense and of true humanity.

"To compare such a policy as this to that of Weyler is an absurdity. The combatants suffered as they should, only in this exceptional instance it was the Tagal warriors who suffered and not the Americans, and the non-combatants merely suffered some temporary inconvenience.

"The sanitary reports from these camps, signed by both the native and army physicians, show that owing to the sanitary rules which are enforced the health of the prisoners is better and the mortality fifty per cent. less than it is on the average when they are living in their own homes.

"It is just as absurd to call Major Smith the American Weyler as to compare any judge who may send a prisoner to a model jail with Nana Sahib, who put his prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

"In Batangas, also, it has been decided to inaugurate this policy; also in part in Laguna, and perhaps in Tayabas—in one word, in the whole of Malvar's country, as this section of Luzon is called, and not improperly so, as he has a much more effective control over the country and its inhabitants than have our military and civil authorities or both combined.

"This plan was drawn up and the necessary orders were issued by General Bell in the middle of December, and since January 1 concentration has begun and the non-combatants are being brought in to their appointed stations by transportation and under the escort furnished by our military authorities."

Mr. Bonsal takes a discouraging view, however, of the military situation as a whole in the islands. "To my mind," he de-

clares, "the whole archipelago presents itself as a volcano of which Samar and Batangas are the active craters. Should we close them up, it is quite certain that the forces of savagery and slaughter would find vent elsewhere." He goes on to say:

"The time has come when we can no longer fool ourselves. It is many months since we were able to fool the world at large about the Philippines. It was all very far away, but it is coming very near to us all now. We can not afford to be 'sick' of the Philippines any longer. It has become a question which seriously affects our national health. We had better pay attention now than later on when it may be too late; when we shall have more Balangigas to deplore.

"No one has a greater admiration than I have for the personal qualities of Governor Taft. He is a constructive statesman of the highest order. However, he was sent to the Philippines, not to devise a form of government suitable for the islands and the conditions there, but he was directed to form a civil government, and he has done it, working wonders with pretty poor material.

"The flaw in the whole construction is that the civil government edifice is built upon the quicksand of sedition and treason. No matter how cleverly he may build, the whole structure will be overturned some day, and not the day of our choosing. The Filipinos are solidly against American supremacy in any shape or form. If we do not wish to govern them rigidly and by force, for ten or twenty or thirty years, we had better hit upon a scheme to 'scuttle,' saving appearances as much as possible.

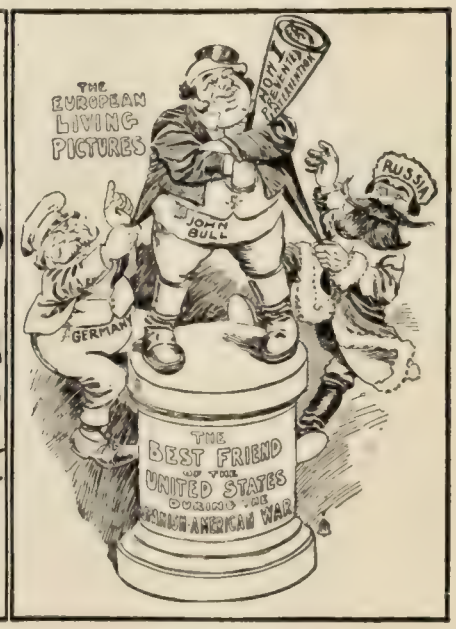
"How Governor Taft could have spent last November in Manila and yet state that all the provinces are pacified with the exception of Batangas and Samar passes my comprehension. It is only fair to say of Governor Taft that he spent this month in the hospital, and so could not be as well informed of what was in progress as under other circumstances he probably would have been.

"I regard the armed forces in the field in Batangas and Samar as the least serious features of the situation. There, indeed, we have them where we want them, where some day we may catch up with them.

"My opinion as to the precarious hold we have upon the Philippines would not be greatly affected were I to hear tomorrow that both Lukban and Malvar had surrendered. It might only mean that these leaders in the field had at last been convinced by the directors of the whole revolutionary movement who live under our flag in the city of Manila that the underground policy is the best."

It is understood that *The Lunatic's Magazine* about to be issued at Owaneco, Ill., will contain a vigorous article favoring withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines. *The Kansas City Journal.*

THE "MAIDEN": "Well, if I must love some one, really, then it might as well be you." —*The Detroit News.*



A DISPUTED POSE. —*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

"DANGER AHEAD" IN OUR INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM.

IF the arbitration committee of the National Civic Federation proves as successful as its friends hope, it may avert a great danger that is said to threaten us. Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York *Iron Age*, that he sees here indications of a conflict "such as the world has never seen before." He writes:

"The disorganization of labor is a matter of very serious moment to the United States. During the last great engineering strike in England, when over 80,000 men were out for six months, not a shot was fired. There was not a single riot, very little disorder, and when closed it left scarcely any ill feeling. The fact was that being well organized they were under good discipline, and being fairly well provided with the means of subsistence were not driven to the desperation of starving men, hence they were enabled to rely on a passive resistance. One has only to ask what would have been the result in the United States of a prolonged strike in one of the leading industries wherein a great majority of the men were without any means of subsistence and under no proper control. As one who has had a long and varied experience of men and things I should tremble for the result, and to every mind in this direction lies one of the serious dangers to America's future. In Great Britain organized capital and labor are both sufficiently strong to respect each other's opinions and to lend a willing ear to the voice of conciliation, but from what I saw and heard in the States organized capital is the giant, and organized labor the dwarf. It is pretty much the same in industry as in other domains of human enterprise—history repeats itself. In the early days of British industry, when labor was unorganized, riots and disorder were frequent.

"I hope that I am mistaken, but, judging from what I gathered while in the States from sources well calculated to form correct opinions, I fear that the most momentous danger before America is an individual [industrial?] war such as the world has never seen before.

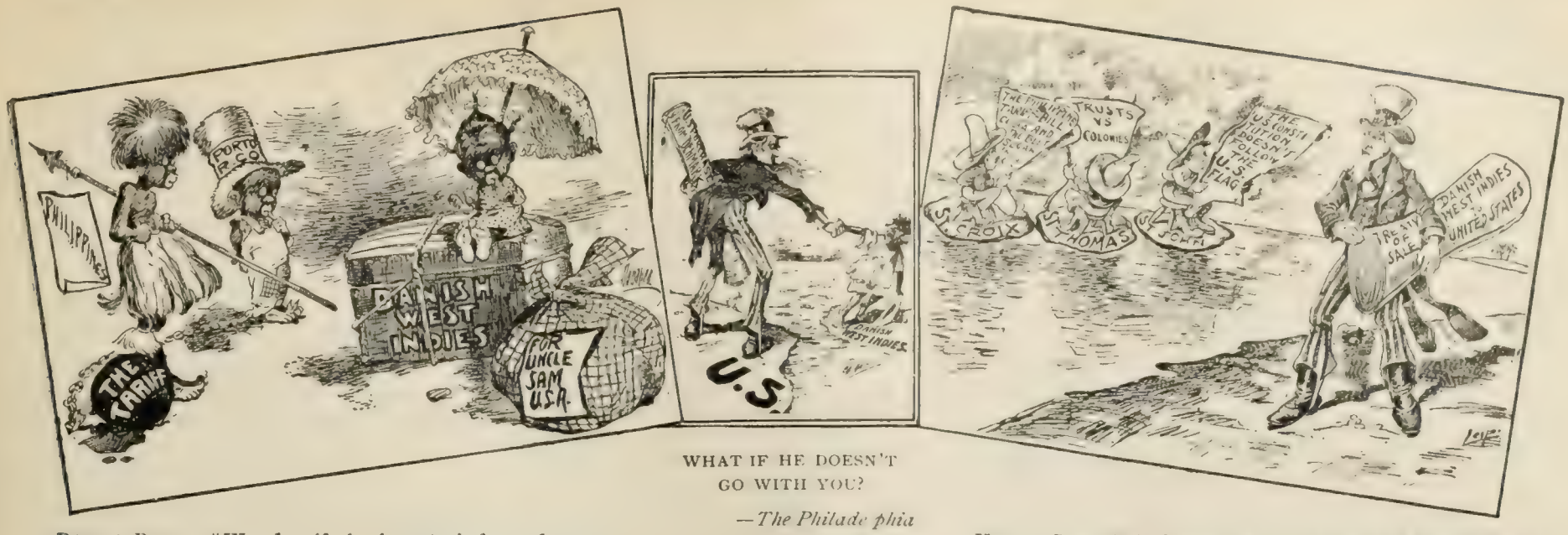
"The stronger the trusts grow the more powerless will labor become. As it can not obtain redress from Congress in a similar manner in which British labor can from Parliament, and finding that the few are growing enormously wealthy while the many are steadily sinking into poverty, it may perchance strike out fiercely, wantonly, and madly like a blind, enraged giant.

"It is not for me to suggest remedies or to indicate the path of prudence. That

THEY ALL WANT TO GET NEXT TO UNCLE. —*The Cleveland Leader.*

BOTH "ON HIS SIDE." "You know *me*, Sammy; you know *me*." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

OUR WARM FRIENDS IN EUROPE.



PORTO RICO: "Wonder if she 'spects independence or tariff reform?" —*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

WHAT IF HE DOESN'T GO WITH YOU? —*The Philadelphia North American.*

UNCLE SAM: "No fireworks! No shouts of joy! What's the trouble?" —*The Detroit News.*

NEW ISLANDS AND OLD PROBLEMS.

would be impertinence on my part. Allow me, however, in closing, to say that nothing so strongly impressed me while in the States as the collective impotence of labor and the growing and crushing might of the trusts. Sooner or later that well-organized body will stand face to face with the horny-handed, undisciplined, and uncontrolled multitude of workers, and then the real trial of strength will begin, and after that—the deluge."

WHO REAPS THE BENEFIT FROM THE RISE IN PRICES?

THE high prices now prevailing are calling out some questionings as to who gets the benefit of them. *Dun's Review*, which makes a study of prices, reckons that it costs the average man about $30 a year more to live now that it did four and a half years ago. Some of our readers who study economy occasionally, from necessity or choice, may be interested to know how little the average man is supposed to get along on, according to this financial authority. On the basis of the prices of July 1, 1897, the man could live a year on $72.46, altho the editor of the review does not say whether he ever tried to perform this feat himself or not. This year, life is supposed to cost $101.59. The $101.59 can be spent in any way the man pleases, but *Dun's* divides it into seven parts; about $20 is supposed to go for breadstuffs, $9.67 for meats, $15.25 for dairy and garden "truck," $8.95 for other food, $15.55 for clothing, $15.38 for metals, and $16.79 for "miscellaneous."

Turning to the query as to who is making all the money on this ruinous expense of living, *The Review* expresses its regret that the figures in regard to high prices have been "quoted in support of efforts to stir up antagonism between wage-earners and employers," and it goes on to say:

"The claim has been made that the remarkable advance in the cost of living since July 1, 1897, was due to combinations of capital, and that the manufacturer secured all the difference in price, while the wage-earners were not earning any more money, altho compelled to pay the advanced quotations for all things consumed. These statements are very far from the truth. Not only are the wage-earners receiving much better pay than at the earlier date, but they are well employed. It was this factor, more than any other, which produced the depression that culminated on July 1, 1897, with prices at the lowest point in the nation's history. The rate of wages is of trifling importance when there is no work. It was estimated by labor experts at the time that three million men were unable to find employment. This means that fifteen million persons were living on as little as possible, and consequently the consumptive demand was reduced to the lowest point. At the present time there is little difficulty in meeting the higher level of quotations, for there is full employment, and each man has only his own family to think of instead of a host of unfortunate relatives and friends, as was the case during the earlier period.

"Moreover, the suggestion that the manufacturers and the capitalists are pocketing all the profits is equally open to contradiction. These are not the men who have advanced the number of deposits in savings-banks to the highest point on record, nor increased the life insurance policies to present phenomenal figures. Examination of the index-number table shows that the farming population receives the greatest share of enhanced prices, the rise in breadstuffs falling little short of 90 per cent., while meats rose nearly 30 per cent., and dairy and garden products 75 per cent. Much of the latter gain is due to the change in season, as eggs, milk, etc., are all more expensive in winter than in midsummer, but this factor enters into the record and can not be ignored. Coming to manufactured products, there is a sudden fall in the percentage of gain, the clothing class rising but 11 per cent. This does not indorse the statement that the manufacturers are securing all the advanced cost of living. In fact, analysis of the clothing quotations in detail makes the showing still less favorable for the manufacturer.

"Under the heading of 'The Industries,' published elsewhere in this paper, there appears a table comparing the prices of a few of the principal products of manufacture and the raw material in each case. Here it appears that the advance in the finished article has not by any means been commensurate with the rise in material. For instance, hides are 49.5 per cent. higher than on January 1, 1888, while leather, the partially manufactured product, is 4.3 per cent. higher, but boots and shoes are actually 8.3 per cent. lower in cost to the consumer than at the earler date. Woolens alone, of the articles covered in the table, show a slightly higher percentage than the material, which is due to the peculiar depression recently felt in the wool market. Despite the marvelous demand for iron and steel products and the existence of the most complete industrial combination that ever existed, there appears a rise of but 35 per cent. in that class, while in the miscellaneous division there is a gain of 37 per cent. over July 1, 1897, chiefly due to lumber and building materials. As the laboring man does not as a rule own his home, the greater cost of structural products is not a disturbing element to him. On the other hand, the wage-earner benefits by lower rents and better accommodations, which have followed the increase of money seeking investment and consequent fall in interest rates. Capitalists who formerly received 7 per cent. or more on their properties are now glad to take 4 or 5. These facts can not be considered evidence that the few have reaped all the benefits of the marvelous advance of prices at the expense of the many."

Says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*:

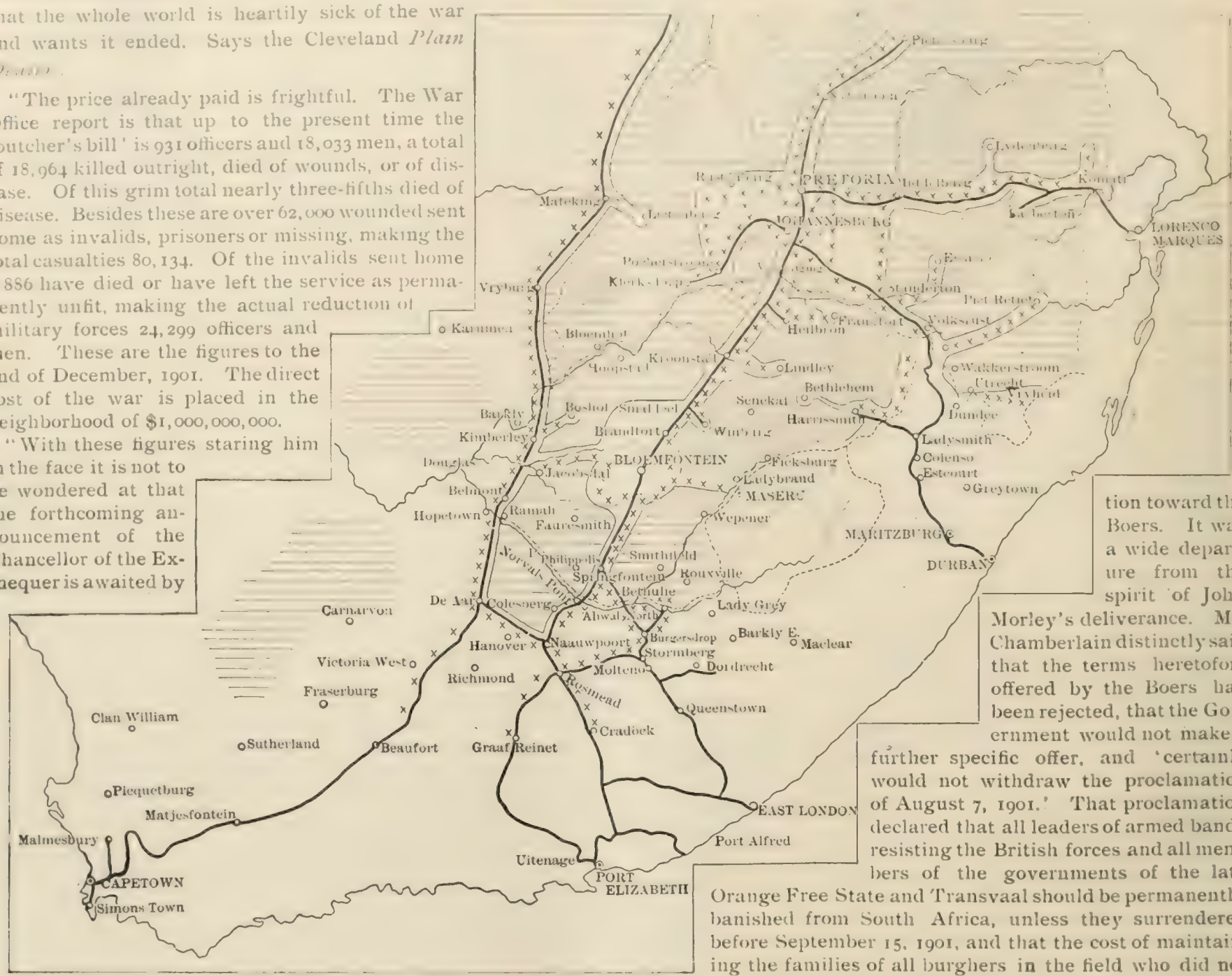
"Taking the collective figures, they certainly disprove the assertion that the few have reaped all of the benefits of the marvelous advance in prices, at the expense of the many. It hardly requires statistics to prove a matter easily within the knowledge of each individual. Certainly there are few wage-earners who would voluntarily exchange their condition at present for the conditions which they were experiencing in 1897, when the cost of subsistence was 40 per cent. lower than it is to-day."

HOLLAND'S ATTEMPT TO END THE BOER WAR.

THE discouraging reception of Holland's effort to bring about peace in South Africa arouses considerable feeling among the American newspapers. What they all seem to agree on is that the whole world is heartily sick of the war and wants it ended. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*:

"The price already paid is frightful. The War Office report is that up to the present time the 'butcher's bill' is 931 officers and 18,033 men, a total of 18,964 killed outright, died of wounds, or of disease. Of this grim total nearly three-fifths died of disease. Besides these are over 62,000 wounded sent home as invalids, prisoners or missing, making the total casualties 80,134. Of the invalids sent home 4,886 have died or have left the service as permanently unfit, making the actual reduction of military forces 24,299 officers and men. These are the figures to the end of December, 1901. The direct cost of the war is placed in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000.

"With these figures staring him in the face it is not to be wondered at that the forthcoming announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is awaited by the British taxpayer with apprehension, and that rumors of overtures for peace are received with fervent hope of their being well founded. If the communication from the Dutch Government should result in the discovery of a feasible way out of the blind alley in which Briton and Boers now find themselves, both sides will no doubt be glad at heart, however much they may affect repugnance to take advantage of it."



PROGRESS OF LORD KITCHENER'S BLOCK-HOUSE SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Area cleared—white. Area to be cleared—horizontal lines. Area of main resistance—diagonal lines. Block-houses and defensive posts—XXXX.

The London Times.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The recent deliverances of the representatives of the British Government have not shown any purpose to grant independence to the Boers. It is suggested in the news despatches that one of the objects of the Dutch communication is to draw from Mr. Chamberlain more liberal concessions, short of independence, than have yet been promised the Boers. The Boer delegates in Europe have been approached upon the conciliatory Rosebery proposition—that a government like that of Canada, general amnesty, and the restoration of destroyed farms shall be tendered as a peace offering—with what result is unknown.

"In November Mr. John Morley, in addressing his constituents, said that mere acquisition of territory in South Africa was not 'empire-making.' He asked the question whether the Government had taken any trouble to show the Boers in any definite shape, 'and not in vague phrases,' what the difference between that which the Boer leaders called independence and British ministers called independence really was. 'It might be that an attempt of that kind would suffice to extinguish the hideous conflagration that is at present raging.'

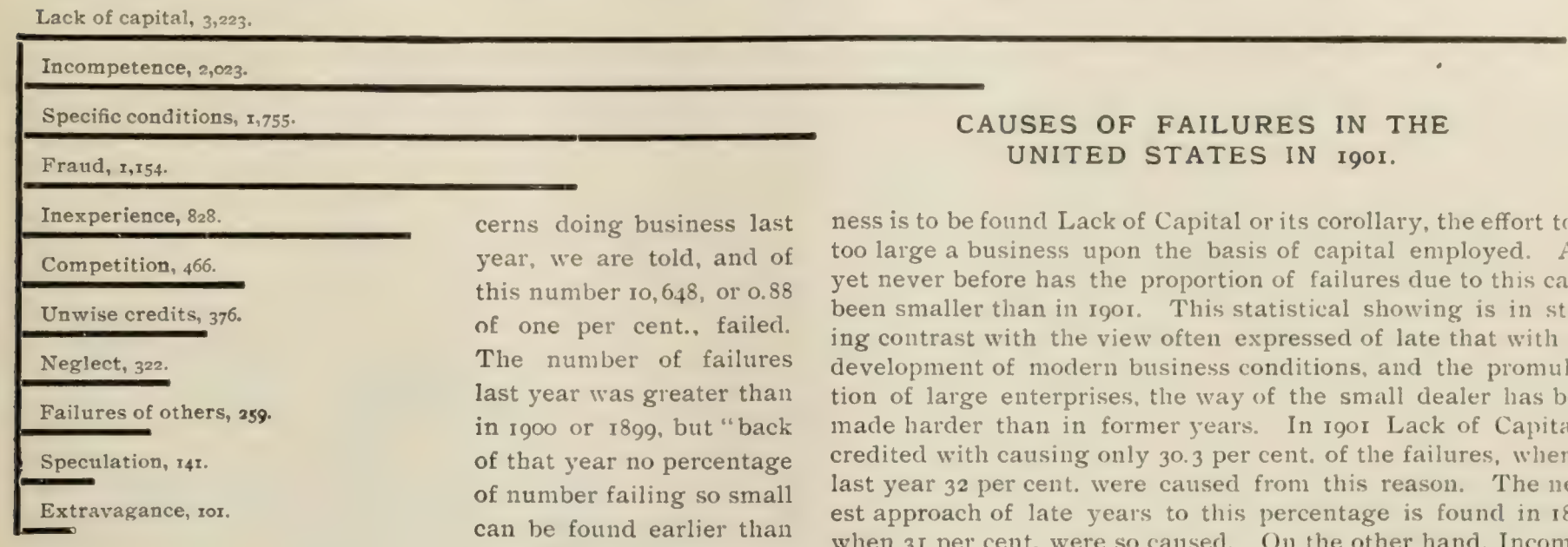
"Secretary Chamberlain's statement, made ten days ago in the House of Commons, showed anything but a spirit of conciliation toward the Boers. It was a wide departure from the spirit of John Morley's deliverance. Mr. Chamberlain distinctly said that the terms heretofore offered by the Boers had been rejected, that the Government would not make a further specific offer, and 'certainly would not withdraw the proclamation of August 7, 1901.' That proclamation declared that all leaders of armed bands resisting the British forces and all members of the governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal should be permanently banished from South Africa, unless they surrendered before September 15, 1901, and that the cost of maintaining the families of all burghers in the field who did not surrender before that date should be a charge upon their property. The date was reached long since. Thousands of burghers have become liable to the lamentable penalties of the proclamation, perpetual banishment, and confiscation of property. Secretary Chamberlain says it shall not be withdrawn. Unless it be withdrawn or its penalties be remitted, the fighting burghers can gain nothing by surrender. The Rosebery peace suggestions provided for a general amnesty to the Boers and for the restoration of destroyed property, not its confiscation."

Says the New York *Times*:

"The honor and glory of the war are necessarily all with the Boers. Several English opponents of the war at the beginning of it warned their countrymen that it was a war 'that could have no triumphs.' As Mr. Morley put it, quoting Swift, ten armed men are an overmatch for one in his shirt. For a great empire to belabor what Lord Salisbury the other day described as a 'wretched little population' is not, at best, an operation glorious for the great empire, however necessary it may be. But that the wretched little population should defeat the great empire in pitched battles and should successfully defy it and stand it off for two years and a half could not have been expected by any intelligent Englishman or by any intelligent Boer. To be fighting for all this time without decisive successes, and with a numerical superiority of twenty to one, and to have your unsuccessful attempts to end the business jeered by your neighbors as the impotence of a big bully—this is a condition of things calculated to disgust any nation with the war that has brought it about."

CAUSES OF BUSINESS SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

THE speeches, sermons, and other advice to young men, telling them to avoid speculation and extravagance if they would succeed in business, do not appear to be warranted by the statistics just published in *Bradstreet's*, which show that of the failures for last year only a little over two per cent. were due to these causes. The main things needed, it would seem, are good credit, capital, and business ability. There were 1,201,862 concerns doing business last year, we are told, and of this number 10,648, or 0.88 of one per cent., failed. The number of failures last year was greater than in 1900 or 1899, but "back of that year no percentage of number failing so small can be found earlier than the year 1882." The actual number of failures is growing, but not so fast as the number of firms; in fact, "failures have increased only one-fourth as rapidly as has the number of people in business."



CAUSES OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1901.

The one most important thing to have in business, thinks this authority, is good credit. Only 0.9 of one per cent. of those who failed were rated in very good credit, and similar statistics for previous years "would seem to absolutely fix and confirm the statement that in normal years, or in years of prosperity, good credit is the one most important asset, without which all success is vain." *Bradstreet's* divides the causes of failure into two divisions, those due to the man himself, and those due to others. It says:

"Experience over a period of years has shown that the causes of commercial embarrassment may be quite generally classed under the following eleven heads, close study of which is invited in order that the reader may become familiar with their application to the matter in hand:

A.—DUE TO FAULTS OF THOSE FAILING.
(1) INCOMPETENCE (irrespective of other causes).
(2) INEXPERIENCE (without other incompetence).
(3) LACK OF CAPITAL.
(4) UNWISE GRANTING OF CREDITS.
(5) SPECULATION (outside regular business).
(6) NEGLECT OF BUSINESS (due to doubtful habits).
(7) PERSONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.
(8) FRAUDULENT DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

B.—NOT DUE TO FAULTS OF THOSE FAILING.
(9) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (disaster, etc.).
(10) FAILURE OF OTHERS (of apparently solvent debtors).
(11) SPECIAL OR UNDUE COMPETITION.

"Eight of these eleven causes, it will be observed, may properly be classed as proceeding from, or attributable to, the trader himself, while the remaining three may just as clearly be said to be beyond his control. Of the failures reported in the United States during the past year 71.4 per cent. were reported due to one or more of the first eight mentioned causes; in other words, more than seven-tenths were due to faults of those failing, while 28.6 per cent. were due to faults of others."

To consider these causes more specifically, the same paper goes on to say:

"Always first among the primary causes of non-success in business is to be found Lack of Capital or its corollary, the effort to do too large a business upon the basis of capital employed. And yet never before has the proportion of failures due to this cause been smaller than in 1901. This statistical showing is in striking contrast with the view often expressed of late that with the development of modern business conditions, and the promulgation of large enterprises, the way of the small dealer has been made harder than in former years. In 1901 Lack of Capital is credited with causing only 30.3 per cent. of the failures, whereas last year 32 per cent. were caused from this reason. The nearest approach of late years to this percentage is found in 1896, when 31 per cent. were so caused. On the other hand, Incompetence, which accounted for 19 per cent.; Inexperience, which caused 7.8 per cent.; Unwise Credits, which accounted for 3.6 per cent.; Speculation, with 2.3 per cent.; and Extravagance, with 3 per cent., were all more fatal than in 1900, or, indeed, in any previous year for at least four years past. Touching these causes, it might reasonably be said that improved reporting may be responsible in some slight degree for the enhancement of the causes in importance, tho the large influx of new people into business may not unnaturally be charged with a large share of the increase in failures due to such causes as Incompetence and Inexperience.

"It is a comforting reflection that the failures due to Fraudulent Disposition were only 4.4 per cent. of the whole, the drop from 1900 and recently preceding years, when 10 to 11 per cent. of the failures were attributed to this cause, being specifically marked, tho an increased surveillance by those engaged in granting of ratings may reasonably be regarded as a contributing factor.

"Among the causes not attributable to the trader himself, Specific Conditions, which cover any happenings out of the normal, were slightly more fatal than in 1900, but still below any preceding year since 1890. To understand the bearing of this specific cause some retrospection as to special happenings in 1901 will not be amiss. Among these happenings the great steel strike, the corn-crop failure, the assassination of the President, and the lowered price of cotton in the South come prominently to mind, and it is a tribute to the strength of the general business situation that a year with such a number of important unfavorable happenings should score so lightly in this respect. Undue Competition seems to have sought many victims, judging from the percentage shown of 10.9, a proportion not equaled for at least a decade. Specific Conditions and Competition, in fact, account for

SUMMARY—BUSINESS FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED AS TO CAUSES.

Failures due to	No. 1901.	No. 1900.	No. 1899.	No. 1898.	Assets, 1901.	Assets, 1900.	Assets, 1899.	Assets, 1898.	Liabilities, 1901.	Liabilities, 1900.	Liabilities, 1899.	Liabilities, 1898.
Incompetence	2,023	1,773	1,585	1,581	$9,196,183	$7,428,810	$10,147,151	$6,693,152	$21,540,421	$16,998,605	$19,788,616	$12,731,590
Inexperience	828	762	583	578	1,623,661	1,832,658	873,193	874,974	3,630,539	4,046,246	1,866,785	1,790,573
Lack of capital	3,223	3,168	3,333	3,968	13,797,244	15,019,949	11,845,203	17,826,687	28,795,729	30,231,352	25,052,339	37,850,383
Unwise credits	376	291	281	347	6,225,219	1,477,708	956,839	10,243,317	8,329,630	2,742,956	1,791,531	13,080,764
Failures of others	259	219	141	230	4,808,910	3,182,698	3,932,632	7,543,055	8,342,346	5,832,690	7,293,111	13,[illegible],121
Extravagance	101	85	89	109	772,468	603,495	334,147	818,279	2,084,619	1,250,933	892,467	1,888,404
Neglect	322	341	280	263	554,719	808,993	526,219	814,621	1,344,439	1,674,701	1,236,194	1,586,918
Competition	466	595	521	635	1,529,653	1,544,810	4,046,304	1,661,332	3,171,396	3,582,861	8,499,919	3,847,626
Specific conditions	1,755	1,423	1,623	2,592	18,535,056	21,804,049	15,081,041	20,933,962	39,090,913	40,576,223	30,753,445	38,948,048
Speculation	141	131	93	117	1,380,644	3,681,624	8,865,501	2,238,643	4,380,810	10,626,875	12,004,496	4,813,363
Fraud	1,154	1,124	1,113	1,195	2,675,074	2,743,212	2,931,420	3,513,306	9,396,836	9,614,467	10,596,352	11,182,623
Totals	10,648	9,912	9,642	11,615	$61,098,831	$60,128,006	$60,140,250	$73,161,328	$130,109,678	$127,177,909	$119,775,255	$141,611,413

practically the entire gain shown in failures due to faults of others than the traders themselves.

"Summed up briefly, therefore, the three great causes of business failure attributable to the trader himself were Lack of Capital, Incompetence, and Inexperience, in the order named, the three accounting for 57.1 per cent. of all failures, as against 61 per cent. in 1900, while Specific Conditions and Undue Competition, not attributable to the trader himself, accounted for 27.3 per cent. of all the disasters."

PROSPECT OF AID TO CUBA.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE'S denial that the bill for reducing the war taxes was taken up "with any idea of making the reduction of war-revenue taxes a barrier to full consideration of the relief asked by Cuba" is widely hailed as a surrender to public sentiment. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* had reported a few days before that seven of the eleven Republican members of the ways and means committee were opposed to giving Cuba relief, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reported that the committee stood 12 to 5 against reciprocity. Now, however, the papers think Cuba's prospects considerably brighter. The Philadelphia *Ledger's* Washington correspondent says:

"The Republican members of the ways and means committee have evidently discovered that their purpose to ignore the recommendation of the President and the popular demand that something shall be done to assist the people of Cuba to set up and maintain a stable government was an egregious blunder. There is little doubt that in agreeing to report a bill to cut off about $80,000,000 of annual revenue, using the internal revenue schedules as the sole basis for the reduction, it was expected to stifle the popular demand for any legislation looking to commercial concessions to Cuba, the natural inference being that if the entire list of war taxes should be wiped out, thus cutting off more than three-fourths of the surplus, the customs revenue could not be reduced without threatening a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year. The majority members of the committee have ascertained not only that they have run counter to public sentiment, and placed themselves in sharp antagonism to the President, but that they can not count upon the support of their party in the House for the policy outlined in their recent action in regard to war taxes. Following the announcement of that policy, a wave of popular indignation came rolling in from every section of the country. This caused a halt, and the few men who constitute the leaders and bosses of the House were not slow in getting together, and causing announcements to be made that in reporting a bill to repeal war taxes it was simply intended that the promise made to the country when the taxes were imposed should be fulfilled. There was no intention to neglect Cuba, and that matter would be taken up immediately and given full consideration."

Reports from Cuba say that the lack of a market is already affecting the sugar industry there. Two of the largest mills in Matanzas province have stopped grinding, and many more of the most important mills are expected to shut down within the next week or two. The Cuban papers are beginning to compare the condition of the sugar industry under Spanish and under American rule, and *La Nacion*, in a serious editorial, proposes that the Spanish flag be displayed with the Cuban flag on public occasions, since the capital of Spaniards in Cuba is doing the most for the prosperity of the island. The Spanish flag may have "shielded many errors and great injustice at one time," it says, but "now, like ours, it represents the most sacred moral and material interests of the country, and both should figure closely united in all our public protests against the political and economical absorption with which we are menaced by the American intervention." Mr. H. S. Frye, who for years has been president of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, has severed "all official relations" with the association on account of its hostility to reciprocity with Cuba. Mr. Frye says, in his letter of resignation, that every dollar he has in the world is tied up in the New England tobacco industry, and he knows that "a reduction of fifty per cent. in the duty on Cuban (Havana) tobacco would not seriously injure any tobacco interests in the United States." He says further: "I know that every economic reason demands that the United States should control the market of Cuba, and I know the only way to do so is to open our markets to her sugar and tobacco products at a reasonable rate of duty."

The papers that oppose reciprocity with Cuba continue to express the feeling that, while Cuba should be given help, it should not be done at the expense of the sugar and tobacco industries in this country, but at the expense of all. The New York *Press* suggests that the Cubans "carry their reciprocity proposals to Europe, whither they now take an ever-increasing proportion of their trade."

OPPOSITION TO THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

WHILE most of the press are discussing which is the better route, Nicaragua or Panama, for the proposed isthmian canal, a few papers manifest a feeling of hostility to the whole scheme. The newspapers of the Gulf and Pacific regions, which will be immediately and vastly prospered by the canal, deprecate every day's delay in beginning the work. In other regions not so vitally affected, however, the sentiment is not so unanimous. The St. Paul *Dispatch*, for example, questions why the canal should be built at all. It says:

IT SEEMS TO FIT UNCLE SAM.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"One can understand why, from selfish motives, the transcontinental railways oppose the scheme, but apart from their motives is there not, in the experience of the country with rail and water ways, that which justifies them? There is no waterway in the country that is not paralleled by railways. They not only line the great lakes, but, with their car ferries, cut across them. The Mississippi, from St. Paul to the Gulf, is bordered by railways, and the great river commerce has almost entirely vanished. De Witt Clinton's great enterprise, the Erie Canal, is no longer even a regulator of the railways that run side by side with it. The Ohio Canal, that was to connect the lake and river, was long ago abandoned, and a railway occupies its bed, while a similar fate has overtaken the Chesapeake and Ohio. Twenty odd years ago Senator Windom was advocating the Hennepin Canal as a salutary check on railways and its predecessors. The Illinois and Michigan, connecting the lake with the Illinois River, begun in 1830 and opened in 1848, is now a sewer for Chicago's filth.

"On the score of cost, also, the question may be seriously put. The canal will cost, for construction and harbors, over $200,000,000. What cost of maintenance will be we do not find stated in the commission's report, but it says it will be $1,350,000 more annually than would be that of the Panama. As the only national purpose is to provide a shorter route for war-vessels, it would be immensely cheaper to build a complete fleet of battleships and cruisers and maintain them on the Pacific coast than to build this short cut between oceans. The cost of maintaining the canal alone would, annually, pay the cost of a war-ship. It may be useless now to ask these questions, to present these arguments, but we predict they will be asked hereafter."

FEELING OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS TOWARD PRINCE HENRY.

OF the German-American papers, only those of a Socialistic or Anarchistic bent seem to treat the coming visit of Prince Henry in a hostile spirit. A representative Socialist journal is the *New-Yorker Volkszeitung*, whose views on the matter are quoted at the end of this article. The other German-American papers have nothing but the warmest hospitality to offer. "German-Americans who have striven to promote good will between the American and the German nations, not from interested motives of their own, but from conscientious conviction, have been given a most effective coadjutor" in the coming of the Prince, says the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. The *Volksblatt und Freiheits Freund* (Pittsburg) says the incident should put to confusion all who have been sowing discord between the two countries; and the *Westliche Post* (St. Louis) sees nothing improbable in a visit from Emperor William himself, if his brother is well treated. The *Deutsche Correspondent* (Baltimore) calls attention to the good effect the news has already had upon the American press, moderating its anti-German tone.

PRINCE HENRY CAN BEGIN "SEEING THE SIGHTS" THE INSTANT HE LANDS. —*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

But there is a section of the German-American element which declines to have anything to do with Prince Henry or his visit. Its leading spokesman is the radical *New-Yorker Volkszeitung*, which thinks that "the hullaballoo that the newspapers are making over Emperor William's 'great act' in asking the President's daughter to christen his yacht and in sending his brother Henry to represent him in the United States, is tommyrot." The same authority proceeds:

"It is the simple truth that the vast majority of the German-Americans who will participate in these demonstrations left Germany because—to put it mildly—they did not prosper there. Except the political refugees, of whom in the last dozen years, scarcely one has trod these shores, they all had to suffer more or less. Some could not, notwithstanding all their industry, make a living. Others fled from the tyranny of compulsory military service, . . . and others again were glad to leave the land in which stands the throne of that royal house to which Henry belongs and whose greatest scion died with the lament that he was tired of ruling slaves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wives Liable for their Husbands' Debts.—A decision by the supreme court of Illinois that a wife in that State is liable for the debts of her husband is stirring up some remark in the newspapers. The decision is based on an Illinois statute which says that "the expenses of the family and of the education of the children shall be chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or either of them, in favor of the creditors thereof, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately." The case is sketched and commented upon as follows by the Atlanta *Journal*:

"The court had, of course, to define the meaning of the term 'family expenses.'

"The case that was appealed to the highest court of Illinois was one in which suit had been brought for $100 balance on a tailor's bill for a $150 suit of clothes furnished the impecunious husband of a woman of means.

"The court held that the statute 'applies to the expenses of the family without limitation or qualification as to the kind or amount, and without regard to the wealth, habits, or social position of the party; that goods purchased by the husband for his individual use and used by him exclusively constitute a family expense.'

"It frequently happens that a man is sued for his wife's debts, and in Georgia he is liable for them unless he has advertised his wife as 'a free-trader.'

"It is a new departure to make the wife responsible for her husband's debts contracted for supplies to be used by him exclusively. Under the Illinois decision a wife may be held responsible for her husband's cigar and liquor bills or any others that he may make.

"Wives in that State who are blessed with money but afflicted with trifling and extravagant husbands will probably begin to adopt the plan of publishing them as 'free-traders.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT seems that the Filipinos couldn't be more unruly if they held a New Jersey charter.—*The Detroit News.*

MAN is willing to stand up for the weaker sex everywhere but in the street-cars.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

ENGLAND, instead of boasting that she did not interfere in the Spanish-American war, ought to congratulate herself.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IT might be an advantageous thing if New York would get into one of its multitudinous tunnels and pull the tunnel in after it.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will have only one objection to Prince Henry. The latter did not get his job through a civil-service examination.—*The Chicago News.*

WHEN the men of science have succeeded in reaching absolute zero they will be likely to find there is absolutely nothing in it.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WHAT'S the matter with Lemly as our naval envoy to the coming of age of the king of Spain? He got their revenge for the Santiago business out of Schley.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE European Powers are all eager now to tell how friendly they have always been to the United States. Great Britain, for instance, hasn't had a war with us since 1812.—*The Boston Globe.*

WE shall not know fully the disastrous results of that naval battle in the harbor of Panama until we learn how many heroes have survived to claim the glory of it.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE anti-trust league wants to know what Attorney-General Knox has done. This gives him a dandy chance to show his golf record without appearing vain about it.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF all is true that is testified before the Ways and Means Committee, Cuba's best course is to appeal to Spain to come and deliver her from the tyranny of the United States.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

"BY all means send the soldiers in the Philippines the home news," exclaims the Minneapolis *Times*. That is a good suggestion. And while doing it by all means send the people at home the Philippine news.—*The Commoner.*

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, disguised as a gambler, has been acting as an amateur detective in Chicago. He reports that he didn't discover anything. Mr. Davis undoubtedly has in him the making of a real detective. —*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is now known that Governor Shaw does not drink, smoke, or swear, does not dance, does not gamble, eats pie three times a day, and has six toes on one foot. If there is any one who is not yet convinced that the governor will make a good Secretary of the Treasury, further facts will be forthcoming.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

HOW FAR DOES A REPUTATION INSURE ACCEPTANCE OF MANUSCRIPTS?

ONE commonly hears from the literary beginner the cry: "It is simply because I haven't a name that editors send back my manuscripts"; while, with the self-satisfied optimism born of success, his more fortunate rival contends that merit alone decides the acceptance or rejection of proffered manuscripts. Much has been written on both sides of this controversy, the writers being often guided to their conclusions by their own individual experiences. The New York *Times Saturday Review*, in an editorial article on "The Value of a Literary Reputation," maintains that neither of the points of view indicated is correct. "The decision of an editor," it says, "is not determined by the reputation of the writer alone, nor by the merit of the manuscript alone; but by a combination of both considerations. In just what relative degrees these considerations influence his conduct depends, in great part, upon individual character and predilection; but it is nevertheless possible to analyze the general situation with a very fair amount of accuracy." The same paper continues:

"To do this the best way is to put ourselves in imagination in the editorial chair of some great magazine, and then to ask ourselves what rules we would adopt for disposing of the vast number of manuscripts that annually seek admission at the narrow gateway. One thing is certain—but a very, very small percentage of those offered can possibly be accepted, no matter how high the general standard may be. One other fact may be premised—our desire to turn out the best literary journal compatible with commercial success. In the prosecution of this endeavor we naturally recall to mind the names of those authors who, to judge from our knowledge of them in the past, are most likely to give us what we want; and we forthwith dictate a series of letters to them, expressing the hope that in the future they will give us an opportunity to see their work. Do we write to the unknown and unappreciated author? Of course not, for the simple reason that we should not know his name, even did we desire to write to him."

Having dispatched the letters, the editor very naturally gives precedence to all manuscripts coming from the persons addressed. His interest in so "multiple and unpromising a person" as the unknown writer can hardly be very keen. Moreover, he is fully alive to the commercial value of a list of prominent names in his advertisements for the coming year. *The Times Saturday Review* says further:

"In the mean time, however, a number of 'approved' manuscripts have been passed on from below for our final decision, and attached to some of them are found the names of popular and successful authors, while attached to others are strange, barbarian appellations. Is it, now, matter for wonder that we first turn to the former class with the expectation of finding that which we seek, and that by the time the 'unknowns' have been reached our needs have in all probability been partially satisfied, at least? Under such circumstances further contributions are accepted only if so good as to be compelling. Expressed mathematically, the chance of a story from the pen of a well-known author being accepted is probably three times as great as tho the story were from a writer without reputation. But, on the other hand, the chance of such a story's meriting success is also thrice as great as in the former case. With serial stories the novice's hope of finding a magazine market is reduced still further, owing to the limited number of such stories which can be thus published and to the fact that they are usually contracted for far in advance. Furthermore, every established publication has a certain number of favored patrons to whom much of its reputation in the past is due and to whom it would be unreasonable to expect the editor to prove untrue at our mere bidding."

Considered solely in the light of the above analysis the chance of an unknown writer would seem to be very poor. But, as is pointed out, there are many modifying circumstances:

"Of these the most important is the large and steadily increasing number of publications, the editor of each of which is keen to surpass his rivals and correspondingly quick to recognize a 'find.' The number of celebrated writers is not large enough to go around, and editors, even those of the most conservative publications, are forced to open the door to many an unknown seeker for admission. To prove this it is only necessary to recite the list of the most popular magazine writers of the day, a large proportion of whom were unknown five years ago. Certainly the outlook for a nameless writer is at least as favorable as was that of Mark Twain or Bret Harte when they commenced writing. There may be, however, a discrepancy of talent."

WHAT SHOULD BE THE AIM OF EDUCATION?

PRESIDENT WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE, of Bowdoin College, when recently asked for an answer to the question, "Does a college education pay?" replied: "To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count nature a familiar acquaintance, and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of one's own; to carry the keys of the world's library in one's pocket, and feel its resources behind one in whatever task he undertakes; to make hosts of friends among the men of one's own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose oneself in generous enthusiasms and cooperate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are Christians—these are the returns of a college for the best four years of one's life." It is in the spirit of these words that President Hyde writes on the problems of our educational system in the January issue of *The Forum*, setting himself to discover the true principles and standards of education. He declares:

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

"The besetting sin of the higher education is its inevitable tendency to resort to devices which get something out of everybody, instead of putting the best things into the few who are able to receive them. It is infinitely easier to get grammatical and philological results out of everybody, than to impart literary taste and appreciation to anybody. Hence the monstrous perversion of classical study which has made the literature of those marvelous peoples almost as dead as the languages in which they are written. . . . In dealing with large masses of men it is so tempting to substitute mechanical dexterity in manipulation for the grasp of the significance of things, in science; grammar and philology for insight and appreciation, in literature; transcription for illumination, in history; the criticism of other men's opinions for the examination of one's own, in philosophy, that the best teaching is sure to be rare in any institution."

The twentieth century, continues the writer, finds us tired of the German type of scholarship, with its zeal to heap up new acquisitions of knowledge regardless of relative worth, sense of proportion, attractiveness of form, or either esthetic or practical use. "It is just beginning to dawn upon us," he observes, "that a grain of inspiration is worth many ounces of information; that

an ounce of comprehension is worth many pounds of aggregation; and that a single pound of art is worth many tons of science." Furthermore, the degree and the thesis are no longer accepted as sure indications that a man is prepared to teach American youth. On this point President Hyde says:

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A PROSPECT OF OVER-EDUCATION.

Sixty-eight million dollars were given for colleges last year; if the mania for college education continues, we may soon expect the above state of affairs. —*Puck.*

"Knowledge and technical skill, the disposition to keep step with progress, and the courage to make little excursions on his own account into the unknown, the professor must not, indeed, be without; and if the doctor's degree, or an appropriate hood, serves to mark this capacity, all the better. On these points evidence is easily secured. But then begins the real sifting of the candidates. Was he a leader among his fellows in college; or has he since acquired sufficient appreciative sympathy with undergraduates to know how to lead them now? Is he a man of force sufficient to have given him influence and power as an editor, a lawyer, a banker, or a railroad manager, if he had chosen those walks of life? Is he genial, so that, if he were not a professor, young fellows would be likely to spend occasional evenings with him at the club or in his home? Has he such a character that whoever meets him is stronger and purer for the contact? Has he keenness and humor so that he can see through men's motives as if they were glass, and not let them pull the wool over his eyes? Has he tact to get what he wants done without arraying against himself that instinct of freedom which is the strongest and the noblest impulse of youth? Does he live in his subject, so that the meaning and worth of it overflow into whatever he says and does? Is the begetting of a kindred enthusiasm for his subject in intelligent pupils the keenest delight of his life? Has he the sense of proportion which enables him to drop all this technical interest when he goes out into the world, and to be a man among men? Has he perfect health, and the cheerful temper which goes with physical vigor? Can he live on his salary without being harassed and degraded by debt? Does he stand well with the authorities in his own department, and will he ever do anything to build up the reputation and influence of the institution he serves?

"These are a few of the many, almost mutually exclusive, qualities the professor must have. Do you wonder that those of us who have to select men for such positions find that out of any fifty well-recommended and apparently well-qualified candidates for a chair there are never more than two or three that merit serious consideration?"

According to President Hyde, the aim of education is to fit one for three things: (1) to earn one's living by the exercise of trained powers; (2) to support the institutions of society by intelligent appreciation of their worth; and (3) to enjoy the products of art and civilization through the cultivation of imagination and taste. In so far as education promotes these ends, it is successful; in so far as it thwarts them, it is a failure. President Hyde sketches his educational ideal in the following words:

"A system which reveals to the kindergarten child the beauty and joy of the world's treasure-house before it puts the cold iron keys in his hand; which, when it must train him to acquire and handle these keys, still lets him use them to unlock the myths, legends, and stories of man's great visions and deeds, the marvels and mysteries of rock and soil, plant and animal, sea and star; which is ever on the watch for the bent of each individual mind, and eager to give it free play; which, nevertheless, rigidly requires the task freely chosen to be done as the individual's best, and to be measured by absolute standards; which secures strong men and highly trained women as teachers, and brings them close to all students, and intimately near to the chosen few who are able to appreciate them; which goes behind the forms of words to the meaning of great works of art, and grasps details in their larger signification; and which wins to the lifelong service of pure truth, beauty, and goodness the choice youth in each undergraduate class—that system is a magnificent triumph, a triumph the first fruits of which we even now can enjoy, for the sake of which we are all called to labor, and the assurance of which is the best heritage we can hope to hand down to our children."

THE PROPOSED BRITISH ACADEMY.

FOR several months there have been rumors about the formation of a British Academy, which it was expected would be organized on lines similar to those of the French Academy. The petition for incorporation presented to King Edward at the opening of the new year turns out, however, to be on behalf of a body that is to be called "The British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies," and that leaves out of its purview *belles-lettres*, fiction, and poetry. The new Academy, it is hoped, will do for the moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics, economics, archeology, and philology, what the "Royal Society" has achieved for natural science, and the steps which led up to its organization are thus described in the London *Times* (January 15):

"At a meeting of the representatives of the chief European and American academies held at Wiesbaden in October, 1899, a scheme was drawn up for the organization of an international association of the principal scientific and literary academies of the world. The scheme provided for the division of the association into two sections, a section of natural science and a section of historico-philosophical science. While the Royal Society represented at the association the United Kingdom in the section of natural science, no existing institution was at that date of sufficiently comprehensive character to represent British learning in the section dealing with historical, philosophical, and philological studies. The defect called forth expressions of profound regret and surprise on the part of the international representatives assembled in Paris in 1900, and the anomalous state of affairs became all the more conspicuous when the International Association decided to hold its second meeting in London in 1904, the direction of the association passing to the Royal Society at the beginning of the present year. Englishmen were thus at length forced to recognize the want of a society representative of the

various branches of literary science in this country; and certain representative scholars met, for the first time, at the British Museum on June 28 last, and after long and careful deliberation resolved to promote the establishment of a British Academy of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies on conditions which would satisfy the requirements of the International Association of Academies."

The best-known names in the list of the fifty petitioners who will form the first Academicians of the new body are those of Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. John Morley, Mr. James Bryce, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, and Mr. Leslie Stephen. Viscount Dillon, Lord Acton, Lord Reay, Sir Richard Jebb, and several other men of title are also included, and among the scholars represented are Principal A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford; Dr. Monro, vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford; Dr. A. W. Ward, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Dr. Edward Caird, master of Balliol College, Oxford; Dr. H. F. Pelham, president of Trinity College, Oxford; Prof. J. B. Bury, Regius professor of Greek in the University of Dublin; Prof. Alfred Marshall, professor of political economy in the University of Cambridge; Canon S. R. Driver, of Oxford; and Canon William Sanday, of Oxford.

This list, as was to have been expected, has not been received with universal approval. Edmund Gosse writes to the London *Daily Chronicle* complaining that the historians of literature are practically unrepresented in the new Academy. "Surely this exclusion," he says, "is neither liberal nor intelligible. It would be invidious to cite names in the published list of the British Academy which are little known to the cultivated public. I believe that all these men are deservedly distinguished. But will any one venture to assert that they have all done more for historic studies than Prof. George Saintsbury, or Mr. Sidney Lee, or Prof. Edward Dowden, or Mr. Frederic Harrison, each of whom has brilliantly illustrated several important branches of the history of literature?" *The British Weekly* (January 16) says:

"There will certainly be outcries on this subject. We have, at all events, quite a number of literary men who think themselves competent to perform the functions of academicians. As it is, we have a good list of names, including nearly all the Dr. Heavysterns of the country, and some others. Naturally, there will be much comment on the omissions. Leslie Stephen is included, but Professor Masson is left out. Is Mr. Lang entitled by his History of Scotland and his researches in mythology to a place? He does not find one. Mr. Israel Gollancz is included, and Mr. Gosse and Mr. Churton Collins are absent. On the whole, however, there will be little or no quarrel with the inclusions. It is understood that Sir E. Maunde Thompson, of the British Museum, took a very active part in organizing the business. He is quite entitled to a place; but is not Dr. Garnett at least equally entitled?"

The decision of the new Academy to confine itself to history, philosophy, and philology is generally approved. Says *The Saturday Review* (January 18):

"Even Matthew Arnold with his relentless logic could not convert critical opinion in England to appreciation of the idea of a National Academy; and Matthew Arnold's arguments have been little strengthened by the career of the French Academy. It was therefore wise on the part of those who have petitioned the King for a grant of a charter of incorporation to 'the British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies' to exclude all the subjects over which the French Academy has jurisdiction. They might have gone one step further and found a synonym for the word academy."

The London *Outlook* (January 18) says:

"A British academy which took under its wing poetry, *belles-lettres*, and fiction would not exist for any great length of time, and would probably make itself ridiculous from the beginning. In the departments over which the new Academy hopes to preside the value of results can be gaged with something like reasonable accuracy, inasmuch as the subject dealt with does not involve large questions of taste. Further, if, say, one historian or philologist writes a book which adds to our stock of knowledge, his coworkers have the knack of being grateful to him. But when it comes to the writing of decent poetry or fiction the case is altered. Old poets will not believe that young poets are poets at all, and you can find fifty critics who will praise the worst novel ever produced simply because the author of it happens to have a record in the sales way. From a constitutional body composed of such persons we shall wish to be preserved."

DEMOCRACY AND ART.

COMMENTING upon the rapid development of industrial art, J. Karski recalls that some years ago the great painter Franz Lenbach fought tooth and nail against its admission to the art exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Munich, and refused to assent to the purchase of a certain picture for the Glyptothek, exclaiming: "No such clown in smock-frock and apron shall enter here." "What shall such a one say," asks the writer (*Neue Zeit*, Stuttgart), "when the artist himself dons the blouse and apron, goes into the shop, and learns the craft of the forge, the carpenter's bench, the loom, of the potter—to produce what? Pictures and statues? No! but cupboards and tables, vases, hangings, carpets, lamps!" Nowadays, we are assured, no exhibition of art is complete which does not include industrial art, and at the last Paris exposition it was this that drew the attention of the masses, and not the galleries of pictures and statuary. The change in point of view, accomplished with the rapidity peculiar to movements of modern life, amounts to a revolution, to a conquest which opens to artistic activity a whole new world.

The poverty as to art of the century just passed, Mr. Karski thinks, lies not in the small amount of work done—it was rich in the production of individual achievements—but in the absolute divorce of art from life. He writes:

'Only pictures and statues counted as works of art, and the ultimate destination of the picture or statue was either a museum—whither we go to study art, it is true, but rarely to enjoy it—or, worse still, to the private gallery of Smith or Jones of the plethoric purse. . . . Now it is true that art always has been a matter of luxury, but there is this difference between the régime of modern capitalism and that of classical antiquity, or that of the Renaissance. In the first place, in those periods there was an intimate connection between art and public life, and, in the second place, the artistic activity did not then confine itself solely to painting and sculpture, but extended its influence to the handicrafts as well. Thus there was no yawning chasm between art and life, and to a less degree was art a mere matter of luxury."

To Ruskin, and to William Morris and his companions, the writer pays full tribute for their effort to give an esthetic value to objects in common use, and to enable a man to make of his environment, his home, a work of art. To the reproach that these and similar productions are too costly, Mr. Karski answers that their costliness is not at present the essential fact. "The artist who devotes himself to industrial art first of all teaches us the ugliness of the wares offered to us by the dealers. He shows us that the 'renaissance cupboard' or the 'old German sofa' which the modest citizen buys to place in his sitting-room are abjectly, barbarously ugly." This "period furniture" was all very well so long as it corresponded with the "environment." But we too must produce furniture that will suit us, will correspond to our manner of life, our houses, our hygienic demands. Further, by the very fact that he refrains from imitation, the artist teaches us that it is possible to produce objects that will satisfy at the same time our needs and the demands of beauty. The costliness of material is not important, but such use of it that its characteristic beauty shall be made evident. "Mahogany is beautiful, but so is pine; and the problem is to treat pine in the manner best suited to it. The sin against every principle of

good taste . . . is the falsehood of imitating mahogany in pine." Our household furniture is ugly because it is machine-made; but what law requires that machines shall make only ugly things? We have but to furnish them with designs that shall be beautiful and yet not belie the technical process. Our machinery produces ugly objects because we try to make these objects look as tho they were not so made, and they are as false in the matter of beauty as they are in those of durability and usefulness. . . . We say in praise of a given object, "made by hand." Prejudice! Our machines already can accomplish absolutely everything that can be produced by the human hand; but it is not to the interest of the capitalist to introduce such perfect machines. It is the old story, complains Mr. Karski: "We blame our machines for the useless ugliness of their products, while we should blame the capitalistic régime which puts the machines to a false use."

But the future is bright, and Mr. Karski concurs with Mr. Van der Emde when he predicts that "the art which is coming will be more personal than the one which is past, for at no period has the desire of man for self-knowledge been so strong; and the place where he can best assert his individuality is in his home, which each one of us will build after his own will and the desires of his own heart."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DUTY OF THE CLERGY AS LITERARY MONITORS.

"A NOVELETTE-SODDEN woman is hardly a less depressing spectacle than a gin-sodden man," declares Mr. Francis Gribble, an English novelist, "and the matter is one for the moralist no less than for the literary critic." What can be done, he asks, to wean the great mass of readers from books that are not so much vicious as fatuous, and that result only in "mean ideals, false views of life, and the stultifying of the intelligence"? The criticisms of the literary journals will not influence this class of readers, for they never read literary journals. The only way to reach them is to send them missionaries whose opinions they are accustomed to respect, and, since a great number of the novelette readers are regularly church or chapel goers, Mr. Gribble thinks that "the obvious missionaries in such a case are the clergy of all denominations." He continues (in *Literature*, January 4):

"What I invite them [the clergy] to do is not to insist so much on the 'be good and let who will be clever' theory. It is an absurd theory; for it is a very poor sort of goodness that is compatible with wilful and avoidable stupidity, and a certain measure of cleverness is necessary in order that potential goodness may become actual. The clergy, of course, know this as well as I do; but a good many of them have a certain timidity in the practical application of their knowledge. They are afraid of giving offence by rebuking the imbecility of the pious. They accept as church workers and Sunday-school teachers scores and even hundreds of young women of poor intellectual capacity who get more and more empty-minded as the years roll on because of the rubbish that they read. Can not they reverse this policy?

"One can not expect them, perhaps, to treat the people who stunt their intellectual growth by reading rubbish quite as they treat notorious evil-livers. That would be too revolutionary a change, tho I think a case might be made out for it. But I can picture a clergyman speaking like this, not merely in the pulpit, but in his ordinary intercourse with his parishioners:

"'What do you read? Novelettes? The serials in the halfpenny papers? The novels of —— and ——? I thought so. That accounts for your stupidity. You are committing the sin of the man in the parable who hid his talent in the napkin. You are destroying your brains no less surely than the drunkard. You are making yourselves as unfit as the drunkard for any decent society. Separately these books that you read may be harmless. Taken collectively, they do more harm than any single so-called "wicked" book that ever was written. They make you fatuous, and I refuse to have fatuous people about me teaching in Sunday-schools or doing any other kind of church work. If you were born stupid, you can not help it, but to keep yourselves stupid by reading inept stories is grossly immoral behavior. It is bad for you, bad for your children, if you have any, and bad for every one who comes in contact with you. Go and think this over quietly.'

"Such might the clergy speak. The admonition would come with much more effect from them than from the literary critic, for they have infinitely more influence over the people who need it. If they would exert their influence they might really strike a blow at the pernicious nonsense which is now so widely circulated. Can they be induced to do so?"

A Shoemaker's View of "The Portion of Labor."—Literary critics are sometimes accused of over-severity in reviewing books, but it would be difficult to match the caustic qualities of the following criticism, written by a shoemaker, of Mary E. Wilkins's new novel on shoe-factory life. The critique appears in the current issue of *The Union Boot and Shoe Worker* (Boston):

"'The Portion of Labor,' by Mary E. Wilkins, deals with shoe-factory life, labor troubles, and love affairs. It is a wonderfully foolish book, of the 'imperceptible movement,' 'indescribable sensation,' 'firm elusiveness' sort. The heroine has 'a New England mind'; sometimes walks so fast she appears 'to be flying'; 'when she turned her head her eyeballs gleamed crimson'; there was about her 'a mystery not of darkness but of light'; and 'she would have been a great genius had she more than begun to glimpse the breadth and freedom of the outer world through her paling of life.' Her eloquence persuaded the factory workers to start a strike when there was no chance of winning, and she gallantly leads them back to work again to accept a reduction in wages after they have starved all winter.

"The authoress did not know what she was writing about, and yet she must have been paid for her book. That is the most remarkable thing about the book. To think that it was paid for! And printed and published by the most well-known publishing house in the country, and even sold! It is discouraging. The shoe-workers she wrote about had to do their work well in order to be even poorly paid, but this author is fairly well paid for doing work which the most ignorant shoe-worker could not have failed to do much better. And the author has as absurd an idea of business as she has of labor. To use one of her favorite adjectives, her conceptions are 'fluffy.'

"By and by, perhaps, people will not read such books, and then the world will save the cost of printing, binding, advertising them, etc., which will prove a great economy to the world, and labor may get a portion of the amount saved."

NOTES.

THE death of Aubrey De Vere removes a poet who was writing sonnets long enough ago for Wordsworth to read and praise them. Altho he never attained to general popularity, his work was highly esteemed by literary connoisseurs for its beauty of diction and delicacy of finish.

"If any author wants a good advertisement for serious books," says *The Congregationalist*, "let him become President of the United States." President Roosevelt's "Strenuous Life" has been printed four times since its author entered the White House, and a French publishing house has just arranged for a translation of his "Cromwell" into French.

TOLSTOY'S latest novel, "Forty Years," is appearing in the pages of *The New Age* (London) and of *The Comrade* (New York), a new illustrated Socialist monthly. The story deals with social and religious aspects of peasant life, and is based upon a "Legend of Little Russia" popularized by Nicolas Kostamaroff, the Russian historian.

AN instructor in English literature in Tufts College recently tested the knowledge of the average undergraduate in regard to standard English authors, by submitting to his students a list of four groups of questions as follows: Name six plays of Shakespeare and two novels by Scott. Who is the author of "Paradise Lost," "The Pickwick Papers," "The Biglow Papers," "Adam Bede," "Idylls of the King," "Abou Ben Adhem"? In what book does each of the following characters occur: Mordecai, Iago, Becky Sharp, King Agrippa, Minnehaha? Name one work each of Wordsworth, Carlyle, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Browning. The examinees were sixteen men and eleven women—three seniors, thirteen juniors, nine sophomores, two freshmen—twenty-seven in all. Fifteen could not name two of Scott's novels, but only two failed to name six of Shakespeare's plays. Seven did not know who wrote the "Idylls of the King," twenty did not know "Iago," and thirteen did not know "Becky Sharp." Twenty-four knew no work of Matthew Arnold's, fifteen no work of Carlyle's or Browning's, and eighteen no work of Ruskin's.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE FAULTS OF SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE.

THE talk of the scientific man is not only unintelligible to the layman, but its technicality is also objectionable from the standpoint of science itself, so we are told by T. A. Rickard in a letter published in *Science* (January 24). After deploring "that inexact thinking should be evidenced by vagueness of expression," which "is often veiled by the liberal use of sonorous Greek-Latin words," he goes on to say:

"Barrie has remarked that in this age the man of science appears to be the only one who has anything to say—and the only one who does not know how to say it. It is far otherwise in politics, an occupation which numbers among its followers a great many persons who have the ability for speaking far beyond anything worth the saying that they have to say. Nor is it so in the arts, the high priests of which, according to Huxley, have 'the power of expression so cultivated that their sensual caterwauling may be almost mistaken for the music of the spheres.' In science there is a language as of coded telegrams, by the use of which a limited amount of information is conveyed through the medium of six-syllabled words. Even when not thus overburdened with technical terms it is too often the case that scientific conceptions are conveyed in a raw and unpalatable form, mere indigestible chunks of knowledge, as it were, which are apt to provoke mental dyspepsia. Why, I ask, should the standard English prose of the day be a chastened art and the writing of science, in a great scientific era, merely an unkempt dressing of scientific ideas? The luminous expositions of Huxley, the occasional irradiating imagery of Tyndall, the manly speech of Le Conte, and of a very few others, all serve simply to emphasize the fact that the literature of scientific research as a whole is characterized by a flat and ungainly style, which renders it distasteful to all but those who have a great hunger for learning."

As an example of the vagueness of expression that he condemns, the writer instances a case in which the origin of a perplexing ore deposit was recently imputed to the effects produced by the 'dynamic power' which had shattered a certain mountain. He says:

"'Dynamic' is of Greek derivation and means powerful, therefore a 'powerful power' had done this thing; but in physics the word is used in the sense of active, as opposed to 'static' or stationary, and it implies motion resulting from the application of force. In the case quoted, and in many similar instances, the word 'agency' or 'activity' would serve to interpret the hazy idea of the writer, and there is every reason to infer, from the context, that he substituted the term 'dynamic power' merely as a frippery of speech. It is much easier to talk grandiloquently about a 'dynamic power' which perpetrates unutterable things and reconstructs creation in the twinkling of an eye than it is to make a careful study of a region, trace its structural lines, and decipher the relations of a complicated series of faults."

Again, big words are often used simply because they are big. For instance, a mining expert recently described a famous lode as traversing "on the one hand a feldspathic tufaceous rock" and "on the other hand a metamorphic matrix of a somewhat argillo-arenaceous composition." This, says the writer, is "scientific nonsense," the description meaning literally a "changed matter of a somewhat clayey-sandy composition, which, in Anglo-Saxon, is m-u-d!" The writer goes on to say:

"Among certain scientific men there is a feeling that scientists should address themselves only to fellow scientists, and that to become an expositor to the unlearned is to lose caste among the learned. It is the survival of the narrow spirit of the dark ages, before modern science was born. . . . . In its very infancy geology was nearly choked with big words, for Lyell, the father of modern geology, said, seventy years ago, that the study of it was 'very easy, when put into plainer language than scientific writers choose often unnecessarily to employ.' At this day even the publications of the Geological Surveys of the United States and the Australian colonies, for example, are occasionally restricted in usefulness by erring in this respect. . . . . .

"From a wide experience among those engaged in mining I can testify that a large part of the literature thus prepared is useless to them, and that no one regrets it more deeply than they, because there is a marked tendency among this class of workers to appreciate the assistance which science can give. Take, for example, a sentence like the following, extracted from one of the recent reports of the United States Geological Survey: 'The ore forms a series of imbricating lenses, or a stringer lead, in the slates, the quartz conforming as a rule to the carunculated schistose structures, tho occasionally breaking across laminæ, and sometimes the slate is so broken as to form a reticulated deposit.' This was written by one of our foremost geologists, and, when translated, the sentence is found to convey a useful fact, but is it likely to be clear to any one but a traveling dictionary?"

In conclusion, the writer points out that speech is a faculty that appears to divide man from all other living things, while at the same time the imperfection of it weighs him down continually. He says:

"To be able to express oneself perfectly would be divine, to be unable to make oneself understood *is* human. In 'Man's Place in Nature,' Huxley points out that the endowment of intelligible speech separates man from the brutes which are most like him, namely, the anthropoid apes, whom he otherwise resembles closely in substance and in structure. . . . Considered from this standpoint, language is a factor in the evolution of the race and an instrument which works for ethical progress."

Under these circumstances, it will be seen that scientific men—at least those who use such language as is here reprobated—are wilfully retarding the evolution of the race and may be regarded as little better than degenerates. Hence scientific writers had better read over their pieces and slash vigorously at the Latin and Greek words until the residuum may be plainly "understanded of the people."

AMERICAN SCIENCE AND THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

THE reproach against American science, that so little is being done to foster advanced research, seems likely to be removed, in part at least, by such institutions as those founded by Mr. Rockefeller in New York and Mr. Carnegie in Washington. Altho the details of the manner in which Mr. Carnegie's gift will be used have not been made public, and altho its objects include the promotion of literature and art as well as of science, there is little doubt that science will benefit largely by the opportunities that it will offer. An editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* has the following to say on the subject:

"It is a curious fact that, while in this country we have gone further in engineering, which means the application of science to practise, than any other people, yet in the last two or three decades we have fallen behind other nations in the advance of pure science. If we look to see who are the leaders of thought in various departments of scientific activity, we find that nearly all of them are European. This is true not only in medicine, biology, and chemistry, but, singularly enough, also in electrical physics and in practically every science except astronomy. Electrochemistry, the newest development of electrical application, is practically due to Van't Hoff, a Dutchman, Arrhenius, a Swede, and Raoult, a Frenchman. Electrical physics began with Faraday, was nurtured by Maxwell and Kelvin, and seems to be advancing with tremendous strides through the labors of J. J. Thomson, all of them Englishmen. From Bunsen to Berthelot the science of chemistry seems to have made its home in France and in Germany.

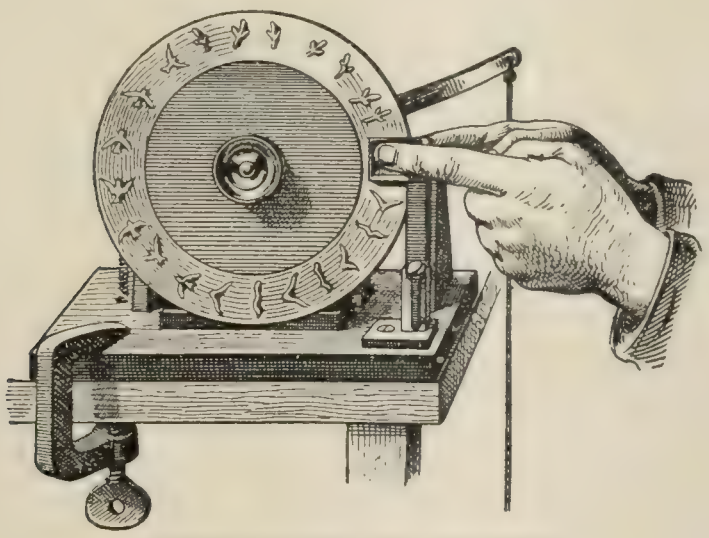
"The reasons are not far to see: In England the Royal Institution has fostered the labors of such men as Faraday, Thomson, and Dewar. In France the Collège de France has given opportunity for research of all kinds, while both Government and citizens united in establishing the Pasteur Institute, which may be looked upon as the source of advancement in the recent science of biology. In Germany the conditions surrounding university life are such that professors have both abundant leisure

and almost limitless opportunity to pursue purely scientific research.

"In this country things have been different. Our university professors have been compelled to teach, and up to the time of Mr. Carnegie's most wise and far-seeing foundation there has been no analogy to the institutions mentioned above. Very few men have enjoyed the combination of leisure and opportunity necessary to the prosecution of scientific research. We are a busy people, and our national spirit has been evident even in our universities. Mr. Carnegie has given the opportunity; nobody will believe that we can not produce men to avail themselves of it with credit and worthiness."

MOVING PICTURES FOR THE BLIND.

WHEN one sense is absent or impaired, there is often a quickening of one or more of the others to make up for it. Thus in the blind, the senses of touch and hearing are often unusually acute. This has been utilized by a Frenchman in the



CINEMATOGRAPH FOR THE BLIND.

construction of a device resembling the toy called the "zoetrope," that was the precursor of the cinematograph, the vitascope, and other machines for exhibiting pictures having the illusion of motion. Only in this case the pictures are replaced by images in relief, and they are apprehended not by the eye, but by the touch. This device is described as follows by M. C. Marsillon in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 11). He says:

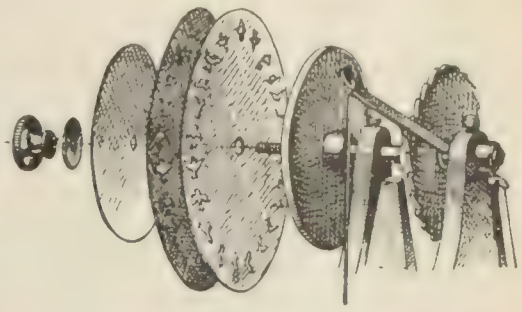
"The idea of a cinematograph for the blind would seem, in the strict acceptation of the term, to be a cruel irony. . . . Nevertheless, such a device exists. It is the invention of a young physicist, M. F. Dussand, a combination of electrician and philanthropist, to whom we already owe an ingenious microphonograph; and it is of wonderful simplicity, altho destined to furnish much amusement to those unfortunately deprived of sight.

"The inventor thought that it would be possible to give to the blind the notion of the motion and displacement of objects by using a cinematograph in which images in relief should take the place of photographs. These reliefs, passing more or less swiftly under their fingers, would enable them to follow with interest, and at the same time with profit for their intellectual development, the flight of a bird, the wave breaking on the shore, the motion of the stars in the sky, the tossing of a bough in the breeze, the galloping of the horse, etc.

"Thanks to this device, a general method for the education of the sense of touch in the blind has been invented. Besides this, the instrument that we are about to describe has enabled us to make a comparative scientific study of the senses of touch and sight from the point of view of the time necessary for perception, and of the persistence of the impression.

"The cinematograph for the blind is composed of a circular metallic plate with a horizontal axis on which is mounted a toothed wheel. This plate may be rotated by means of a pedal. Two very thin circular sheets of tin, of diameter slightly larger than that of the plate, bear on their edges, in relief, representations of a moving object in the different phases of its motion. The two sheets are applied to each other in such manner that the reliefs exactly correspond, the hollow sides facing each other, so that the sensation of the actual object is given to the touch.

"The tin circles have holes at the center so that they can be slid on the axis of the central plate. They are held in place by a metal piece, and a second metallic disk is put on the other side. The whole is then fastened by a screw.



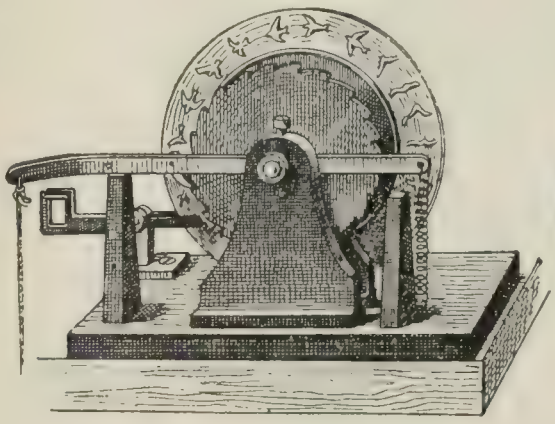
APPARATUS TAKEN APART.

"The reliefs on the two tin sheets project beyond the two disks. They pass in succession between two small apertures on which the blind person presses the index fingers of both hands.

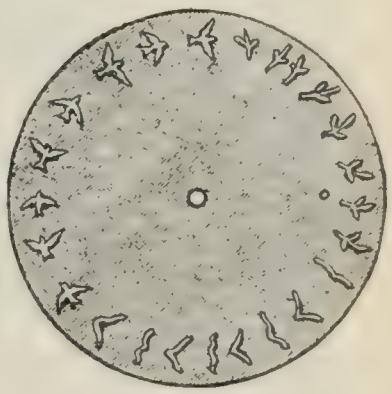
"The rapid succession of the same object in different positions of motion gives the blind person the illusion that he has a moving object under his fingers.

"We should add that the inventor intends to give to every one the full and entire liberty of constructing this ingenious instrument on his own account. He simply wishes to see the application to an increasingly larger number of cases, of a method that rests on observation of the way in which one sense can take the place of another that is totally destroyed, and on the possibility of its development by exercise when vestiges of it remain."

We are not told by M. Marsillon whether the illusion produced by this relief-zoetrope is vivid, but one essential difference between it and the ordinary one that operates by vision is noticeable. In the latter an illusion would not be produced by a simple succession of pictures in different phases of motion, passing before an aperture. It is necessary that the eye should see each momentarily as it is in front of the opening, and not as it enters or leaves the field of vision. This is effected in the ordinary zoetrope or "magic wheel" by causing the observer to look through slits in a moving screen. The same effect is produced in the magic-lantern cinematograph by throwing a quick succession of pictures on the illuminated screen. If these were seen moving from one side to the other, the illusion would be destroyed. As we have seen, there is no device of this kind in the



REAR VIEW, SHOWING MECHANISM.



ONE OF THE TIN PLATES.

arrangement just described, and if an illusion is produced its conditions must be different in the case of the two senses—touch and sight.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Becquerel Rays and Bacteria.—The radiation resembling the Roentgen rays in its properties, which is continuously emitted from certain substances, has already been noticed several times in these columns. Its discoverer, M. Henri Becquerel, has already found that it is so injurious to the human skin that those substances that emit it powerfully must be enclosed in a leaden tube if they are to be carried about the person. Now it appears that it is also fatal to bacteria. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (January 11):

"The bactericidal properties of sunlight have been known since they were demonstrated by Downes and Blunt in 1877. It is also well known that these properties are not shared equally

by all parts of the spectrum, but that they belong specially to the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays. The researches of Becquerel and Curie have shown that the radiations emitted by a radium apparatus (Becquerel rays) do not form a homogeneous whole, but that they are divided into two groups—those that pass easily through different media and those that can do so only with difficulty. The solar radiations and the Becquerel rays have thus a cerrtain degree of similarity from the physical point of view. It therefore becomes allowable to ask whether the two groups of Becquerel rays, like the two solar groups, are also differentiated by their bactericidal properties. This question has been answered by E. Aschkinass and W. Caspari. The experiments of these investigators, which are described in the November number of the *Annalen der Physik*, show that the Becquerel rays have very pronounced bactericidal properties, and that these properties belong to the second group of radiations, that is to say, to those that are easily absorbed by the media that they traverse. The rays therefore resemble those of the sun not only in their physical properties but also in their action on microorganisms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORTALITY FROM MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

IN the vital statistics of mountainous countries death by accident in climbing plays a considerable part. That people are permitted to risk their lives in the pursuit of mere excitement is regarded by many authorities as unwise, but undoubtedly the

CLIMBING THE PEAK OF MATTERHORN.

mountain-climbers would regard any restriction as undue restraint of their personal liberty. The following notice of mortality among climbers in Switzerland is from *Cosmos* (January 11):

"The mountains put a sudden end to a greater number of lives every year than is generally supposed. Many of these catastrophes are unknown beyond the localities where they occur, and the fame of them does not go further than the valley where the rash tourists have broken their bones, paying dear for the boldness that has impelled them along abrupt slopes, slippery edges, and icy peaks.

"Nevertheless, these deaths, unknown to the general public, are registered, classified, and reported by the local authorities. . . . . .

"From an official report that has just been published, it appears that in 1901, in Switzerland alone, accidents on mountains amounted to 119, and that death occurred in all of these. This figure is double that of 1900 and represents the highest total that has hitherto been recorded. The majority of these accidents took place in the neighborhood of Chamounix.

"A glance at the accompanying illustration, which is taken from *The Scientific American*, will show why Alpine climbing presents so frequent chances of death. We may even perhaps conclude that climbers are fortunate not to break bones any oftener than they do, in indulging in such violent gymnastics.

"This picture represents one of the most difficult stages of the ascent of the Matterhorn—the fascinating peak, whose summit is so difficult to gain. The first attempts to scale it were in 1858, and others followed in 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1865, the two last under the direction of the English climber Edward Whymper.

"The ascent of 1865 was particularly disastrous; the party numbered eight, the guides Croz and Pierre Tangwalder, their two sons, Lord Francis Douglas, M. Hadow, the Rev. Charles Hudson, and Edward Whymper. Only four returned; Hudson, Hadow, Croz, and Douglas were precipitated into the abyss by the rupture of the rope that joined them to their companions.

"The Matterhorn has already lost 30 human lives. The most recent ascent was attempted in July, 1901, by five excursionists, including two ladies and two guides. One of the women fell 30 meters [98 feet], carrying with her a guide and the other woman. Strangely enough she was not killed and neither was the guide, but the latter lost his reason."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIGHTING BY DISSOLVED ACETYLENE.

A NEW method of storing acetylene gas for lighting purposes has just been introduced in France. According to a communication by M. E. Fouché, published in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, this method is absolutely free from danger of explosion and is likely to be generally useful, especially where portability is desired. The gas, instead of being stored in its gaseous state or compressed to a liquid, is dissolved in the liquid hydrocarbon known as acetone. Says M. Fouché:

"Since 1896, Messrs. Claude and Hess have had the idea of employing the solubility of acetylene in some liquid to obtain an accumulation of the gas in portable receivers at much less pressure than liquefaction necessitates. They thus hoped to diminish the dangers due to the liquefied gas whose pressure at 37° C. [99° F.] is 68 atmospheres. To this end all known liquids were experimented with, and the coefficient of solubility was determined for each. Among them acetone attracted the attention of the inventors particularly and seemed to them best fitted to the use in view, because its boiling-point (143° F.) is not too low and it is already prepared on a commercial scale."

A company for placing the matter on a commercial basis was formed. It has been found that the acetone must be practically pure, as dilution with water diminishes its dissolving power. The pressure must be kept below 10 kilograms (22 pounds) if the free liquid is used, for above this there is danger of decomposition and consequent explosion. To completely obviate danger of combustion in railway collisions, etc., the receptacles are filled with a fine porous material, and it is found then that the pressure may be raised to 35 kilograms (77 pounds) without danger of explosion. The receptacles in use are in three sizes, holding respectively 2 liters, 12 liters, and 100 liters (one-half gallon, 3 gallons, and 25 gallons). The amount of gas that can be held is one hundred times the volume of the receiver for the normal pressure of 22 pounds. The gas escapes at a variable pressure, so that a device is necessary for making it uniform. It is expected that the system of lighting by dissolved acetylene will be used to great advantage in railway cars, automobiles, outdoor entertainments, and also in country houses, shops, warehouses, etc. The

gas may be used with the Welsbach mantle, with which it gives very satisfactory results.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ELECTRICIAN ON THE DANGERS OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

THAT electric traction should present its own special problems, involving the avoidance of its own particular dangers, is of course natural; but that an eminent inventor of electrical devices should feel moved to warn the public against these dangers at a time when we are looking to electric traction as a means of safety in travel, is certainly worthy of note. Hence no little sensation has been caused by a letter from George Westinghouse to the New York *Times* warning the public that the substitution of electricity for steam as a means of propulsion in the Park Avenue tunnel might not achieve the results that most people would expect. His points are thus summarized in *The Electrical Review* (January 25):

"To sum up Mr. Westinghouse's views, the possibility of higher speeds from electric traction, while not extending the vision of the engineer in charge of the apparatus, will necessitate a greater distance within which to stop trains. Again, the distribution of a great weight of apparatus beneath one or more cars of a train, more or less loosely supported, with a small clearance above the rails and road-bed, requires a greater degree of precaution than is the case with present steam cars. Further, a short-circuit is sufficient instantly to set fire to wooden cars, and when a total wreck results from accidents, which are inevitable with any mode of traction, the debris scattered about over live and running rails would invite further and serious accidents. On account of these considerations, and especially when the system under consideration is installed in a tunnel, Mr. Westinghouse has uttered a note of warning."

The editorial comment of *The Electrical Review* on this is as follows:

"It would be an unworthy member of the engineering profession who would attempt to stand in the way of the introduction of the most scientific, serviceable, and reliable safety appliances for any purpose. The dangers to which Mr. Westinghouse calls attention certainly exist, altho it is doubtful whether they exist in such marked degree as to render precaution against them more important than that against certain other dangers which surround every variety of transportation, whether by land or sea. The inflammability of cars is a subject upon which much has been said and written. In the not remote past there have been dreadful accidents upon steam-operated railways in which cars were set afire by lamps or stoves or by the locomotives themselves. Several years ago the legislature of the State of New York, and subsequently those of other States, passed laws requiring the suppression of the car stove and of the car lamp in the interests of public safety. Perhaps if manufacturing had been advanced to its present point they might have gone a step further and suppressed the wooden car. No one can fail to agree with Mr. Westinghouse that fireproof cars are very desirable and that electric-traction systems should be surrounded by every apparatus of safety.

"It is to be hoped, however, that this warning, emanating as it does from so distinguished an engineer, and one so identified with the progress of electrical engineering in this country as to rank among the first in the list of productive agencies in the electrical field, should not be misinterpreted into any attack upon electric-traction systems. This, indeed, he has explicitly denied. Coming at this time his communication may seem to give to those opposed to the extension of electric railway traction a valid argument against such a system. The contrary is true, because, from the very nature of the suggestions made by Mr. Westinghouse, the remedy for all of the dangers mentioned in his remarks is clearly shown."

Criticism of his attitude has brought out from Mr. Westinghouse a second letter, defining his attitude more precisely. This also appears in *The Times* and is dated January 18. Says the writer:

"No one can have a stronger belief than I entertain of the advantages to be derived from the use of electricity in the operation of trains. A lifelong experience, however, in connection with safety appliances upon railways has caused me to view the subject from quite a different standpoint from that usually taken, especially by inventors and promoters, and in some cases by manufacturers of electrical apparatus, who evidently dislike to emphasize the dangers attending the application of so much electrical machinery beneath the ordinary combustible cars now generally in use, and the utilization of which has been contemplated in order to keep down the total cost of installation. . . . . .

"The public announcement of Mr. Yerkes, who has had so many years of experience in matters of this kind, and proposes to construct his cars for the underground railways in London of non-combustible material, is a corroboration of the views I sought to bring to the attention of the public through your columns.

"I am not disturbed by personal criticisms based upon a misapprehension of my motives, which are entirely in the interest of the public and not in the slightest degree governed by my personal interests, It may be to my credit to render a public service."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"EGYPT, which in all probability is the oldest mining country in the world, may take its place again as a producer of gold after an intermission of many centuries," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "Recent explorations in the desert section along the borders of the Red Sea have shown the existence of very ancient workings, and also the probability that some of these may be reopened with profit. Several English companies have been organized to exploit these mines, and their value will be thoroughly tested."

"THE immense improvement of the health of the Cuban community since it has been under American control is a testimony to the advantage accruing from modern sanitary knowledge and methods," says *The British Medical Journal*. "The island has been one of hygienic ill-fame for centuries, but vigorous methods have not only minimized the effects of yellow fever, but have greatly reduced the prevalence of malaria and the mortality generally. Such striking results will encourage those who have commenced a crusade against disease in the tropics."

ANDREW CARNEGIE, in a recent talk to the New York Railroad Y. M. C. A., predicted great increase in railway speeds to be attained by the abolition of curves. He said, as reported in *The Railway and Engineering Review*, January 25: "Your sons who are to succeed you on the New York Central will run trains at a hundred miles an hour, double your present speed, just as you are running trains at double the speed of thirty years ago. The line will be straight. In the language of Scripture, 'the crooked places,' that is the curves, 'will be made straight.' . . . Nothing but a straight line will be up-to-date in 1950, or before that."

THE following suggestion comes from "Father Tabb," of St Charles College, Ellicott, Md.:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—As it is the *interval* in language and music that determines the sense, may it not likewise mean more in pathology that has yet been conceived? Something of this physicians observe in fevers and spasms; but has any one yet studied the intervals of *pain*? The slightest variations of temperature are noted, and may it not be that as much lies *between* as is found in the indicating symptoms themselves?

Yours very truly,
JOHN B. TABB.

A SWEDISH inventor named Sjostrand has constructed an ingenious safety appliance for vessels, which he calls a "water kite." As described in the *Annalen der Hydrographie*, it consists "of an aluminium plate suspended by a wire and so balanced by weights that the motion of the vessel causes it to maintain a fixed depth so long as the speed remains constant. It acts, in short, like a kite except that it swims downward instead of flying upward. Its depth remains substantially the same for speeds of from five to fifteen knots. When the kite strikes an obstacle, it is detached from the wire, the change in the tension of which causes an alarm-bell to ring. The kite, however, remains attached to a second wire by which it can be recovered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN discussing Marconi's feats, *The Electrical World and Engineer* calls attention (January 18) to his personal qualities as a factor in his success and especially in the confidence felt by so many electrical experts in the reality of his results in transatlantic signaling. It says: "It will be recalled that in the five years or more in which his name has been prominently before the world, Signor Marconi has at no time announced what he expected to accomplish, in every case the public having obtained knowledge of his plans only after they had been carried to successful completion. To this is largely due the confidence he has inspired and which caused his unsupported statement as to the reception of the famous signal at St. Johns to be accepted without question by all who knew of the man. At the dinner Prof. Elihu Thomson said that when asked by a newspaper reporter if he placed confidence in Marconi's statement, he replied, 'If Marconi said he did it, I believe he did'—which is the same reply made to a newspaper reporter by Edison; and Dr. Pupin, in his remarks at the dinner, said that he would not now believe that the signals had been received if he did not know Mr. Marconi personally. Surely this is a case of a virtue meeting with merited reward."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HOW SHALL WE THINK OF THE DEAD?

IN reply to a correspondent who writes to him asking for words of assurance regarding a future life, and for a more definite knowledge of how we should think of the dead, Dr. Lyman Abbott essays to throw some new light on the problem of immortality. He prefaces his statement by saying that he finds it impossible to think of the dead without thinking of the living, for his thought of the dead is based upon his thought of the living. He continues (in *The Outlook*, January 4):

"It is the postulate of all my thinking that there are two worlds—an outer and an inner, a material and a spiritual, a world governed by inflexible law and a world of self-governed liberty, a world discerned by eye and ear and touch, and a world discerned by consciousness. If the philosopher assures me that these two are one, I do not dispute him; perhaps they are; nay, probably they are; but in all my thinking I think of them as two worlds, cooperative but contrasted. I think of the spiritual world as ever manifesting itself through the material world—a perpetual but invisible Presence, veiled yet revealed in all phenomena: a love of beauty in all forms of beauty, an intellectual skill in all mechanical contrivances, a true spiritual consciousness in all seemingly unconscious operations of nature; an ever-present and eternal Energy from whom all things proceed—an Energy whose thought is in all Nature's ingenuities, whose purpose is in all life-processes. I conceive of Him, the ever-conscious Artist in every flower, the ever-conscious Artisan in all correlated forces, the All-Father is all history and in all lives. I conceive Him setting me off from Himself, as a spark is struck by the hammer from the red-hot iron, to be, like Him, a lover of beauty and a creator of beauty, a lover of truth and an utterer of truth, a lover of righteousness and a doer of righteousness; and yet, like Him, free to choose the ugly, the false, the unrighteous; and because thus free, fitted to be His companion; able to be at one with Him or to separate myself from Him, able to think His thoughts, share His purpose, be partaker of His life, or to be indifferent or averse to Him; capable of being His companion and His friend, and therefore capable of being His enemy."

The part that the material world and the physical organs play in the development of the individual life, says Dr. Abbott, may be divided into three stages. In the first stage the material organs minister to the life of the spirit. In the second stage, such growth of the spirit as can be attained on the material plane is substantially achieved. In the third stage, the physical organs begin to appear as a clog upon the spirit, and man becomes keenly aware of limitation. Dr. Abbott declares:

"The artist is conscious of a beauty which he can not interpret through the brush; the poet of truths which he can not frame into verse; the orator of a life which transcends all his powers of expression. While all others are praising his creations he is growing increasingly dissatisfied with them. His life has grown at once too large and too delicate to be expressed by the tools with which he is furnished. He longs at times for a subtler brush with which to depict beauty, a finer language than words afford to express his inexpressible life. Moreover, as he begins to feel the need of finer tools they begin to grow poorer. His eye begins to lose the keenness of its vision; his hand the deftness of its touch; his sluggish brain refuses to obey his call, and the words which used to come in flocks at his bidding come slowly and singly or not at all. Sometimes the spirit remains in its prison long after it has ceased to be a palace beautiful, as if to show us how dreadful this world would be were we all to live our life here after the material organs had ceased to be a help and had become a hindrance. But generally before this time comes the prison walls fall away, and the emancipated spirit enters upon a new tho unseen habitation fitted for its larger development; the dulled tools that are losing their value are taken away and the worker is given a new equipment in the new world for the richer, finer life to which, after this brief earthly schooling, he is called."

Thus, the body, its purposes all served, returns to the earth from which it came, "dust to dust, ashes to ashes"; and the spirit, set free, enters upon the career for which it has been unconsciously preparing. Dr. Abbott concludes:

"I think that there are no dead; I think that there is no death; I think that there is no long and dreary sleep, no waiting for a future resurrection of a body which has served its purpose and has no future purpose which it can serve; that life goes on unbroken by what we call death; that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was not an extraordinary event, but only an extraordinary evidence of an ordinary event; that he was the first fruits of them that sleep; that all rise from the dead as he rose from the dead, and live as he lives; that to die is 'to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better,'; that every death is a resurrection, and that to every spirit God giveth a body as it pleaseth him. I think of death as a glad awakening from this troubled sleep which we call life; as an emancipation from a world which, beautiful tho it be, is still a land of captivity; as a graduation from this primary department into some higher rank in the hierarchy of learning. I think of the dead as possessing a more splendid equipment for a larger life of diviner service than was possible to them on earth—a life in which I shall in due time join them if I am counted worthy of their fellowship in the life eternal."

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIBLE.

WHATEVER may be his views of inspiration, every man who frequently consults the Scriptures has a Bible that is, in a sense, his own—one that represents, in its dog-ears, thumb-marks, and annotations, the spiritual personality of the user. Jonathan Edwards's Bible was the Bible of a theologian; Dwight L. Moody's of an evangelist; and Thomas Jefferson's (for the reputed "infidel" was a closer student of the Scriptures than those old New-England ladies who lowered their Bibles into the wells when they heard of his election to the Presidency), was that of a forerunner of the "higher critics" of the present day. A bill has been recently introduced into the lower house of Congress to authorize the printing of 9,000 copies of this "Bible" of Thomas Jefferson.

In his recent biography, "The True Thomas Jefferson," by William Eleroy Curtis, the following description is given:

"One of the most interesting objects in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is known as 'Mr. Jefferson's Bible.' During his retirement at Monticello, after his return from the White House, he spent several months in the preparation of an arrangement of the New Testament which he intended to publish and to have translated into various Indian languages as a basis of a true religion. It is a little leather-bound volume, evidently intended for an account-book. With great neatness and care he pasted upon its pages four versions of the New Testament—Latin, Greek, French, and English—in parallel columns. The volume is made with the scissors and paste-pot, and a few interlineations and notes in Jefferson's minute handwriting. He took a copy of the New Testament and cut from it and threw away as worthless every verse and paragraph that to his mind was ambiguous or controversial, every statement of fact that would not have been admitted as evidence in the court of justice and all duplications in the narrative of the life of Christ. The remainder of the Gospels and the epistles are these, arranged in their proper chronological order: a passage from St. Luke being sandwiched between one from St. Matthew and one from St. John. His idea was to present the best account of every incident and fact in the lives of Christ and his apostles, with all their teachings that were undisputed and that required no interpretation.

"On the margins are explanatory notes and references. The index refers to the proper place of each passage in the ordinary Testament, so that the reader may compare it with the original if he desires to do so. He cites the sections of the Roman law under which Christ was tried, and attaches a map of Palestine showing the places mentioned in the New Testament, and a map of the world showing the knowledge of geography at the time of the crucifixion.

"In a letter to a Mr. Robinson, which evidently was written before he completed this work, Jefferson refers to it as follows:

"I, too, have made a wee little book from the same materials which I call the "Philosophy of Jesus." It is a paradigma of his doctrines, made by cut. ng the texts out of the Book and arranging them on pages of a blank book in a certain order of time or subject. A more beautiful or precious morsel of ethics I have never seen. It is a document in proof that I am a real Christian; that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus, very different from the Platonists who call me infidel and themselves Christians and preachers of the Gospel, while they draw all their characteristic dogmas from what its authors never said or saw. They have compounded from the heathen mysteries a system beyond the comprehension of man, of which the great reformer of the vicious ethics and deism of the Jews, were he to return to earth, would not recognize one feature. If I had time I would add to my little book the Greek, Latin, and French texts, in columns side by side, and I wish I could subjoin a translation of Gassendi's syntagma of the doctrines of Epicurus which, notwithstanding the calumnies of the Stoics and caricatures of Cicero, is the most rational system remaining of the philosophy of the ancients, as frugal of vicious indulgence and fruitful of virtue as the hyperbolical extravagances of his rival sects.'"

ALLEGED HERESY OF A METHODIST PROFESSOR.

QUITE a sensation has been created in the Methodist Episcopal Church by the radical utterances of Prof. Charles W. Pearson, head of the department of English literature in the Northwestern University (Methodist), at Evanston, Ill. *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) declares that this is "the worst case of heresy that we have ever known in the Methodist Episcopal Church, if not, indeed, in any orthodox body." He "not only eliminates everything that is supernatural, but accuses every minister and Bible teacher of rank hypocrisy." The same paper says further:

"There can be no condonation of his deliberate and libelous utterances. Because of his brutal assaults upon the verities of Scripture, upon the person and supernatural work of Jesus Christ, upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its believing multitudes at home and in the foreign field, we unequivocally demand his dismissal from his professorship. The Methodist Episcopal Church allows marked tolerance in individual opinion on non-essentials, but it has no place in its fold for any man who attacks the very citadel of its faith. Let the institution immediately purge itself of the unbearable reproach which this man has brought upon it, and upon the denomination at large."

The Methodists of Chicago are equally stirred over Professor Pearson's alleged heterodoxy. Several pastors have preached sermons on the subject, and at one of the weekly meetings of the Methodist ministers of Chicago, a presiding elder, the Rev. F. A. Hardin, is reported to have said: "If I had the power and ability, I would skin that man, salt his hide, and tack it on the barn-door, before the ordinary preacher could sharpen his jack-knife on his boot-leg." He further expressed the unministerial desire to "stand him on his head and pour vinegar into both ears, and let him remain that way until he got some sense." Commenting on these and similar amenities, the Chicago *Tribune* remarks, in humorous vein:

"When Professor Pearson, of Northwestern University, left his own peaceful domain of English literature, where he was a kind of priest to the muses in general and dwelt 'in regions mild of calm and serene air,' it was rather unfortunate that of all the foreign fields into which he might have strayed he should have chosen that particular one in which hard knocks are most to be had and in which only the trained controversialist is likely to escape being torn to pieces. This is the point on which Professor Pearson should be commiserated. He has gone into a fight where the amateur is usually unhorsed and stamped into the mud."

Professor Pearson's chief offense is his published statement that "Biblical infallibility is a superstitious and hurtful tradition," and that the miracles of both Old and New Testaments are "mere poetic fancies, incredible and untrue." The stories of the fiery furnace, the "ravens" of Elijah, and the dividing of the waters are declared to be "crude and childish legends," as are also the miraculous stories of the New Testament. In considering the claim made for divine authorship of the Bible, he says: "The ten commandments were said to have been written by the finger of God on tablets of stone. If this language is not figurative, it is legendary and incredible, and no similar claim is made for any other part of the Bible." He bases his opposition to the miraculous upon his belief that "God is a spirit and speaks to man as a spirit and through the spirit," and that "all spiritual truth comes to man through his brain and conscience." The following is considered the most objectionable paragraph in his paper:

PROF. CHARLES W. PEARSON.

"Jesus told the scribes and Pharisees that they had made the word of God of none effect through their tradition. Very many of our religious teachers of to-day are doing the same thing. Modern preaching lacks truth and power because so many churches cling to the utterly untenable tradition that the Bible is an infallible book. This dogma is their besetting sin. It is the golden calf of their idolatrous worship. It is the palpable lie that gives the ring of insincerity to all their moral exhortations."

The Christian Advocate (New York), the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, judges Professor Pearson's case no less severely than does *Zion's Herald*. In an editorial article, bearing the title "A Momentous Issue," it declares:

"Either Professor Pearson believes what he has printed or he does not: if he does, his sentiments disqualify him for the position there. If he does not believe, his indiscretion disqualifies him. Any claim from any quarter that he should remain impeaches either his sense or his morality.

"If professors avowing such views are to be retained in Methodist institutions, even at the price of silence hereafter—since without explicit retraction their mere presence there will be a perpetual reaffirmation of those views—then among the chief foes of the Methodist Episcopal Church must be counted officers responsible for such retention."

The Advance (Chicago, Cong.) remarks that it seems just now to be a fad amongst a certain small class of college professors to win "cheap notoriety" by assailing cherished beliefs. "In Professor Pearson's statement," it says, "we find only a rehash of the old arguments against the miraculous; nothing which has not been answered again and again." The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) says that the whole incident is a legitimate result of "the fundamental principle of Protestantism, private interpretation." It continues:

"If there is no infallible church, no divinely inspired Scriptures, what warrant for immortality, what profit in moral code and self-denying life, in creed and public worship and missions to the heathen? Whoso looks thoughtfully on the life of our time has ample evidence that, outside of the Catholic Church, these questions are asked oftener every day, and that they are steadily getting their logical answer."

Unity (Chicago, undenom.) frankly accepts Professor Pear-

son's conclusions, and observes that his friends "have known him a long time as a man who has been doing his own thinking." It says further:

"If Professor Pearson is to be read out of the church, let the church be equal to its obligation and its opportunity and keep on its works of expurgation until the Sunday-school teaching, the deaconate, and the pulpit, saying nothing of the pews of Methodism, are cleansed from this virus of rationalism, the leaven of reason. If the Methodist Church is not ready to enter into this wholesale expulsion of heresy, let it so modify its statutes and its discipline that a man may be a good Methodist and at the same time an honest thinker, a cultured gentleman who religiously is at home with the best thinkers and some of the noblest men and women of his generation. If Methodism does not find a way of reconciling John Wesley to Ralph Waldo Emerson and its thought of revelation to the law of evolution, then so much the worse for Methodism, for Emerson, evolution, and the Bible are to remain joint and harmonious factors in the religious life of the future."

In the daily press, wide comment is aroused by Professor Pearson's alleged defection from Methodist doctrine. The Washington *Post* takes the view that "as professor of English literature it was not incumbent upon him to meddle with theology," and that "as an employee of a Methodist board he had no right to attack or declare his disbelief in anything which the Methodists uphold as a part of their faith." The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that "while this turmoil is going on and theological bricks and stones are flying back and forth promiscuously, there is danger that the Sermon on the Mount will be forgotten." The Springfield *Republican* finds Professor Pearson's position a "reasonable" one, on the whole, and declares:

"Every age, every generation, indeed, witnesses its new departures, and the views of those who lead in them are always regarded as 'destructive,' and are destructive. The sole question is: Do they destroy the truth, or only the old garments and fetters in which the truth was dressed and hampered? . . . The religion of Jesus is not that which has become known as 'Christianity,' in its multitudinous and conflicting forms; it is simple, direct, and eternal; it is expressed in the two branches of the essential principle of the universe,—the principle of love, which science itself is now come to recognize—love to God in all that is, and love to man. For we are all children of God and brothers of Jesus."

Methods of the Higher Critics.—Three writers have replied to the question, "Has higher criticism shed any light on Biblical truth?" in successive issues of *The Seminary Magazine* (Louisville, Ky.). The first of these, the Rev. T. T. Eaton, LL.D., editor of *The Western Recorder*, after answering the query in the negative, then illustrates the spirit of higher criticism by the following incident:

"At the Baptist Congress in Detroit (1894) Dr. Howard Osgood—the greatest Hebrew scholar in America—in the presence of men who were well informed on the subject and who were quite favorable to the alleged 'results of the higher criticism,' stated what those 'results' are, as told by their advocates. He asked to be corrected if in any particular he erred; but no correction was offered. From slips of paper he read statements of these 'results,' and when all present had assented to the correctness of the presentation, Dr. Osgood startled them by saying that all his quotations were from Thomas Morgan, a Deist of the early part of the eighteenth century, and from Tom Paine, the well-known infidel of the latter part of that century."

Dr. Eaton furthermore has slight respect for the methods of the higher critics in arriving at their conclusions. In substantiation of his arguments he cites the following:

"Not long ago two leading ministers in the North united in writing an account of a great religious gathering, and they sent their combined article to a number of 'higher critics,' requesting that they separate it into the two documents, giving to each of the two authors his portion. Their failures were most egregious, and no two of them agreed, because they worked independently. And yet these men, utterly unable to resolve an article, avowedly written by two men, in plain English, and written in their own time and country, into its original documents; these men are cock-sure they can correctly divide a book, written in Hebrew thousands of years ago, with no evidence of composite authorship, so as to give each supposed author his exact portion! And they claim to do this so accurately that they divide a single sentence among three authors, with perfect confidence!"

SIGNS OF A UNIVERSALIST TREND IN THE CHURCHES.

AN editorial under the title, "The Love of God for All Men," appeared in *The Presbyterian Banner*, a few weeks ago, in which the writer takes the ground that the love of God is one and the same in regard to all men, without distinction or differentiation. "At some points," says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), in surprised comment, "the article borders closely upon Universalism, if it is carried to its logical conclusion, and at other points it shows an Arminian squint."

The Rev. James D. Moffat, D.D., president of Washington and Jefferson College, and one of the editors of *The Banner*, who took a leading part in the last General Assembly, and who was mentioned as the possible successor of Dr. Purves in the Fifth Avenue Church, New York City, is supposed to be responsible for the article. The paragraph in the editorial which is considered most objectionable was as follows:

"While there had been thus far no denial of the claim that God does love all men, saints and sinners, saved and lost, elect and non-elect, yet some attempt has been made to distinguish two kinds of love, one exercised toward those sinners who are finally saved and the other toward those sinners who are finally lost; or to express the same distinction in technical terms, God loves the elect with one kind of love, and the non-elect with a different kind of love. This attempt can hardly fail to produce confusion of thought and to raise more difficulties and doubts than it promises to solve. When one claims that there are two distinct kinds of love in God, he should point out the respects in which they differ, so that all may see that these differences justify the classification proposed, and that the two are not different degrees or different developments of the same kind."

The Presbyterian declares that this looks like a recession on the writer's part from a position long held by Calvinistic theologians, since "he recognizes no difference in the love which God has for those whom He has 'chosen in Christ Jesus to everlasting life' and those whom He has not." It continues:

"Only on the basis of a distinguishing love for His own people can we understand why He speaks to them so constantly in the way of promise, and help and reward, as He does from the time of the first Messianic promise in Genesis to the close of His revelation to His church. The entire trend of the Scriptures is in the direction of a separate and distinct 'seed' taken out of all nations and tribes and conditions, for the peculiar and distinct manifestations of His grace and glory. . . . *The Banner's* reasoning would make God's love dependent upon man's activity. It would take away the free sovereign love of God as a precedent to that of His creatures."

The Herald and Presbyter (Cincinnati) comments on *The Banner's* editorial by saying: "We do not see how there can be a 'development' of love or of any other attribute or emotion in the mind of God. As He is changeless, how can there be a development going on within Him? As His love for His people is an eternal love we do not see how it could have developed for something else."

A similar "squint" toward Universalism was manifest in the reports of a discussion in the recent Baptist congress in New York on "The Function of Penalty in the Christian Religion." Says *The Congregationalist* (Boston):

"Twenty years ago no minister in a Baptist assembly would

have questioned the fixed and eternal punishment of the sinner who died unrepentant. According to the reports in Baptist newspapers the impression is given that opinions for and against this position in the congress were nearly evenly divided. . . . One speaker held that punishment is the result and action of a natural law, that character determines destiny, which is eternal. But, on the other hand, another speaker said that if penalty is simply a natural consequence it has no function in religion. God is the Father, sustaining loving relations with His children, and this gives penalty a function in Christianity. Other speakers held that punishment springs from love, that its purpose will be fulfilled in love, that the doctrine of annihilation is a confession of failure, and that good will be the final lot of all. It does not seem strange that the assertion that this is not Universalism should have called forth a ripple of laughter, but we are sure that the discussion of this subject in former times would not have elicited, as *The Examiner* says a paper on this subject did, 'frequent laughter and applause.' "

The Universalist Leader (Boston) thinks that these and similar signs of the times are of considerable religious significance, and declares: "It would take a large section of our paper to republish all the evidence of change that is taking, and has taken, place in the theology of the modern church. The change has not been limited to any one denomination. Tho the Congregationalists are in advance of their evangelical neighbors, they are obliged to keep moving lest they be overtaken. The Baptists have, in some sections, been a little more stalwart than others in upholding the standards of orthodoxy, but even they have had new light."

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON CANON HENSON'S PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON'S article on "Our Unhappy Divisions," which appeared in *The Contemporary Review* (December), and from which we quoted in our issue of January 4, has had the effect of bringing the whole problem of Christian unity into prominence in the religious circles both of England and of this country. The current issue of *The Contemporary* presents as a sequel to Canon Henson's plea for a common Protestant communion-table a budget of "Comments" from prominent church dignitaries. The first is from the pen of the new Bishop of Durham, who declares that the article contained what he himself had long thought and had often wanted to say, but "it is now said much better." Dean Freemantle, of Ripon, is equally cordial, and observes that he has held these views for fifty years. Dean Stubbs, of Ely, is almost "in entire sympathy with Canon Henson in this matter." On the other hand, Dean Kitchin, of Durham, says, in somewhat cynical vein, that such brave attempts on behalf of peace and unity fill him with profound gratitude,—and with a still more profound despondency. It seems so simple, so beautiful, so true; and yet one knows that it will fail. Dean Stephens, of Winchester, is frankly adverse. His position is that the proposed union with Nonconformist churches "would lead not to *fusion*, but to *confusion*." Besides, it "would forever destroy the hope of a closer fellowship with our brethren of the Eastern or the Roman Church, who are more numerous than the members of all the 'non-episcopal churches' put together."

The Rock (London, Prot. Episc.) unreservedly indorses Canon Henson's position, and thinks it must be very satisfactory to him to find that his "admirable article" is viewed so favorably by the Bishop of Durham and three deans. The Episcopal *Church Review* (London) and *Guardian* (London) take a more conservative position, and the latter paper remarks that it would be well to pause before consenting to a step which "may lead to very far-reaching issues indeed." *The Christian Commonwealth* (London, Ind. Nonconformist) declares that "the predominant feeling raised is decidedly hopeful," and adds "It begins to be evident that a strong reactionary current has set in against the Puseyite tide in the Church of England." *The Christian World* (London, Ind. Nonconformist), while not unfriendly to the ideal of Protestant unity, is hardly ready to accept the view that "there is no longer anything vital about which to differ." "To any one who will think out their full significance," it says, "the existence of a state-established and controlled church, and the doctrinal teaching woven into the very fiber of Anglicanism, present sufficient evidence that the *raison d'être* of Nonconformity has by no means passed away."

Canon Henson's views are widely commented on in the religious press of this country. The New York *Churchman*, while favorable to the ideal of Christian unity, regards the canon's program as premature and impracticable. *The Advance* (Chicago, Cong.) regards the canon's article as a noteworthy sign of the times, but thinks that the Established Church of England will "move very slowly." *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia, Ref. Episc.) is of the opinion that "free churchmen everywhere will surely appreciate this clear and manly utterance"; and *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) believes that the views of "the eloquent, fearless, and broad-minded canon" must eventually prevail, even tho his attempt to achieve unity may be temporarily unsuccessful. "The one vital, indispensable prerequisite to Christian unity," declares *The Christian Work* (New York, Evan.), "is to be found in a return to the recognition of the perfect validity of the non-episcopal ministries."

A very different view from the majority of those quoted is that taken by *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville), the general organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which expresses the opinion that the present overtures on the part of the Church of England are due to its isolated position in the religious world. "On the one hand," it declares, "the Church of England is disowned and derided by the Roman Catholic Church, which now more than ever refuses to recognize its ministry or to admit the validity of its sacraments; and, on the other hand, it disowns and derides all the other Protestant churches, looking down on them with an air of patronizing superiority that would be amusing if it were not so pitiably sad." It continues:

"The time is coming when it will be necessary for Methodists to stand on the defensive more vigorously than they have ever before done. The policy of letting things drift is wholly wrong and must be abandoned. Our people must be instructed, else they will sooner or later become the prey of every designing proselyter that may wish to seduce them from the church of their fathers. The doctrine of apostolic succession is 'good bait for catching gudgeons,' but it has no force with those who are taught in the truth."

Canon Henson's point of view has found unexpected support from the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, who holds the same opinions as to the validity of the ministerial orders of non-Episcopal churches. In a recent sermon he said:

"Neither Episcopacy nor Presbyterianism ever saved a soul—but Christ manifesting his power and the grace of his sacrament through his Episcopacy and Presbyterianism, as the differing channels along which his love and mercy run to meet our human needs.

"Now and then one hears the antiquated assertion that only ministers who have received Episcopal ordination are competent to administer the Lord's Supper. The answer is that millions of souls have been refreshed and strengthened by that holy feast ministered to them by men on whose heads no bishop ever laid his hands. Long ago the Lord's Supper would have ceased to be celebrated in any church if it had no power to convey real grace to them that receive it. It is its experienced, verified, divine help which perpetuates it through the ages, not external authority or peculiar methods of administration.

"If any one church had the exclusive power of conveying

through it sacramental grace, we may be sure that all souls who desire the fullest measure of Christ's grace would be found in that church and no other. It must be so. The history of more than 300 years has proved it."

"This is precisely the doctrine which Canon Henson is preaching in Westminster Abbey," comments the Boston *Congregationalist*.

THE SCOPE OF THE NEW PAPAL COMMISSION ON BIBLICAL QUESTIONS.

MUCH interest is evinced, by Protestants as well as by Catholics, in the pontifical commission appointed by the Pope "to consider all questions connected with Biblical studies." An authoritative statement from the Rome correspondent of the London *Tablet* gives some interesting details as to the constitution and scope of this new body. Its members are as follows: Cardinal L. M. Parocchi, vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, president; Cardinals Fr. Segna and J. C. Vives y Tuto, "assessors"; and Father David Fleming, O.S.F., head of the Order of Friars Minor, secretary and "consultor." The other "consultors" are the Very Rev. Van Hoonacker, professor at the University of Louvain; the Very Rev. Grannan, professor at the Washington University; the Very Rev. Fracassini, professor at the Seminary of Perugia; the Very Rev. D. E. R. Jorió, professor at the Seminary of Palencia in Spain; the Very Rev. Esser, O.P., secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Index; the Very Rev. D. Vigouroux, professor at the Paris Institute; Father de Hummelauer, S.J., of St. Ignatius's College in Holland; Father Gismondi, S.J., professor at the Gregorian University in Rome; Dom Ambrose Amelli, O.S.B., Prior of Monte Cassino; the Very Rev. Robert Clarke, D.D., priest of the archdiocese of Westminster; and the Very Rev. D. A. Poels, D.D., of the diocese of Ruremonde in Holland.

"Tho none of the cardinals at the head of the commission can be called 'specialists' in Scriptural studies," remarks the correspondent of *The Tablet*, "they are all familiar with the modern phases of the controversy, and can appreciate at their true value the arguments that will be laid before them by the 'consultors.' Their judgment must be given from the theological standpoint, and they are all good theologians." The writer continues:

"The scope of the inquiry is to ascertain the limits of the freedom which is allowed to the Catholic exegetist in the Biblical questions of the day; to point out definitely conclusions that must be maintained in the interests of orthodoxy, others that must be rejected as incompatible with, or dangerous to, divine faith, as well as the debatable ground between the two where each one is free to hold his own view. In the tumult of conflicting opinions that has gathered round the sacred text for many years past, the lack of conspicuous landmarks of orthodoxy has made itself felt. Extreme conservatives, in order to strengthen their position, were inclined to make common cause with Protestant conservatism which rests on a different basis and bears a totally different character to Catholic conservatism. Their opponents in many instances were charged with liberal Catholicism for no other reason than their sympathy with modern learning. On the other hand, it can not be denied that there were extremists in the ranks of the progressive party, if I may so call it, who merited the severe judgments that were passed upon them. It is possible to acknowledge the undoubted ability and erudition of the works of non-Catholic writers on Sacred Scripture, and the help which they give in the elucidation of the sacred text, without accepting indiscriminately the positions which they advance."

The work undertaken by the present commission is expected to be largely along the lines laid down in the encyclical "Providentissimus Deus" of 1893 on the inspiration and authority of Holy Scripture. The correspondent says further:

"The need of further authoritative pronouncements is confirmed by the institution of the present commission. The names of the 'consultors' chosen are a guaranty of the broad spirit of inquiry in which the Holy See is approaching the investigation. They represent the various schools of thought both moderate and advanced, and, on the whole, are well acquainted with modern scientific methods, and with the claims and achievements of the 'higher criticism.' They are scattered over different countries, each with its own intellectual atmosphere and its peculiar currents of thought, and it will be the duty of the 'consultor' to take note of any ideas whencesoever they may come, from Catholic or Protestant or rationalistic sources, which may have a scientific value in respect to the questions that are submitted to his research or judgment. The series of questions that have been formulated for their study and discussion are under the pontifical secret, and may not be divulged. But we know that they have been framed in the most comprehensive spirit. Sincerity and thoroughness are to be the characteristic notes of the inquiry. Modern difficulties will be faced in all their actuality, and a decision will be given wherever it is possible. Each 'consultor' will be encouraged to speak out his mind quite freely and urge whatever reasons he may think relevant to the matter in hand. He may obtain help from whatever quarter he pleases in the elaboration of his argument, without, however, communicating the pontifical secret. The 'consultors' who live in Rome, or who can be called thither without much inconvenience to themselves, will take part in the oral discussions; those who are at a great distance will make their contributions in writing, and be kept informed by the secretary, Father David Fleming, of the course of the deliberations. The meetings will be held at the pleasure of the eminent president when sufficient matter is in hand to make a debate profitable. All the 'consultors' will meet in a body only on rare occasions. It is impossible to foretell what will be the ultimate issue of this important commission. An immediate effect, however, ought to be the tranquillizing of minds which were restive under the uncertainty of the present stage of Scriptural controversy. We may rest satisfied that the whole question, as far as it concerns the loyal attitude of Catholics, will be thoroughly investigated."

A noteworthy expression of opinion from a non-Catholic source on the fundamental issues involved in present-day Biblical controversies appears in the editorial columns of the New York *Sun*. We quote as follows:

"This Vatican commission, we are told, is to afford 'Catholic scholars all over the world the fullest opportunity of stating their views and difficulties and bringing them to the direct notice of the Holy See.' The Pope having already championed the absolute verity and supernatural inspiration of the Bible as the word of God, such difficulties submitted will be explained away, of course, in harmony with that positive and uncompromising Catholic decision. That is, the purpose of the commission is not to stimulate criticism of the Bible after the fashion now so general in Protestantism, but to silence it and oppose to it the final pontifical judgment. The appointment of the commission, however, seems to suggest that this new criticism has brought 'difficulties' to Catholic scholars, as it has also to the great body of Protestant scholars, if not to them universally, and that the Pope feels impelled to remove the stumbling-blocks.

"Undoubtedly, if Christian theology is to stand at all, belief in the Bible as supernatural inspiration must continue. Even for Catholics belief in the miraculous authority of the canonical Scriptures is essential, for if it is destroyed the authority of tradition also will be involved in the destruction. The assault is on all miracles, all supernaturalism. The present critical method applies to the miracles a scientific test, or a purely natural test, which necessarily discards the supernatural as scientifically undemonstrable. . . . . .

"It is not the Pope, however, but the great churches of Protestantism, which need to appoint a commission, or commissions, 'for the consideration of all questions connected with Biblical studies.' The time is coming, if indeed it has not come already, when these churches must take their stand definitively and decidedly on the question whether the Bible is of God or only of man. As it is now, the Pope is the sole bold, positive, and uncompromising champion of the Bible as the word of God."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE PURPOSE OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

THE German Emperor has a "political" end in view in sending his brother to this country, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which observes:

"In Germany and in the United States of America small but not influential cliques have been busily engaged in breeding discord between the two nations and in setting the respective peoples at loggerheads, as has already been attempted with some success in the matter of Germany's relations with England. The steady increase in American protective tariffs, as a result of which much harm has been done to German industries, has caused considerable displeasure throughout Germany. But of any reflection of this feeling in the political relations of the two countries there was, until a few years ago, no trace. The denunciations by Prussian Conservatives and Agrarians of the free institutions of the United States were little heeded in that country, or at any rate not taken seriously. Then came the Spanish-American war, at the outbreak of which German official circles manifested a decided sympathy for Spain. That the despatch of a comparatively strong squadron to the Philippines, and the provocative attitude it at first assumed, created ill-feeling, can not be denied. It appears to have been thought in Berlin, as in the other leading cities of Europe, that Spain's resistance would not collapse so speedily and so utterly. Afterward the German Government and the majority of the German press assumed a friendlier and more upright attitude toward the United States."

A NEW FRIENDSHIP.
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

England's desire to have it appear that she alone was the friend of the United States is alluded to, as well as the misunderstandings regarding the importation of American meat. "And even in Berlin the conviction slowly dawned that the great republic of the West became a factor to be reckoned with not only commercially but politically." Our authority proceeds:

"The news of Prince Henry's intended trip to America caused surprise there, but it was agreeable surprise. In the United States, as well as in Germany, friendly relations between the two countries are desired, and anything conducing to this end is welcome. Prince Henry will be the guest of President Roosevelt in the White House, and there will be a suitable exchange of manifestations of esteem, altho not in the effusive fashion characteristic of the meetings of European princes."

The political outcome of the trip can not fail to be of importance, in the opinion of the *Lokal-Anzeiger* (Berlin), for a mere exchange of courtesies is not the only object which the German ruler has in view. The *Börsen-Courier* (Berlin) emphasizes this view and rejoices that England has been unable to hinder this prospective intimate connection between Germany and the United States. The *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin) is pleased at "the pleasant official relations" that are coming. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says the German people are with Emperor William in this matter. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) declares:

"The Prince's visit must put an end to the false assertions that Germany seeks to invade the political sphere of influence of the United States. Neither treaty nor alliance is required to accomplish this end. Since the existence of the United States, peace, friendship, and commerce have never been interrupted between that country and our own."

The silence of many journals, especially Conservative organs, is attributed to their dislike of the United States. The Berlin *Tages-Zeitung* deprecates what it deems "gush" over the visit, while the *Hamburger Nachrichten* proceeds to denounce the Monroe Doctrine. It says:

"Has the Monroe Doctrine been sanctioned by all the American powers, or recognized as justifiable by European nations? By no means! It has no more validity than the much-cited will of Peter the Great. We confront simply an utterance of the United States. . . . The doctrine that the United States may exercise a sort of protectorate over the whole American continent has never been admitted by any other power and never can be. Had English politicians been a little bolder in the face of this pretension, it would never have attained its present dimensions. Let us hope that German policy will be more energetic in Venezuela, and will show the United States that it has no business to concern itself with Germany's attitude toward any South or Central American state."

Austrian papers are of opinion that the visit may promote friendliness, but nothing more. French papers have very little to say one way or the other. English papers are not generally agreed. Says the London *Spectator:*

"The incident, in truth, tho a small one, and arranged from very obvious motives, is important as indicating, like a hundred other occurrences since the Spanish war, the wish of the European courts to include the great republic within the European comity."

There is general curiosity to see to what extent the German Emperor will profit by the affair. On this point the London *Tablet* says:

"When the Emperor's gunboats shortly set out to coerce Venezuela Uncle Sam may be expected to look the other way. That is the use of a tactful Emperor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING ELECTION IN FRANCE.

THE entire French political world has fixed its eyes on the coming elections, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and is asking what will be the outcome. There is general agreement, it says further, as to the exceptional importance of the struggle:

"Altho the phrase has been used to excess, it is none the less accurate to say that the third republic is passing through a most critical period in its history. Whither are we drifting? Every one is asking the question. The elections will answer it. . . . We are menaced by collectivism. Individual property rights are attacked by an ever-growing party, controlling a large number of newspapers, and wielding a considerable amount of governmental authority. Its progress in the past two years has been very decided. However, it is still forced to be more or less prudent. It still condescends to compromise. It awaits the coming elections in the hope that they will give it that additional strength which it needs to fully carry out its program. What it will do may be gathered from what it has done. The bill against the religious orders has deeply stirred the conservative element. It is but a beginning. Its application is suspended until after the balloting in May, and that application will be of the sort determined by the elections themselves."

The existing administration is then denounced, liberty of conscience is stated to be in peril, and France threatened by a "truly impious agitation." The *Gaulois* (Paris) and the *Autorité*

(Paris) advise the people to vote for the progressive Republican candidates rather than for the Socialist or Radical candidates. Certain editorial utterances in the *Temps* (Paris) having been construed in a similar sense, that journalist supporter of the republic protests. It makes allusions to anomalies in the position of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, which is supported by a combination of those groups which do not wish the republic overthrown. It says:

"We are aware that the game of the reactionaries has been for thirty years to try to compromise the moderate Republicans. . . . Now the reactionaries say to us in their newspapers: 'Our friends will vote for the progressives in the coming elections.' After many deceptions of the same kind, we would be unpardonable if we put faith in this assertion. Moreover, even if the promise were kept—which would surprise us very much—we should feel no particular gratitude. It would simply mean that they felt it to be to their interest to contribute no further, by lack of foresight and through malice, to the progress of revolutionary parties."

The same paper says, too, that it puts the preservation of the republic over and above everything. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) says:

"Within four months of the election, the Government has lost half its majority. Nothing could equal the discretion with which the ministerial newspapers have spoken of this misadventure. What panegyrics would we not have heard, on the other hand, if its majority had been increased, were it by only a dozen votes! But the figures speak for themselves and the ministry will face the next session with diminished confidence. Does that mean that it will be overthrown? No. Not one person really wishes that just now. The elections are too near for anybody to accomplish anything efficacious. The general sentiment, altho not avowed, is that in face of a policy which has already brought about some of its worst consequences it is better to leave the task of passing judgment upon it to the country at large."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PERPLEXITY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE prospect of a standstill in the business of the House of Commons, unless there is some reform in its procedure, greatly concerns the English editorial mind. Thus the London *Spectator*, in view of the reassembly of Parliament:

"Mr. Balfour treated the subject of Parliamentary procedure at Manchester this day week with great moderation and temper. His speech had nothing in common with the denunciations of obstruction which attribute every delay in the conduct of public business to the wilful wickedness of this or that section of the House. He realized that if all the members were of one party much of the present difficulty would remain. The real and ultimate cause of that difficulty is that at Westminster there are more than six hundred gentlemen all anxious to speak, and all after a fashion able to speak."

The real problem, or the more serious one, according to the London *Times*, is to outwit the obstruction policy of the Irish members. "Mr. Chamberlain," it observes, in an elaborate study, "has definitely stated that the Government intend in the next session of Parliament to propose certain alterations in the rules of procedure, 'which will give to the majority of the House of Commons a greater control over its own business and a greater control over the men who insult and outrage it.'" And *The National Review* (London) prints an article on "Freeing the House of Commons," by J. Parker-Smith, in which a comparison with our Congress occurs:

"The House of Commons, like any sensible man whose desires exceed his means, must calculate the resources of time at its disposal and shape its expenditure accordingly. The coat must be cut according to the cloth. That is the lesson which the House has not yet taken to heart effectively. In America the same necessity was brought home to Congress many years ago, and the House took to itself the most drastic powers of deciding, by a simple majority, what amount of time, or whether any time at all, should be allotted to each subject. The methods adopted were fully described by Mr. Chamberlain in an article written eleven years ago, but more than ever applicable to-day. Powers corresponding to those assumed by Congress he considered equally necessary for the working of the House of Commons, but instead of their being exercised by the resolution of a bare party majority, he proposed that they should be put into the hands of a more judicial body. The authorities to which the House of Commons is accustomed to yield deference are either committees of themselves or the chair. Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the necessary power should be given to a committee, and proposed a 'committee of rules' formed of the most experienced and impartial members upon the model of the committee of selection."

But the London *Speaker* warns the country that this cry for a "reform of procedure" masks an interested motive:

"It is undeniably important that the House of Commons should be relieved of a congestion of business which obstructs and embarrasses Parliamentary energy. But the most important thing of all for Liberals is that the House of Commons shall retain its control, and that full opportunity shall be given there for the free discussion of public policy. That is a truth which is lost sight of in a good deal of the talk about business-like administration. It is a truth which is more important than ever at a time when the press of the country is coming more and more to represent a few powerful forces in our society as the instrument of interests often directly financial, and in many cases non-British in their origin and aim."

TALKING THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL TO DEATH.

THE method which the opponents of the tariff bill have adopted to bring about its defeat in the Reichstag—by making long-winded speeches—is attracting great attention. The London *Speaker's* Berlin correspondent thus describes the mode of operation:

"What the opposition can and will do is this. They can insist upon discussing every single one of the 946 articles contained in the bill. If a motion of closure is voted, they can demand a division by roll-call, and so on, throughout the whole of 946 articles. Every one of the Socialists will speak upon the bill, successively, and for hours together. If the members of the other parties grow weary of the fun, and, as so often is the case in the Reichstag, refrain from attendance, the House will be without a quorum, and the opposition will obtain the upper hand. It is unlikely that gongs, or trumpets, or whistles, will be used: or that the methods of the opposition at Rome or Vienna of banging the lids of the desks will be resorted to. But the opposition is very determined, it is playing for a high stake, and will employ every legitimate means to obtain its end. If it comes to the test the opposition can only be defeated by absolute cohesion on the part of the majority, and by a full attendance in the House daily, and for weeks in succession."

The German Agrarian press is growing indignant at these proceedings and calls for extreme measures. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin), a strongly Conservative sheet, wants to know "who is master in the house," adding:

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the Social Democrats, in combination with the Radicals, are masters of the situation, and have brought the deliberations to a standstill."

A similar complaint is made by the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), another Conservative sheet, which remarks that "the Left is playing with a two-edged sword. It is dealing the majority principle a blow and creating for coming minorities a baneful precedent." The semi-official *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) comments:

"The majority are a unit in demanding that the duties be increased. But in this they are one only as regards the minority. They are not agreed among themselves or with the Government.

The tactics of the German Conservative party, which consist in allowing the members of the Left to talk on without making any reply, are good enough, from the majority standpoint. The only question is the length to which all this can be carried. Herr Gamp has not sufficient indifference to listen to Herr Stadthagen's talk by the hour and remain silent himself. And we must admit that if ever a talker knew how to put the nerves and the patience of his hearers to a severe test, it is Herr Stadthagen. There is no wearing him out. . . . But there may be many changes in this contest. Hence the parties which see in the tariff a misfortune for the country should not relax their vigilance nor let themselves be intimidated by outcries against obstruction. They must hold firm to the conviction that they are serving the fatherland and the common good if they defeat this tariff measure."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S DISPUTE WITH BRAZIL.

GERMANY will take Brazil in hand in short order and show her that railway concessions to German capitalists can not be arbitrarily revoked, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which goes elaborately into the difference that has arisen between the two Powers. It declares:

"Brazil will be the first to suffer if the guaranteed rights of a foreign creditor are violated. It is to be hoped that the Brazilian officials will realize this fact as the most serious side of the question."

It would appear, according to the same authority, that the difficulty is not with the federal Government of Brazil, but with the state of Minas Geraes. The president of that state declared last November that the concession to the German railway company was forfeited:

"This unheard-of measure was based upon the fact that the railway corporation was in a receiver's hands and therefore unable to carry out its contract. The arbitrary character of this logic is manifest to every unprejudiced person. The object of every state guarantee of railroad obligations is to smooth the settlement of business troubles. But a state guarantee loses all value and becomes a source of peril to the corporation that obtains it if the state government, by failure to fulfil its obligations, drives a company to bankruptcy, and then, because of that bankruptcy, declares the concession forfeited."

The bellicose attitude of this paper is not characteristic of the German press generally, with the exception of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which pays great attention to Germany's South American interests, and calls them "a great inspiration to world politics in the peaceful sense of the term."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND BOER WOMEN AGAIN.

THE serious charges against the English officers and men, involving mistreatment of Boer women and girls in concentration camps and other places afforded by Kitchener's blockhouse system, are discountenanced in standard German newspapers. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* prints a reminder that English indignation against the German press is unreasonable on this account. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* deplores the extravagant lengths of the English press excitement resulting from "fabrications in German prints." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) improves the occasion to study at some length the relations between England and Germany, thus:

"The most serious differences of opinion have developed between England and ourselves over the Transvaal question. We can not help it. Even those Germans who try to form most disinterested views and who know themselves to be free from all prejudice against England are of opinion that in this matter England is pursuing a mistaken policy. She has, they think, begun a war to gain what could have been procured by milder means. The results of such a policy will be prejudicial to England. This view has been voiced by all parties in Germany, and England is very ill-disposed toward us in consequence."

The gross character of the cartoons in certain German papers has been modified, but some English newspapers complain that King Edward is made the subject still of disrespectful pictorial

CHAMBERLAIN: "I'll bet you don't find me when you look for me to make peace?"
KRUGER: "What'll you bet that I ever look for you?"
—*Der Floh.*

CHAMBERLAIN, THE POLITICAL WEATHER FROG.
In the English swamp he prophesies victory. But the Boers will have something to say to that.
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

IN HELL.
HEROD: "Good-day, fellow toiler."
CHAMBERLAIN (haughtily): "How dare you call me fellow toiler? You were a child murderer on a small scale. I am too large an operator in that line to be on a par with you."
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

GERMAN CARTOONS OF SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN.

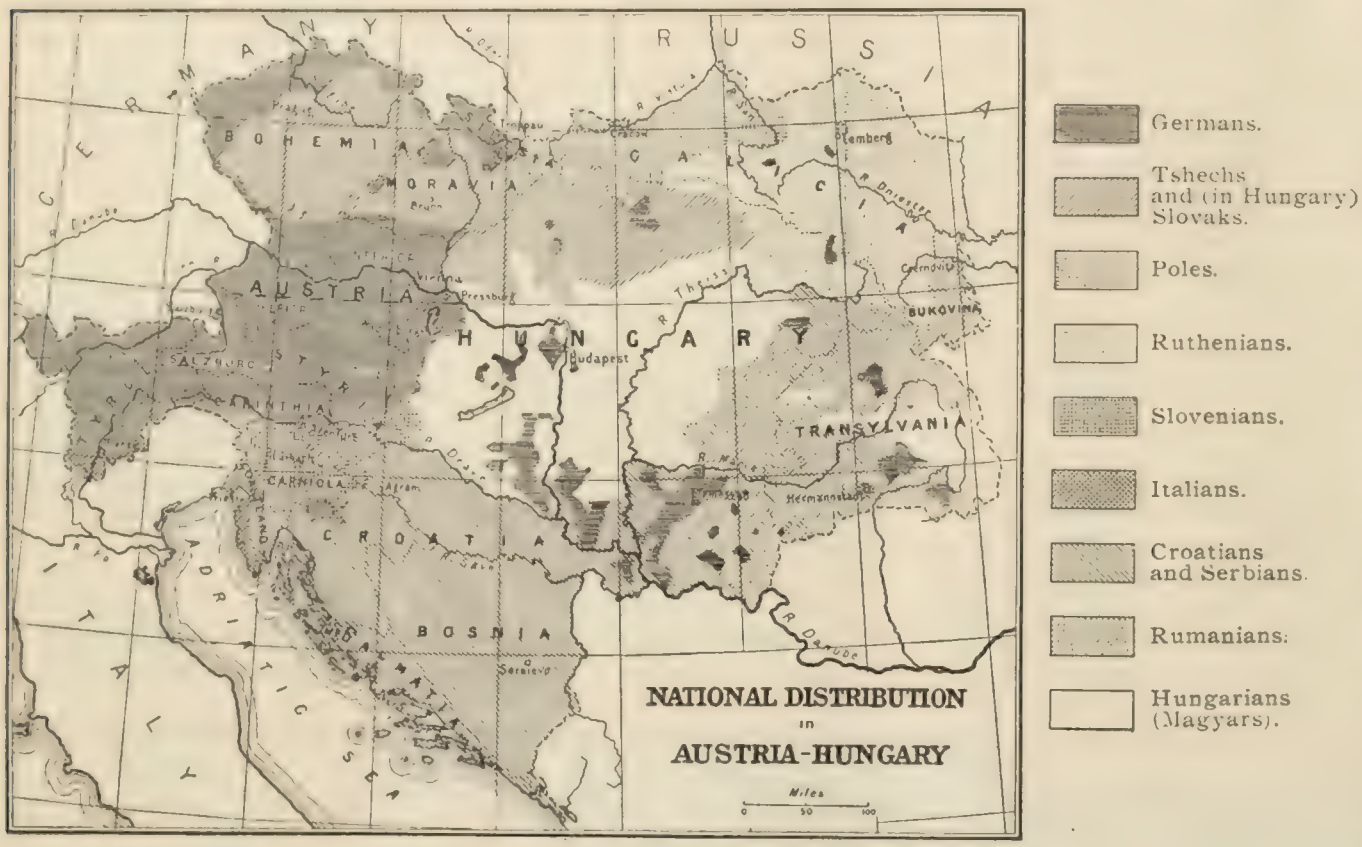
representation. The source of the more slanderous charges is indicated as follows in the London *Spectator*:

"*The Daily Chronicle* has unquestionably tracked down the lying story of the maltreatment of the Boer women in the Irene camp to a leaflet printed in America by Charles D. Pierce, 'Consul-General of the Orange Free State,' reproducing an interview with a certain Fred La Velle which appeared in *The Clarion Ledger*, of Jackson, Mo., for May 14, 1901."

The situation of Germany, according to the *Temps* (Paris), is simply a case of "the pot calling the kettle black." It shows that great Powers are all alike in war-time.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE THREAT TO END AUSTRIA'S REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

A "ROARING cannon-shot" was fired in the Austrian House of Deputies by Premier von Körber, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), when he threatened, in the Emperor's name, to suspend the constitution and set up absolute government. The same paper continues:



—*The Quarterly Review.*

"If it be asked what led Herr von Körber to put such a possibility before the Reichsrath—the thing hinted at being really a usurpation and, when it fails, a crime—the only answer discoverable in his speech is that the representative body meets the endeavors of the executive 'too slowly.'"

The conclusion at which this authority arrives is that while Herr von Körber's "shot" made "much noise," it was "fired too soon for a signal of distress" and is "too weak" to frighten. But the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), taking an opposite view, says:

"Can any one doubt that when the representative body betrays its incompetence to deal with the monarchy's most vital problems a severe crisis is unavoidable? If the Minister President, Dr. von Körber, did not shrink from allusion to the peril, it simply shows that he was frank with the peoples of Austria and plainly mentioned what has long oppressed them. Painful tho it be to allude to such contingencies, it is nevertheless the task of statesmanship to face facts."

The representative bodies of all lands have to solve something besides social, economic, and political questions, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). They have to solve the problem of representative government itself. After severely condemning the deportment of the Austrian Reichsrath, this paper proceeds:

"There is one nation on earth that possesses two vocabularies for things obscene. One of these vocabularies adapts itself, in its figurative floweriness, to good society. The other, borrowing its treasury of words from naked nature, is employed only in the most absolute solitude. These delicately susceptible people are the Queensland savages. Such an altitude of culture has not yet been attained in the Austrian Reichsrath."

The whole Austrian situation has been made the subject of an article in *The Quarterly Review* in which we are told that the "national question" is "merely whether the German language is to remain" as the official one. The non-Germans say it shall not. Hence "those bitter parliamentary battles, the noise of which was heard far beyond the bounds of the empire, while the shame of them burns like an inextinguishable brand in the history of Austria." Having given a history of recent parliamentary disorders, the article proceeds:

"After a short provisional interlude, with Dr. Ritter von Wittek as Premier, the control was handed over to Dr. Ritter von Körber (January 19, 1900). But even he did not at first succeed in improving the situation thus reversed. As the Emperor saw no possibility of doing anything with his present Parliament, he dissolved it; and the Ministry governed by Article XIV. That the Emperor might not be suspected of an insidious attempt at absolutism, he issued, toward the end of the year 1900, an order for another general election. . . . . Certainly the majority of the population were tired of fighting; but thanks to the indefatigable energy of the agitators, the Radical party emerged from the contest of the elections stronger than ever. The Pan-Germans (*Alldeutschen*), as the German Radical party now called itself, had even grown from five to twenty-one members. As might have been expected, the very first sitting of the new Parliament was indecorous in the extreme; and, as usual, the Pan-Germans were the ringleaders." — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.—The Anglo-German duel, as the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) calls it, continues. It is true that the fighting is confined mainly to the newspapers. The London *Times* is at the head of the English forces, but even so temperate a paper as the *Nation* (Berlin) is joining in the fray on the German side. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says the uproar is largely because the English press regards Mr. Chamberlain as the "governing will of the nation," and resents attacks upon him.

THE KONGO HORRORS.—The atrocities in the Kongo Free State are due, according to the Paris *Temps* and other papers, to the fact that the revenues are derived from the rubber trade. Rubber is got from the natives by compulsion. *The Daily News* (London) says: "The unspeakable horrors narrated by Captain Burrows—the payment of cannibal workers by corpses, the horrible mutilation of workers—all these things are even worse than the slave trade. Slavery is in history the first step in the emergence from mere massacre; and now in Central Africa we seem to have got back to the first stage."

POSSIBLE DEATH OF SPAIN'S KING.—The Spanish monarch comes of age in a few months, but, according to an article by John Foreman in *The Contemporary Review* (London), "the general impression is that his majesty will not live long enough to leave legitimate issue." Of the situation in Spain the same writer says: "Priestly influence continues to undermine all attempts at social progress. It has no connection whatsoever with religion, pure and simple; it is a vast political organization, much stronger than any other in the country. It imposes itself upon all classes of society from the palace to the cottage. It terrifies alike great ladies and peasant women, who in turn exercise their sway over the acts, if not over the minds, of the men. It imbues a sentiment of horror for everything which signifies enlightenment, and 'Liberalism' is frequently, to this day, openly denounced from the pulpit throughout the realm as a pernicious, soul-wrecking innovation."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MR. HOWELLS'S STUDY OF HEROINES.

HEROINES OF FICTION. By W. D. Howells. Cloth, 2 vols., pp. 239 and 274. Harper & Brothers, New York.

THESE books, by an acknowledged authority, the critic prepares himself to read with care. We have so read them to the end; and they have impressed us as consisting one quarter of keen, critical observation, really enlightening, and three quarters genial superfluity. It is needless to say that Mr. Howells writes of the novel as few critics can; and that the present volumes show, as all his others show, the widest reading and the most loving sympathy, as well as much humor and good sense. But they are not weighty contributions to critical literature. They belong to the numerous books about books, which consist of running comments telling how delightful is this personage and how masterly that scene, and sketching the plot and quoting passages. Of course such books have their use, and to those who have not read in any of the books of whose heroines Mr. Howells tells, they will prove exceedingly interesting. In fact we could not suggest a better guide for one who wished to read the English classics, to escape from the miscellaneous books of the day to the happy fields where only the great and beautiful are to be found. The "heroines of fiction" constitute pretty much the whole of fiction, and Mr. Howells has treated pretty much the whole subject.

W. D. HOWELLS.

It goes without saying that the point of view of the criticism is that of a realist, who is interested in human nature rather than inspiration, who prefers perfection of form to any sublimity, and who has no patience with anything subjective. A lyric novel is something to which the author has given little serious thought, and the least introduction of a novelist's own personality is as a matter of course passed by as bad art. Thus it happens that of two English novelists who are epoch-making men of genius—Fielding and Thackeray—the former is dismissed with one or two phrases of contempt, and the latter is less heartily praised than Jane Austen and Henry James, and declared less great than Anthony Trollope. Also it is to be noted that the author's sense of proportion fails him somewhat when he comes to the numerous company of modern heroines, and that there is more praise distributed among them than they deserve.

SONGS THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

THE GÂTHAS OF ZARATHUSTRA (Zoroaster), in Meter and Rhythm. By Lawrence H. Mills, D.D., Professor of Zend Philology in the University of Oxford. Cloth, 6¾ x 9¾ in., 215 pp. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York.

THERE is no doubt that the prayers and maxims of Zoroaster reach the highest grade of any ancient religious work outside of Scripture. Indeed, certain investigators like Professor Cheyne have gone so far as to suggest that some of the Psalms were influenced by Zoroastrian principles. Be this as it may, all students of the higher thought will be grateful to Dr. Mills for rendering accessible the ancient treasures of wisdom contained in the Gâthas. In the Gâthas alone, Zarathustra can be found as an historical person, the Zarathustra of the later Avesta and of many other later documents of Zoroastrianism (including his so-called history) being "of course," to use Dr. Mills's language, a mythical person. "The fictitious importance attributed to all the Zarathustras scattered up and down the pre-Christian ages, was," says Dr. Mills, "borrowed from the singular man whose personality . . . is so strikingly revealed in these early pieces," the Gâthas. And Professor Cheyne has remarked that the public to which Zarathustra appealed in these writings was higher in tone than that appealed to in the majority of the Psalms! The Gâthas are rough poems, written in various meters at least 700 to 1,200 years before Christ, by men deeply moved by a religious crisis in some country—Afghanistan perhaps—in contact with ancient India. And some of the meters used date back to the days when Indians and Iranians were one people.

Students would have been more grateful to Dr. Mills if he had expressed the Zoroastrian maxims in an English somewhat less crude and more intelligible than the somewhat obscurely expressed verses which contain his version. It is true he supplements this by a word-for-word literal account, but this tends to make confusion even worse confounded. It is difficult to get much spiritual nourishment out of such lines as the following:

To You cried the Kine's soul; for what did Ye form? who made me?
On me come wrath and the blow, the murder's shock, contempt's defiance;
Than You none other have I, then prosper, Thou guardian, my tillage!

Nor again is this made more comprehensible by the accompanying word-for-word translation:

To you the soul of the Cow cried-lamenting: 'for whom did ye make me?:—who fashioned me?; (b)—against me (are) the fury-of-rapine, and (actual) violence, the-blow together-with-slaughter-by-the-sword, insolence and thievish-might. . . .'

Still, no one can doubt the competence of Dr. Mills to give the meaning of the original text so far as modern scholarship has penetrated it. But we should have been more grateful to him if he could have given a more artistic form to his version.

HOW A HERO IS KEPT MOVING.

THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 371 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

A STUDY of Mr. Hotchkiss's latest romance in the light of its title will do much to explain the strength of the weak historical fiction with which the reading public has been deluged.

In the first place, the title is the main credential to popularity. Just as certain names of persons are subtly aristocratic in suggestion, so certain names of books have a literary flavor. A negro truck-driver in New York was assessed the other day on $100,000 worth of personal property because he bore a distinguished Southern patronymic and parted his Christian name in the middle. A novel will sell for a time because its name has the syntactical construction of a Gilbert Parker title, and the pungent flavor of a Corelli paradox.

From a logical and rhetorical point of view, "The Strength of the Weak" is a poor title. It is only generally applicable, and is positively contradicted in a number of places where the hero, who is, if elaborate description counts for anything, the most perfect master of sword-play that has yet appeared in fiction, is opposed by fencers who have no more chance of escape in the encounter than the coon that met Colonel Crockett. "The Abnakis Eel, or the Indian Trailer," would have been a more logical title, for the relentless pursuit (tho why relentless does not clearly appear) of the hero by a cunning Algonquin forms the basis of the entire plot, causing all sorts of unexpected complications, and keeping the novel a score of times from coming to an untimely end.

CHAUNCEY C. HOTCHKISS.

After a good title has been chosen, the plot is of secondary consideration. Adventure hooked upon adventure (these do not need even to dovetail) is the only requirement. In the present instance, the heir of a Canadian seigniory (of English blood in order to make his going over to the enemy appear less treasonable) in the time of the French and Indian wars, is ousted from his estate by a rehabilitated outlaw, and, by fighting in camps and fleeing through forests, joins the English troops near Albany, and at the fall of Quebec come into his own again. The original device of the book is the creation of a trailer to keep events moving. It is quite a loss to the author that this character, the Indian "Eel," is killed toward the close. He might otherwise have formed the motive power of a dozen future novels. But, like Sherlock Holmes, he may be resurrected.

NATURE AND PATRIOTISM.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS. By John Muir. Cloth, 8¼ x 6¼ in., 365 pp. Price, $1.75 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HERE is a book to stir the citizen, the lover of nature, and healthy admirers of good writing and of an honest man. Altho Mr. John Muir, the author of "Our National Parks," seems to have a proper pride as a patriot, his sturdy, soul-impregnated love of nature is the dominant passion in him. What a wanderer he has been, to be sure, over the wild acres of native loveliness the West enfolds! Without any pedantry or fatiguing insistence, his speech betrays the scientist as its flowery style and live metaphors present the lover of earth's beauty.

You can not get away from John Muir in these pages, nor have you the faintest wish to do so. He has had a close personal familiarity with the five National Parks—Mt. Rainier, General Grant, Sequoia, the Yosemite, and the Yellowstone, all west of the Mississippi, and the thirty-eight forest reservations. The Government has over seventy

million acres of territory set apart as national reservations, and is behind all other civilized countries in its care for them. There are tears in Mr. Muir's voice as he pleads for the preservation and decent protection of our noble forests. "It is not yet too late for the Government to begin a rational administration of its forests." he says, after quoting Mr. Bowers to the effect that the value of timber stolen from government lands from 1881 to 1887 inclusive was valued at over thirty-six million dollars, while losses in the same by fires amounted probably to over two hundred millions!

The book is very interesting. Mr. Muir is intensely, quietly sincere, an enthusiast who glows with a steady flame. Some of his poetic touches are as naive as they are original. He has no hard word for anything in Nature. Witness his delicious apology for the rattlesnakes! "Poor creatures, loved only by their Maker, they are timid and bashful, as mountaineers know: and tho, perhaps, not possessed of much of that charity that suffers long and is kind, seldom, either by mistake or by mishap, do harm to any one." This gentle woodsman had one crime upon his soul, the slaying of two rattlers! "I felt degraded by the killing business, farther from Heaven, and I made up my mind to be at least as fair and charitable as the snakes themselves." The croaking frogs are "a brave, cheery set." Of the water-ouzel (a plain bird about the size of a robin) he remarks: "No wonder he sings well, since all the air about him is music: every breath he draws is part of a song, and he gets his first music lesson before he is born; for the eggs vibrate in tune with the tones of the waterfalls."

He tries to get to a 3,000-feet ridge to study an avalanche. He precipitates one and has a ride back on it, the return trip taking a minute while the ascent required a day. He joyfully says of this: "This flight in a milky-way of snow-flowers was the most spiritual of all my travels, and, after many years, the mere thought of it is still an exhilaration." He also assisted at an earthquake. "It seemed to me that if all the thunder I ever heard were condensed into one roar, it would not equal this rock-roar at the birth of a mountain talus. The sound was inconceivably deep and broad and earnest, as if the whole earth, like a living creature, had at last found a voice and was calling to her sister planets."

The disposition to quote from this vigorous, genial mountaineer is almost irresistible. Through his steadfast love of nature breathes a simple sense of the Power behind Nature, to this observer evidently a tender, personal God. Where he speaks of the year's seasons in the Sierras he is like the Psalmist calling upon the snow and rain and heat and cold to bless and praise the Lord.

He revels especially in the Sequoia gigantea, *vulgo*, "the Big Trees" of California, "the king of conifers, the noblest of a noble race. So old, thousands of them, still living, were in the vigor of youth or middle age when the star led the Chaldean sages to the infant Savior's cradle."

This book of Mr. Muir's is one every American should read, and he will find a pleasure in doing so. Buffon's phrase, *Le style c'est l'homme*, was never better exemplified. In speaking of the Sierra Nevada range he says: "To defrauded town toilers, parks in magazine articles are like pictures of bread to the hungry. I can write only hints to incite good wanderers to come to the feast." Mr. Muir's hints are worth taking.

STORIES OF LOVE AND POLITICS.

STRATAGEMS AND SPOILS. By William Allen White. Cloth, 291 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

THESE are "stories of love and politics"—more especially politics—by an author who has become known for his interest in the subject; Mr. White, it may be remembered, is just at present threatened with a lawsuit by a certain senator whose career he sketched too well. The author's view of politicians, in spite of what one might imagine from that fact, is a curiously friendly one; the doctrine of this book, if doctrine it has, appears to be that politicians are not desperadoes, but just ordinary men; and the stories delight to show how they and their imposing acts are moved by plain human motives. There is the first story, for instance, which tells how the tide was turned against a popular franchise bill because the wife of one of the legislators was anxious to enter society under the protection of the great franchise magnate; and, on the other hand, there is the governor who does not appoint a corrupt politician, because he can not face the wife of one of his friends whose career is to be helped by the "deal." The newspapers all think it a great victory for "public opinion."

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

The five stories in the volume show knowledge of the subject; they have good literary quality and all are interesting. Two are especially so, the last two of the book. One of them tells of a corrupt senator, and traces in dramatic fashion his plottings and his downfall; the uninitiated reader hopes that there are not many such persons loose in our Senate. The other story—it is always safe to read the last of a volume of short stories, for the best is put in them—is the whimsical and pathetic account of "Dan Gregg," a character with a gift of oratory and who catches the tide of his affairs at the flood. There is a popular uprising out in this prairie State, and Gregg and his oratory capture a governorship; he does not know what to do with it when he gets it, however, and things go to pieces in a curious, and tragic, fashion.

WHAT THE HIGHER CRITICS MAKE OF GENESIS.

THE LEGENDS OF GENESIS. By Herrman Gunkel, Professor of Old-Testament Theology in the University of Berlin. Translated by W. H. Carruth, Professor of German in the University of Kansas. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 164 pp. Open Court Publishing Company.

HERE in the compass of one hundred and sixty pages that may be read at two or three sittings without fatigue are set forth the latest comprehensive conclusions of the higher criticism. The author represents the conservative German thought of the Berlin University. His work is an abridgment of an exhaustive technical exposition contained in his Commentary on Genesis. The real value of it is to be found, for the average reader, not in the analyses of the Genesis legends, but in its revelation of the exact methods and general processes of the higher criticism. The ordinary reader, without very much preliminary knowledge of these processes, having read this book would thereafter understand the manner in which modern results have been reached as regards the entire Hexateuch. From this point on, his reliance upon these methods would be graded entirely by his confidence or want of confidence in the scholarship and speculative acumen of the investigator. Professor Gunkel may not be the very best of these investigators, but his methods are those of a school. He shows how the school proceeds. He still more plainly indicates what are its chief general results, especially as to Genesis.

Genesis, according to his conclusions, is entirely legendary or mythical material. It is impossible to reach back to the origin of most of the legends. Some of them were originally myths. More were stories mostly invented to account for existing facts or to answer great recurrent questions, or local disputed questions. How did things begin? The creation stories arose to answer the question. How do men happen to speak different tongues? The Babel story is the answer. Some of the stories were told or sung to explain names. Some were told to explain the location of tribes, the inequality of their territory, the location of their old places of worship. Much of the material was borrowed from more ancient sources and from other peoples. In Genesis very little of it is Israelitish.

The conclusions generally accepted by the higher critics are assumed in this work. Of the three main sources the material of J is itself composite and contains the oldest matter. The work of E was independent entirely of J and somewhat later. Both of them stand, not for individual authors, but for schools of narrators. The material so designated consists of two sets of collections, originally separate works. In the time of the exile the more precise hand of P standing for a priest, or more probably for the Jerusalem priesthood, supplied the framework of chronology, and all the legal and formal material, and reduced the two sets of collections to a partly unitary work (about 500–444 B.C.). Finally the present form, except a few later additions, was given to Genesis by a redactor (R J E P) in the time of Ezra.

The compass of this book is not great enough to allow the detail of evidence supporting the positions even to be named. Behind the work would have to be placed the researches of twenty years of the entire school of higher criticism to give to it an entirely convincing character. But no better work could be suggested, perhaps, for the reader who desires to inspect the method and understand the conclusions of this school. It would certainly be insufficient to remove the ingrained traditional view of Genesis, but it would begin a process in any fair mind that would be likely to revolutionize that view in the end. There is so much that is still merely acute speculation, surmise, hypothesis, and interesting guesswork, that until one thinks what valuable agreements have really been reached by this criticism there is the danger that a reader traditionally hostile to the conclusions would cast out such work as utterly untrustworthy. That would be a great mistake. Even these guesses and hypotheses have behind them for the most part a solid foundation of ascertained results, and many of them will prove correct.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S autobiography, "Up from Slavery," has already become a book of world-wide renown. It appeared in French and German some time ago, and has recently been translated into Hindostanee. Arrangements have also been made through its publishers for publication in Finland in Finnish, and a special Spanish edition will be printed in Cuba. A leading article by Th. Bentzon in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* names it as a book of a quality of human interest that will bring it to the front wherever men aspire to know the greatest achievements of their fellows.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE

From All Over the Country as to the Value of Our Proposition:

"$10 Secures a $480 Lot in Greater New York"

A Rugby Residence, Linden Ave.

THOUSANDS of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST have read with great interest our announcements under the above heading, in which we made some remarkable statements regarding the value of property in New York City.

The Rev. Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler, Pastor Emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in his interesting address before the Society of Old Brooklynites recently, referred to the time when the Astor House in New York was built, and to the fact that the original John Jacob Astor said that he *bought* property, but did not *sell*. This, as every one knows, is the foundation of the tremendous wealth of the Astor family, and the opportunities for profit in New York real estate are to-day infinitely greater than they were in the early times, as we shall be glad to prove to any inquirer.

A REMARKABLE RECORD

Since our first general advertising appeared last February, we have sold $600,000 worth of Brooklyn property to people in all parts of the world, from Alaska to Manila, South Africa and Brazil, besides almost $1,000,000 worth to residents of New York City itself. THOSE WHO INVESTIGATED ADDED $200 000 TO THEIR ORIGINAL PURCHASES. Of the 700 people to whom we sold lots, 360 have visited New York at our expense. One asked for his money back and got it. 72 persons confirmed their original purchases, and 287 increased their holdings to an aggregate of $200,000; the most marvelous stamp of commendation ever given a commercial house. A letter to us will give you their names, doubtless some in your own locality. We subjoin just a few out of scores of appreciative letters received from Mail Order Customers. Many more, from near by and far away, will be sent you on application. Any of these writers will doubtless gladly answer your inquiries if you inclose a 2-cent stamp.

"Doubled My Purchase the Day I Saw Rugby"

Walker, Iowa, Nov. 20, 1901.

Wood, Harmon & Co., New York City.

Gentlemen—I wish to express my entire confidence in "Rugby." I hold in grateful remembrance the kind treatment I received at your office on my recent visit to New York. Your clerks are ladies and gentlemen indeed.

At your expense I visited Rugby, and I am free to express my conviction that it is destined to become a magnificent residence portion of Brooklyn. I am led to this belief by its relation to Prospect Park, the building enterprises near by, the easy access to the business parts of New York and Brooklyn, the ideal and uniform surface of the entire site, and the improvements which your firm are making in grading streets and beautifying the property. I doubled my purchase the day I saw Rugby. I observe with great satisfaction your restrictions prohibiting intoxicants and cheap residences. You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you please. Very sincerely yours,

(Rev.) R. M. ACKERMAN,
Pastor M. E. Church.

"More Satisfactory Than Anticipated"

President's Office, Wisconsin Business College.
Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 30, 1901.

Wood, Harmon & Co.

Gentlemen—Gratitude expressed is practical Golden Rule action. As you know, I purchased Rugby lots and visited them. I then knew that your advertisement was a plain statement of facts. I found the facts more satisfactory than was anticipated by reading the advertisement.

I was more than pleased with the investment, and take this opportunity to express my gratitude that you made such a business proposition possible. I have invested in several building and loan associations, have insured in a number of different insurance companies, have purchased real estate in different desirable localities, but I consider my investment in Rugby the best investment and the best insurance I have ever made. Thanking you for your courteous treatment, and trusting I may see my way clear to make further investments with you at an early date, I am, yours truly,

C. F. MOORE.

First Bought 2 Lots, Then 2 More, Then 8 More

Office Superintendent Public Schools.
Huntington, Pa., Nov. 16, 1901.

Wood, Harmon & Co., New York.

Gentlemen—Seeing your advertisement, I was interested sufficiently to make inquiry concerning the reliability of the firm. After investigation along this line to my satisfaction, I visited New York and found that the lots were all the firm represented them to be—most beautiful and healthful as to location and within thirty minutes' ride of City Hall in New York. I at once bought two lots. Returning home, thinking about the lots, after some deliberation I bought two more lots. Having occasion about two months after this to go to New York, I again visited Rugby. But this time I wanted to see the lots and surroundings without an agent, for I feared that with an agent of the firm conditions had been drawn in too glowing colors. But I was charmed with the improvements, and on coming home I invested in eight more lots, making twelve lots in all purchased by me. Wood, Harmon & Co in my estimation are wholly reliable, and purchasing lots of them is a safe and profitable investment.

You may use this for publication if you consider it of any value, but I have written it simply to express my honest opinion in regard to your work. Sincerely

KIMBER CLEAVER,
Supt. of Public Schools.

"Solid City Nearly to Rugby"

Office of L. Williams, Architect and Builder, Real Estate and Insurance Adjuster.
Ironton, O., Nov. 30, 1901.

Messrs. Wood, Harmon & Co, New York.

I would like to say a word regarding my opinion of Rugby. I visited the place in September last, and found it all and more than I expected. The distance from New York appeared quite short, with a solid city nearly to the limits of Rugby.

In fact, I thought so well of the place that I had my son buy another lot. The insurance feature alone is quite an item in the proposition. Yours truly,

L. WILLIAMS.

Increased from $450 to $1,800 on Seeing Rugby

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1901.

Wood, Harmon & Co., New York:

Gentlemen—Just a few words in praise of Rugby and your business methods. I became interested in your property through the recommendation of a friend who had invested in two lots. His enthusiasm and the extreme fairness of your proposition enthused me. I visited Rugby intending to buy a lot for $450. That I was pleased with the property is evidenced by the fact that I bought $1,800 worth, just four times as much as I had intended.

I consider this the best and safest investment I know of, for one can buy without noticing the outlay, and at the same time the property is increasing in value at the rate of 30 per cent. per year. I have studied surrounding conditions carefully, and consider Brook yn the most promising city in the world. You may use my name as reference. Very t uly,

DON. C. WESTERFIELD.

FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK

As a guarantee of good faith, we agree with all persons living East of Chicago to pay you in cash the cost of your railroad fare to New York and return, if you visit our property and find one word of this advertisement a misrepresentation; or in case you buy, we will credit cost of the fare on your purchase; to those living farther away than Chicago, we will pay that proportion equal to round-trip Chicago ticket.

REMEMBER OUR OFFER

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CURRENT POETRY.

Aubrey de Vere.

Aubrey Thomas de Vere, the poet, died at Curragh Chase, Limerick, on January 21, 1902. He was born at the same place January 10, 1814, and was the son of Sir Aubrey de Vere. He attended Trinity College, Dublin, and his first poem, "The Waldenses," was published [illegible]. He was a prolific writer in many fields, and lately had contributed much of a journalistic character to the London *Times*.

The New York *Tribune* speaks of de Vere as a poet of a past generation, and further says:

"Faithful to old ideals and bearing a true warrant from the Muse to celebrate them in verse, Aubrey de Vere will be read long after countless reputations of the present day have been shriveled into nothingness."

The same paper considers the following to be de Vere's masterpiece:

EUROPA.

When from his white chest first he pushed the shining deep that stayed him,
Fair-tressed Europa thought the Bull too gentle to upbraid him;
Her laughing face thrown back to those who spread their hands to chide him,
She sang, "We all his trappings wrought; yet I alone dared ride him!"

But when her father's towers went down beneath successive surges,
And the sweet clamor of her mates grew hoarse amid sea dirges,
The simple child her dark eye raised and awe-struck hand to Heaven,
And prayed of all the gods (but most of Jove) to be forgiven!

Her small foot first the billow brushed—at last her knee it bedded;
Warm felt the waves as lovers' sighs, long-parted or late-wedded;
But she her dark eye dim with tears kept fixed, and strove to smother
That cry: "My father and my mates! help, Cadmus, help, my brother!"

Behind, the Sea-gods linked their pomp, showing to Jove devotion,
And smiles went o'er the purple breadth of loud resounding ocean;
O'erawed, tho knowing not the god, she strove that cry to smother—
"Alas, my father and my mates! help, Cadmus, help, my brother!"

Hard by old Triton cheered with song the deep sea wildernesses;
Far off the Nymphs in myriads rose and mixed their whispering tresses;
But Asia's lonely daughter still looked up and strove to smother
That cry: "My father and my mates! help, Cadmus, help, my brother!"

A Pirate's bark to Chios steered—that pomp they marked with terror,
And specters of forgotten sins rose dark o'er memory's mirror;

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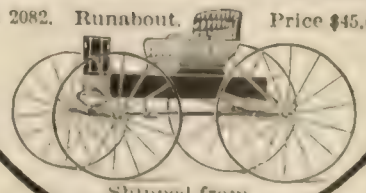

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Their eyes the sailors hid, the Priest made haste a kid to slaughter,
And, red as Jove's imperial heart, its life-blood tinged the water.

Men say that Venus winked on high, a deeper nectar quaffing—
That Phœbus, westward driving, sang, prophetic sang tho laughing:
"Fair maid! more numerous than the stars adown that pale face flowing
One day shall gleam the crowns of Kings to thee their scepters owing!"

Weep, weep no more! Yon Cretan shore at last o'er ocean peereth,
And every little Love that round, by thee unmarked, careereth,
In triumph swooping snaps his bow, and claps his hands, loud singing,
"Our precious spoils receive, O Isle, like Delos upward springing!"

Commenting upon the poet's death, the New York *Times* calls him the author's author, "being excellent rather than popular," and his poems lending themselves readily to quotation.

The following is a small lyric of his that appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* of August, 1858:

AN EVENING MELODY.

Oh that yon pines which crowns the steep,
Their fires might ne'er surrender!
Oh that yon fervid knoll might keep
While lasts the world its splendor!

Pale poplars on the wind that lean
And in the sunset shiver,
Oh that your golden stems might screen
For aye yon glassy river!

That yon white bird on homeward wing
Soft-sliding without motion,
And now in blue air vanishing
Like snowflakes lost in ocean,

Beyond our sight might never flee,
Yet onward still be flying;
And all the dying day might be
Immortal in its dying!

Pellucid thus in golden trance,
Thus mute in expectation,
What waits the Earth? Deliverance?
Ah no! Transfiguration?

She dreams of that new earth divine
Conceived of seed immortal,
She sings "Not mine the holier shrine,
But mine the cloudy portal!"

PERSONALS.

A New Story of Lincoln.—Benajah G. Jayne, who was the personal assistant of Edwin M. Stanton, the famous War Secretary, recently told a story of Lincoln and himself which is related in the Boston *Transcript*:

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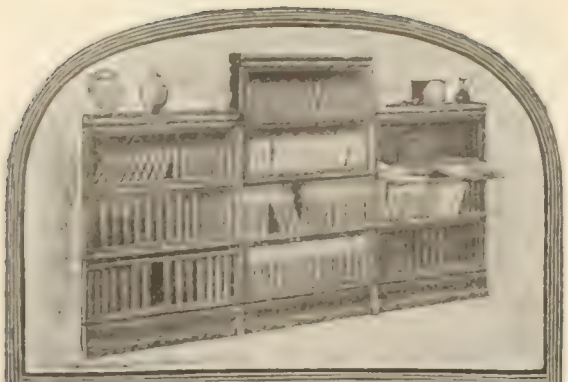

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White House. 'My boy,' said he, 'there is a letter I would like to have you look at.' Jayne picked up the letter, and found i was from General Dix. It conveyed the information that several Federal prisoners had escaped from Libby prison with the aid of Abbie Green, a woman famous during the war. The letter also said that as the fact of Abbie's assistance was well known, she had been obliged to flee from Richmond, and even then was on her way to Washington on the flag-of-truce boat.

"'Now, my boy,' said the President, 'I don't know what I should say to any rascal who would steal that letter and have a bill passed through Congress to grant $10,000 to the relief of Abbie Green.' Mr. Jayne 'stole the letter,' and the next day both branches of Congress passed the bill to grant $10,000 to Abbie Green.' The following morning 'Honest Abe' sent for Jayne again. 'I told you I didn't know what I should say,' he said with a twinkle in his eye, 'to the rascal who would steal that letter and have Congress act on it. Now, I've made up my mind what to say. You go down to No. —— Street, get Abbie Green, take her down to Chase at the Treasury, and don't you let her go until she gets that money.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Definition.—

And what is a girl?
A morsel of ribbon and feathers and lace;
A mischievous elf with an angel's face!
A thorn that will tease you,
A rose that will please you,
A will-o'-the-wisp for eluding your chase—
And that is a girl!

And what is a girl?
A riddle whose meaning no mortal can guess:
With "No" on her tongue when her heart would say "Yes!"
Half artful, half simple,
Half pout and half dimple,
Whose eyes would betray what her lips would repress—
And that is a girl!

—BLANCHE TRENNOR HEATH, in *Harlem Life.*

Completed Proverbs.—

"A fool uttereth all his mind," but that's nothing.

"The pains of mind surpass the pains of sense," when one has no sense.

"There's no smoke without fire," but often those who call attention to the smoke have started the fire.

"Who has love in his heart has spurs in his sides" and wheels in his head.

"He that takes a wife takes care," unless he takes care first.

"No one ever repented of having held his tongue." What, not when he was thirsty, and the question was "What's yours?"

"From saving comes having," but not as quickly as it comes from grabbing at everything in sight.

"'Tis deeds must win the prize," unless they fall into a lawyer's hands.

"Man wants but little here below," and that little somebody else gets.

Many a true word spoken in jest is taken in deadly earnest.

—L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, in *The Era.*

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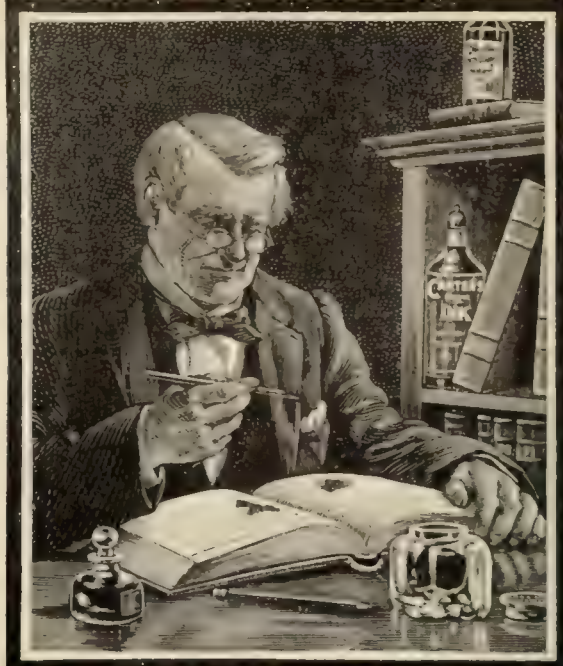

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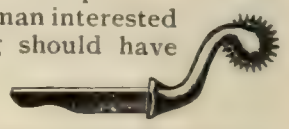

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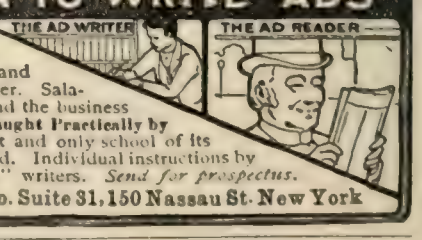

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LINCOLN AND HIS BOYS.

It was a frequent custom with Lincoln, this of carrying his children on his shoulders. He rarely went down street that he did not have one of his younger boys mounted on his shoulder, while another hung to the tail of his long coat The antics of the boys with their father, and the species o tyranny they exercised over him, are still subjects of talk in Springfield. Mr. Roland Diller, who was a neighbor of Mr. Lincoln, tells one of the best of the stories. He was called to the door one day by hearing a great noise of children, and there was Mr. Lincoln striding by with the boys, both of whom were wailing aloud. "Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" he asked.

"Just what's the matter with the whole world," Lincoln replied. "I've got three walnuts, and each wants two."

LINCOLN TO THE JURY

Mr. T. W. S. Kidd says that he once heard a lawyer opposed to Lincoln trying to convince a jury that precedent was superior to law, and that custom made things legal in all cases. When Lincoln arose to answer him he told the jury he would argue his case in the same way. Said he: "Old 'Squire Bagly, from Menard, came into my office and said, 'Lincoln, I want your advice as a lawyer. Has a man what's been elected justice of the peace a right to issue a marriage license?' I told him he had not; when the old 'squire threw himself back in his chair very indignantly and said: 'Lincoln, I thought you was a lawyer. Now Bob Thomas and me had a bet on this thing, and we agreed to let you decide; but if this is your opinion I don't want it, for I know a thunderin' sight better, for I have been 'squire now eight years and have done it all the time.'"

HOW LINCOLN EARNED HIS FIRST DOLLAR

"Seward," he said, "did you ever hear how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Mr. Seward.

"Well," replied he, "I was about eighteen years of age, and belonged, as you know, to what they called down South the 'scrubs;' people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there; but we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I had got the consent of my mother to go, and had constructed a flat-boat large enough to take the few barrels of things we had gathered to New Orleans. A steamer was going down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings they were to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new boat, and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any part, when two men with trunks came down to the shore in carriages, and looking at the different boats, singled out mine, and asked, 'Who owns this?' I answered modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the chance of earning something, and supposed that each of them would give me a couple of bits. The trunks were put in my boat, the passengers seated themselves on them, and I sculled them out to the steamer. They got on board, and I lifted the trunks and put them on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out, 'You have forgotten to pay me.' Each of them took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the bottom of the boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day; that by honest work I had earned a dollar. I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time."

The above extracts are taken from Ida Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln" which is compiled on an entirely new and original plan.

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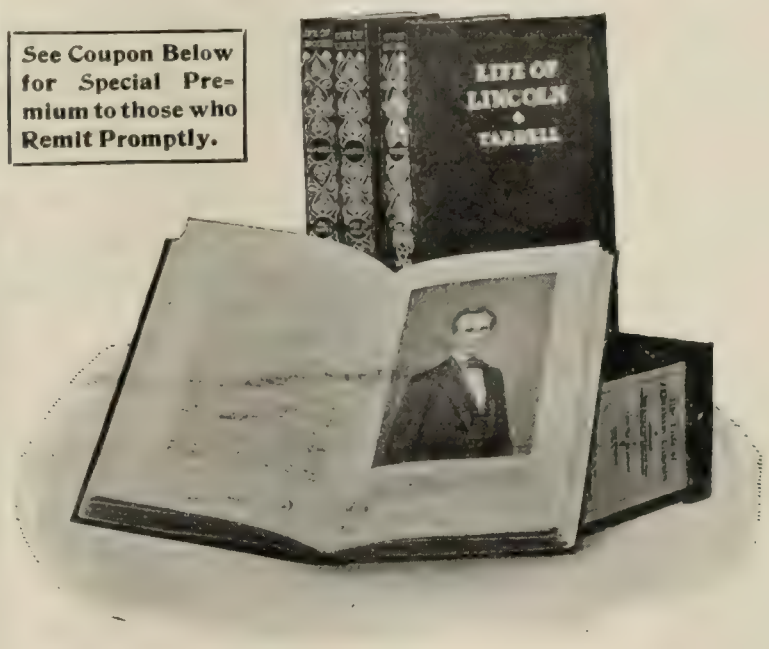

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Believing that good books are largely sold through the personal recommendations of their owners, we desire to distribute a few sets of this work among the representative book lovers who read THE LITERARY DIGEST, so we offer a few hundred sets at the *special introductory price* of $10 (Regular Price, $15), payable $1 down and $2 per month. Sign and mail us the coupon opposite and we will send you the set free for examination. If unsatisfactory, return at our expense.

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[To all those who after examining the work decide to keep it and remit $1 on or before Feb. 15, we will present a facsimile copy of Lincoln's personal note-book, a valuable gift.]

Coming Events.

February 10-15.—The United States Canners' Association and the National Canning and Machinery Supplies Association will hold conventions at Milwaukee, Wis.

February 11.—The National Clothiers' Association will hold a convention at Baltimore.

February 12.—The League of American Sportmen National Assembly will hold a convention at Indianapolis.

February 18-20.—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association will hold a convention at New York.

February 22.—The Zion Baptist Church, National Conference at Washington.

February 25-27.—The National Congress of Mothers will hold a convention at Washington.

The National Educational Association, Department of Superintendents, will hold a convention at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

January 29.—The Colombian Government warvessels return to Panama after an indecisive engagement with the Liberal fleet, thirty miles southwest of that city; the Liberal vessels when fired on took refuge under the protection of land batteries.

February 1.—The Colombian Liberal General Herrera forbids steamship lines running to Panama to transport government troops or supplies.

President Castro reiterates his refusal to permit the landing of M. Secrestat at La Guayra, in reply to fresh protests from the French consul there.

February 2.—J. Santos Zelaya is inaugurated President of Nicaragua for his third term at Managua.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 28.—Lieutenant-Colonel Du Moulin and eight men of a British force are killed in a fight at Abraham's Kraal, Orange River Colony.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 27. Bishop Farley, of New York, and ex-District Attorney Philbin, of this city, are received by the Pope in Rome.

The Kaiser's birthday is celebrated with enthusiasm at Berlin.

January 28.—It is admitted by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons that Holland has made proposals to act as mediator in settling the war in South Africa.

Santos-Dumont makes two successful trials of his air-ship at Monte Carlo.

January 29.—Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, confirms the statement regarding peace overtures made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons.

The Socialists win a seat in the Reichstag from a district in Saxony, the tariff, which their candidate opposed, being made an issue.

January 30. A free fight between Catholic and Socialist Deputies occurs on the floor of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

January 31.—Two hundred and ten Japanese

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Can secure a year's or six months' tuition with or without board at the New England Conservatory, Boston, at the expense of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

For particulars address

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

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of at least six (6) per cent. per annum on all stock that is purchased in the Racine Knitting Co., of Racine, Wis., the well-known makers of the widely advertised **RACINE FEET** and **RACINE** brand of hosiery and underwear. Stock in this successful concern is now being sold at par value, Ten Dollars ($10) per share (full paid and non-assessable) to provide for further extension of business and to make customers and advertisers of all stockholders. For this reason it is preferred to disperse the stock among as many people as possible, rather than among a few large purchasers.

The officers of this company personally guarantee an annual dividend of six per cent. In view of past earnings and with increased facilities, there is no reason why dividends should not far exceed the guaranteed amount.

The product of the Racine Knitting Co. is sold by mail order methods direct to the consumer. The business has outgrown its infancy, the experimental stage is past, the company is splendidly equipped and working on a proven policy. Every feature is endorsed by recognized authorities. The officers of the company give an unqualified personal guarantee that annual dividends of at least six per cent. per annum shall be paid in semi-annual instalments on the first days of January and July of each year.

This is **AN UNUSUALLY SAFE, SURE INVESTMENT FOR CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE.** We refer you to any commercial agency or bank for a statement of our financial responsibility. **SEND FOR OUR THOROUGHLY EXHAUSTIVE PROSPECTUS** giving a complete statement of our plans in detail. Address

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N.B.—We want local salesman to represent our line.

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soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

Just Out **A New Plate Attachment**

For the No. 3. Folding Pocket Kodak

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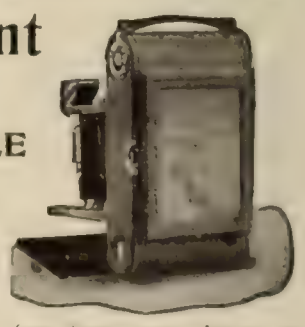

Enables the owner to focus the picture on the ground glass and to use both film and plates.

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If my name isn't on your lamp chimneys you have trouble with them.

MACBETH.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

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REDUCE YOUR COAL BILL
25%
THE POWERS
Heat Regulator
ASSURES AN EVEN TEMPERATURE.
No coal wasted.
FITS ANY FURNACE
OLD OR NEW.
HOT AIR, STEAM OR HOT WATER.
EASILY ATTACHED.
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BOOK ABOUT IT SENT FREE
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39 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

BATH CABINETS

We make 8 styles of cabinets, under our patents, for taking Turkish Baths at home. We sell on approval, and warrant them to be the best cabinets made. More of the best families use the **Racine** than all others together. Write for catalogue.

RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY, Box X, Racine, Wisconsin

soldiers lose their way in a storm on the island of Hondo and freeze to death.

Mr. Brodrick introduces a supplementary army estimate of £5,000,000 in Parliament, bringing the cost of the Boer war for the year up to £61,070,000.

February 1.—The Emperor, Empress, and Empress-Dowager at Peking receive the women and children of the foreign legations; the first monthly instalment of the Chinese indemnity is paid.

February 2.—Count Leo Tolstoy is again seriously ill.

Prince Henry leaves Berlin for Kiel, whence he will take his departure for the United States.

The International Chess Tournament opens at Monte Carlo.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 27.—*Senate:* A long debate on the Philippine question, in which many of the leaders on both sides take part, is precipitated by Senator Dubois, who wished to have General Wheaton censured for a recent interview given out at Manila.

January 28.—The Philippine tariff bill is debated upon, in which Senators Spooner, Lodge, Beveridge, Teller, and Tillman take the leading parts; the bill to create a Department of Commerce and Labor is passed; Mr. Spooner introduces a substitute for the Nicaragua Canal bill, giving the President authority to choose between the Panama and Nicaragua routes.

January 29.—Senator Cullom speaks on the treaty-making power, holding that reciprocity treaties can be made without the consent of the House.

January 30.—Senator Hoar's resolution providing for a constitutional amendment respecting the Presidential succession is adopted. Senator Tillman speaks on the Philippine tariff bill.

House: The permanent census bureau bill is passed.

January 31.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan speaks on the Philippine tariff question.

House: A resolution for an investigation of the treaty-making power is adopted.

February 1.—*House:* A bill to prevent the sale of fire-arms, opium, and liquor in the New Hebrides is passed; eulogies on the late Representative Brosius are delivered.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 27.—Six persons are killed and about one hundred injured by an explosion of dynamite in New York city.

January 29.—Admiral Schley's appeal to President Roosevelt is made public.

The trustees of the Carnegie Institution held a meeting in Washington, at which Mr. Carnegie presented the deed of gift of $10,000,000, and officers are elected.

The birthday of President McKinley is observed in many places.

January 30.—The Navy Department replies to Admiral Schley's appeal, holding that he did not exercise command at Santiago, and is not entitled to credit for the victory.

February 1.—Ex-Governor Shaw of Iowa takes the oath of office and assumes the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.

February 2.—Six thousand employees of the American Woollen Company are affected by the strike against the two-loom system.

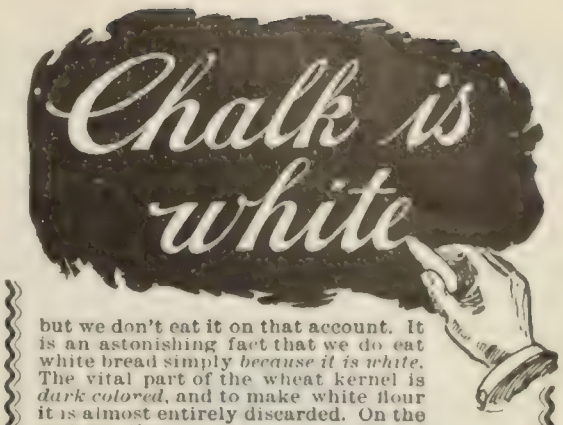
AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 28.—*Philippines:* A despatch from Manila tells of the sufferings of Captain Porter's marines in Samar; several engagements are reported.

January 30.—It is asserted in Manila that the outlook for pacification of the Philippines everywhere outside of Samar has never been more favorable.

SENT FREE AND PREPAID

To any reader of LITERARY DIGEST, a bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one dose a day perfectly cures Indigestion, Constipation, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate to stay cured. Write now to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.



but we don't eat it on that account. It is an astonishing fact that we do eat white bread simply *because it is white.* The vital part of the wheat kernel is *dark colored*, and to make white flour it is almost entirely discarded. On the contrary the.....

The Franklin Mills FLOUR

A Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat

is produced from the entire wheat berry denuded only of the woody, innutritious indigestible outer skin or husk, which is not food.

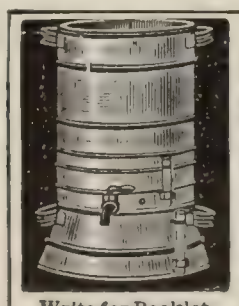
It Contains All the Wheat That's Fit to Eat.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

See that the Flour delivered bears our label; avoid substitutes. *Booklet Free.*

THE GENUINE MADE ONLY BY

The Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.



THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER, U. S. Supreme Court writes: "I have used your Sanitary Still. It has furnished wholesome water, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all who desire pure water. The Still is simple and easy to operate." The Sanitary Still used in the WHITE HOUSE. Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

Write for Booklet.

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WE SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMERS ONLY. All goods guaranteed and shipped on approval. Money cheerfully returned if you are not satisfied. Write for Catalogue and Special Inducement. UNION BUGGY COMPANY, 409 Saginaw St., Pontiac, Mich.

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the

new catarrh cure, has met with such success that today it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

CHESS.

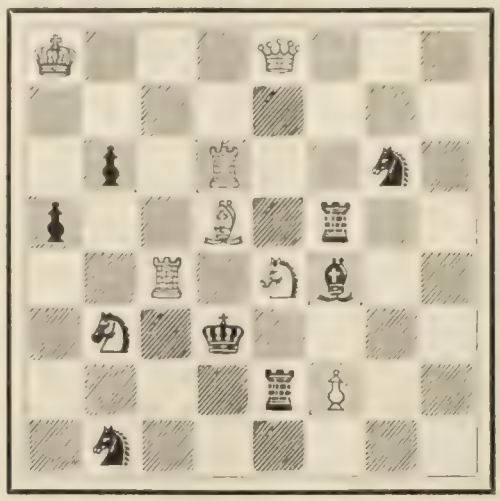
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 637.

By GEORGE J. SLATER.

Second Prize, *The Hampstead and Highgate* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K 3 Q 3; 8; 1 p 1 R 2 s 1; p 2 B 1 r 2; 2 R 1 S b 2; 1 S 1 k 4; 4 r P 2; 1 s 6.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 638.

By W. J. FUNK.

8; 4 Q 3; 8; 1 P 1 k 4; 1 P 6; 3 B K 3; b 7; 8.

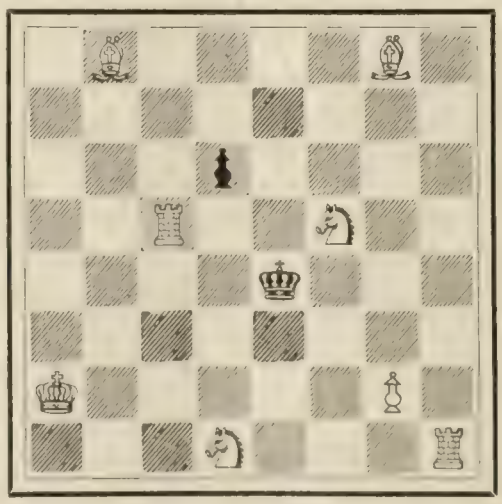
White mates in two moves.

Problem 639.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY, Boston, Mass.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 B 4 B 1; 8; 3 p 4; 2 R 2 S 2; 4 k 3; 8; K 5 P 1; 3 S 3 R.

White mates in three moves.

End-Game.

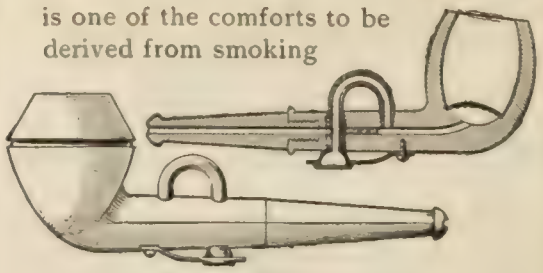
By E. H. E. v. WOELDEREN.

7 k; 5 b p r; 4 R 3; q 3 b 3; 1 p 5 S; 3 B 4; p 3 K 1 Q 1; 8.

White to play and win.

A Dry Smoke

is one of the comforts to be derived from smoking



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No heartburn or tobacco-heart ever follows its use.

Blowing through the stem cleans the reservoir. It can be done while smoking.

It makes pipe-smoking non-injurious, because it affords a clean, cool, wholesome smoke. A test convinces, and "money back if not satisfactory" clinches all argument.

Made of French Brier, with aluminum siphon and American amber, horn or rubber stem. A handsome pipe in every way.

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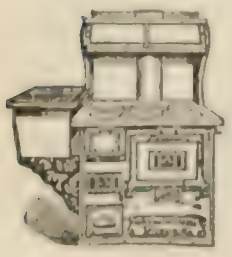

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$50 Tolman Ranges $24.75

with high closet and reservoir (or water front.) Handsomely nickeled. We ship range for examination without a cent in advance. If you like it pay $24.75 and freight, take range for **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** If not satisfactory we agree to **refund your money.** Tolman Ranges are made of best wrought steel. Oven 18 x 21 in. Six 8 in. holes. Best bakers and roasters on earth. Burn anything. Asbestos lined flues **Guaranteed 5 years.** Will save their cost in fuel in **One Year.** Write today for our new catalogue.

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Remarkable Invention of an Ohioan that Guarantees Perfect Health, Strength and Beauty to Every User, and Cures Without Drugs, All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Neuralgia, Blood and Kidney Troubles, Weakness, and the Most Obstinate Diseases, by Nature's Method of Steaming the Poisons out of the System.

Men and Women Are Getting Rich Selling Them. Read Special Offer Below. Write at Once.

It has remained for a prominent business man of Cincinnati to discover that in the application of Hot Air to the skin and its resultant perspiration lies the secret of good health, vigor, freedom from disease and beauty. He proved beyond the question of a doubt that the Romans and Greeks had

No Physicians for 500 Years

but Hot Air and Vapor Baths, and that they owed their splendid health, fine physique, strength and beauty to vaporized air or "sweat baths," and so he set to work to invent a method by which the American people could secure all the marvelous benefits of these baths without expensive apparatus, bathrooms and at smallest expense.

The now famous Quaker Bath Cabinet was the result of his efforts.

An Enormous Business.

Invented and patented six years ago—the demand has been so great that over 300,000 Cabinets were sold during the past year, and hundreds of men and women are growing rich selling them, as the makers offer splendid inducements to hustlers.

It is an air-tight inclosure, a rubber-walled room in which one comfortably rests on a chair, and with only the head outside, enjoys at home, for 3 cents each, all the marvelous, cleansing, curative and invigorating effects of the famous Turkish, Russian, Hot Air, Hot Vapor Baths, medicated or perfumed if desired, with no possibility of taking cold afterwards, or in any way weakening the system

Clouds of Hot Air or Vapor surround the entire body, opening the millions of sweat-pores, causing profuse perspiration, drawing out of the blood and system all the impure acids, salts and effete matter which if retained, cause sickness, debility, and affliction.

Astonishing is the Immediate

improvement in your health, feelings and complexion. There is not a single person living who should not possess one of these Cabinets.

Famous Physicians believe in it.

Hundreds of well-known physicians have given up their practice to sell these Cabinets and to-day over 27,000 physicians use and recommend them, and every well equipped hospital and sanitarium in the World use these Cabinets with the most wonderful and beneficial effects—curing even the worst chronic cases. It beats a trip to Hot Springs.

Thousands of remarkable letters have been written the makers from users, some referring to

Rheumatism, La Grippe, and Kidney Troubles,

Will be interesting to those who suffer from these dread maladies. W. L. Brown, Oxford, O., writes: "My father was down in bed for months with rheumatism; this Cabinet did him more good than $50 worth of drugs. It cured my brother of sleeplessness, of which he had long suffered, and his wife of la grippe in one night." G. M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: "Was compelled to quit business a year ago, being prostrated with rheumatism and kidney troubles, when your Cabinet came. Two weeks use cured me; have never had a twinge since." Rev. Geo. H. Hudson, of Mich., says: "I gave up my pastorate on account of nervous prostration and lung troubles; my editor so highly recommended your Cabinet, I tried it; I commenced growing better at once; am now well; nervousness gone; lungs strong; am a new man." Mr. Simon Tompkins, a retired capitalist of Columbus, O., says: "I am satisfied it saved my life. Was taken down with a hard cold which developed into a dangerous case of pneumonia. The first Bath relieved me, and I quickly recovered. It is far superior to drugs for curing la grippe, colds, inflammation and rheumatism." Hon. A. B. Strickland, of Bloomington, writes: that the Cabinet did him more good than two years' doctoring, cured him of catarrh, gravel, kidney trouble and dropsy, with which he had long suffered.

Hundreds of Ministers

write, praising this Cabinet. Rev. Baker Smith, D.D., Fairmount, N. J., says: "Your Cabinet rids the body of aches and pains, and as 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness' it merits high recommendation." Rev. J. C. Richardson, Roxbury, Mass., was greatly benefited by its use, and recommends it highly, as also does Hon. V. C. Hay, who writes: "Physicins gave me up to die, was persuaded by friends to try this Cabinet, and it cured me. Cannot praise it enough." U. S. Senator, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman John J. Lentz, John T. Brown, Editor "Christian Guide;" Rev. C. M. Keith, Editor "Holiness Advocate," as well as hundreds of clergymen, bankers, governors, physicians and influential people recommend it highly.

Physicians are unanimous in claiming that colds, la grippe, fevers, kidney troubles, Bright's disease, cancer; in fact, such

Marvelous Eliminative Power

has this Cabinet that no disease can gain a foothold in your body if you take these hot Thermal Baths weekly. Scientific reasons are brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the makers.

To Cure Blood and Skin Diseases

this Cabinet has marvelous power. Dr. Shepard, of Brooklyn, states that he has never failed to draw out the deadly poison of snake bites, hydrophobia, blood poison, etc., by this Vapor Bath, proving that it is the most wonderful blood purifier known. If people, instead of filling their system with more poisons by taking drugs and nostrums, would get into a Vapor Bath Cabinet and steam out these poisons, and assist Nature to act, they would have pure blood, and a skin as clear and smooth as the most fastidious could desire.

Another Important Feature

is the astonishing benefit in diseases of women and children. It removes the inflammation and congestion which causes much of the pain to which women are slaves. Heat is the greatest known relief and cure for these ailments. if rightly applied. Dr. Williams, one of New York's most celebrated physicians says: "The best remedy for the prevention and cure of all troubles peculiar to the female sex is Hot Air Baths. Your Cabinet is truly a God-send to women." Thousands of children's lives have been saved, as it is invaluable for breaking up colds, fevers, croup, congestions, etc. With the Cabinet, if desired, is a

Head and Complexion Steamer,

in which the face, head and neck are given the same vapor treatment as the body, producing a bright, pure, brilliant complexion, removing pimples, blackheads, skin eruptions; cures catarrh, asthma and bronchitis.

O. C. Smith, Mt. Healthy, Ohio, says: "Since using this Cabinet my catarrh, asthma and hay fever, with which I have been afflicted since childhood, has not returned. Worth $1,000 to me. Have sold hundreds of these Cabinets. Everyone was delighted. My wife finds it excellent for her ills and our children."

Whatever Will Hasten Profuse Perspiration

everyone knows is beneficial, but other methods of resorting to stimulants and poisonous drugs are dangerous to health. Nature's own method is provided by the convenient, safe and marvelous power of this Quaker Cabinet.

We state it to be a genuine Cabinet, with a real door, opening wide. When closed it is air-tight; handsomely made of best durable goods, rubber lined. A heavy steel frame supports it, making it a strong and substantial bathroom within itself. Has the latest improvements.

A splendid stove for heating is furnished with each Cabinet, also medicine and vaporizing pan, valuable recipes and formulas for medicated baths and ailments, plain directions fand a 100-page "Guide Book to Health and Beauty." Cabinet folds flat in 1 in. space when not in use. Easily carried. Weighs 10 lbs.

After investigation, you will say this Quaker Cabinet, made by the Cincinnati firm, is the only practical article of its kind. Will last for years. Seems to satisfy and delight every user, and the

Makers Guarantee Results.

We assert positively, and the statements are backed by thousands of letters from persons of influence, that this Cabinet will cure nervous troubles, debility, purify the blood, beautify the skin, and cure rheumatism—(we offer $50.00 reward for a case not relieved). Cures the most obstinate cases of women's ailments, la grippe, sleeplessness, neuralgia, malaria, headaches, gout, sciatica, eczema, scrofula, piles, dropsy, blood and skin diseases, liver and kidney troubles. Reduces obesity.

It Will Cure a Hard Cold

with one bath, and for breaking up symptoms of la grippe, fevers, pneumonia, congestion, etc., it is invaluable—really a household necessity. Gives the most

Cleansing and Refreshing Bath Known

and even those enjoying the best of health should use it at least once or twice a week, for its great value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system impurities that cause disease, and it is truly proving a Godsend to humanity.

How to Get One.

All readers who want to enjoy perfect health, prevent disease or are afflicted, should have one of these remarkable Cabinets. Space prevents a detailed description, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and curative properties.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 630.

Key-move, B—B 7

No. 631.

1. Q—Kt sq / K x Kt	2. Q x P ch / K—Q 4 (must)	3. P—Q B 4, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. K—Q 6 / K x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. P—K B 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 4	2. Kt—B 6 ch / K x P (must)	3. Q—Q R sq, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6	2. Kt—B 6 ch / K x P (must)	3. P—K B 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. E. Griffin, Kansas City, Mo.; A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; F. W. Loose, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; L. R., Corning, Ark.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.

630 (only): The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; E. M. Hudson, State Normal and Training School, Plattsburg, N. Y.; P. Hubbard, Cincinnati; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; P. E. Rapier, Mobile.

631 (only): G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments (630): "Very good"—G. D.; "A high-grade 2-er"—F. S. F.; "Reflects credit on the old Master"—A K.; "One of the best and hardest 2-ers that you have published"—J. G. L.; "A beauty with a blemish"—J. H. S.; "Did you notice the number of duals? Nevertheless, it is very interesting"—J. E. W.; "Fine"—O. C. P.; "Refined and subtle"—W. E. G.; "The complications growing out of the various positions of the B are remarkable"—A. M. H.; "A fine composition, somewhat marred by duals"—S. M. M.; "Good; very fine variations"—J. H. L.

(631): "A fine and difficult position, with only one flaw"—G. D.; "Except the duals, it stands the test"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful and ingenious"—A K.; "Proves the name of its constructor to be a misnomer"—J. G. L.; "A model of its kind"—J. H. S.: "Very fine"—O. C. P.; "A top-notcher"—W. E. G.

Concerning 630, a number of solvers went astray with Q—B 3, and R—B 5. A little more study will show them that neither of these moves will do.

In addition to those reported, W. W. R., W. J. F., R. Meyerson, New Britain Chess-club, New Britain, Conn.; A. O. Jones, Bozendan, Mont.; K. Davis, Westfield, N. J., got 627 and 628; J. M. Fenwick, Laramie, Wyo., 627.

ERRATUM.

In the Morgan-Hodges game, Black's 6th move is Kt—Q 2.

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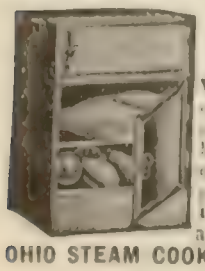

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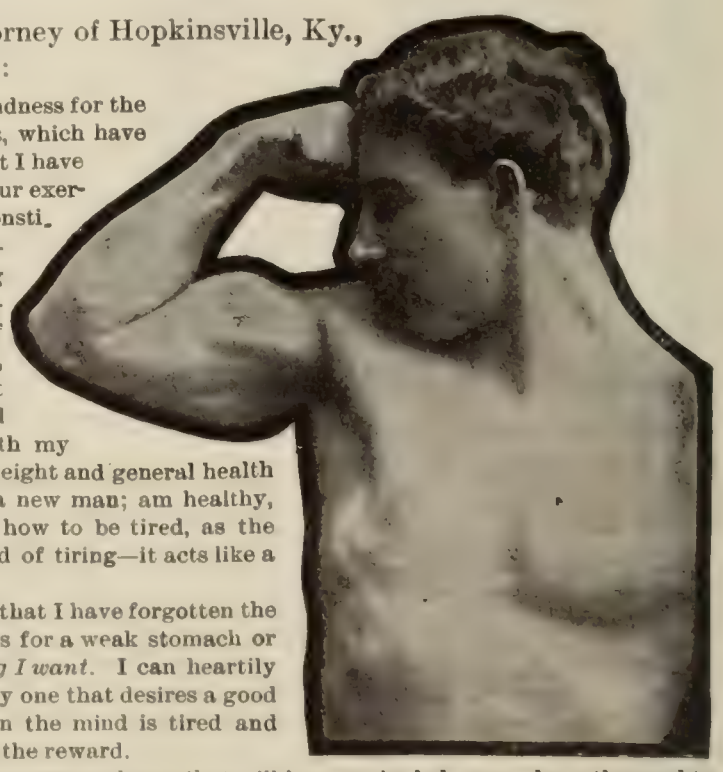
All this have I done for thousands. I can do it for you, because my system is based upon natural laws, as rational and logical as those that govern the universe.

I should like to have you take my word for it, but do not ask it—instead, I offer and shall continue to do so, the indisputable and unparalleled testimony of prominent American citizens.

Mr. C. O. Prouse, a leading attorney of Hopkinsville, Ky., writes under date of October 5, 1901:



"Allow me to thank you for your kindness for the past two months and for your instructions, which have been to me one of the richest blessings that I have ever received. At the time of beginning your exercises I was simply a nervous wreck—was constipated and suffering intensely with indigestion; was easily overtaxed when attempting work of any kind and seemed almost impossible to recuperate without leaving off for months all mental and physical labor, but thanks to you, I was enabled without medicine of any description (something I had not done for over two years) to keep up with my work and at the same time increase my weight and general health until now—only two months—I feel like a new man; am healthy, strong and tireless. Now I do not know how to be tired, as the exercise you give seems to rest me instead of tiring—it acts like a stimulant on a tired body.

"It does me a great deal of good to say that I have forgotten the taste of 'Pepsin' and such other medicines for a weak stomach or digestive organs, and that *I eat anything I want*. I can heartily recommend your system of exercise to any one that desires a good physical condition—a condition that when the mind is tired and needs the night's rest, restful sleep will be the reward.

"I will take pleasure in answering any correspondence that will in any wise help you along the road to success and some unfortunate to the road of health."

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361 Western Book Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BRITISH, DUTCH, AND BOER INTENTIONS TOWARD EACH OTHER.

WHY did the Netherlands Government make a request of the British which it might have known would be refused? The request was made in a spirit friendly to the Boers; but was it friendly to Great Britain? Why do the Boers keep up the fight? Why does Great Britain insist that the Boers can sue for peace only through Lord Milner, whom they detest above all other British? These are some of the questions that are being asked by the American newspapers. The New York *Press* speculates on the motives of the Netherlands Government in the following vein:

"'Peace proposals' is hardly the term for the request, on behalf of the Boers, made by the Dutch and declined by the British Government. That which was asked was simply that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds should have the social pleasure and politico-military advantage of conferring with Generals De Wet and Botha under safe conduct from the enemy now in possession of their common country. There was no pledge, nor scarcely a suggestion, that peace proposals would be the result of the grant of this privilege. There was no sign that the Holland ministry even expected the least abatement by the Boers of their demand for complete independence.

"From this it would scarcely appear that the Dutch Government really hoped to promote peace. Probably the most charitable conclusion is that it felt called upon to do something to appease public sentiment in Queen Wilhelmina's dominions, and so made a proffer of a sort of good offices which it felt could not be repudiated by those for whom it acted. But a less friendly critic might remark that it desired to put the British Government at a disadvantage in the forum of international public opinion by approaching it with a form of proposal which it knew was doomed to declination in advance."

Some light is cast on the British and Boer intentions in the following comment by the Baltimore *Sun*:

"There seems to be no doubt that the British Government intends to exact unconditional surrender from the Boers and to make no terms at all with these gallant men. That is the policy advocated in Parliament by representatives of the Government; that is the spirit which animates the government press. The Boers may indeed be in dire straits, but they have made such a determined resistance to British aggression and are so bent on retaining their independence that it is possible they may conclude to fight to the last extremity rather than accept British sovereignty. Under Lord Kitchener's proclamation, issued in September last, the Boer leaders, like Steyn and Schalkburger, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, will be exiled from South Africa as soon as they fall into the hands of their enemies. These men have nothing to lose by continuing the war, while it is possible that the indefinite prolongation of the conflict may secure them better terms than the British are now willing to offer. Men of this type, who have fought with unsurpassed bravery against overwhelming odds, can not be expected to consider favorably a demand for unconditional surrender."

The New York *Times* thinks that England ought to make it easy for the Boers to sue for peace, instead of making it hard. It says:

"The Boers in South Africa have already been notified by Mr. Chamberlain that if they want peace they must apply to Lord Milner for it. Now, Lord Milner is particularly detested by the Boers as, in the language of Louis Botha, 'a declared enemy to the Afrikander race.' It does seem that even to Mr. Chamberlain his punctilio might appear one proper to be waived in the hope of securing an otherwise satisfactory peace. But one of the strangest, and to us one of the weakest, points of Lord Rosebery's program was his sustaining this particular contention of the Secretary for the Colonies. If the Boers in the field were directed to apply to and through Lord Kitchener, which would not be at all humiliating to them, the attitude of the British Government on the question of peace-making would be quite impeccable. And certainly any censure of their reply to the Dutch note would be hypercritical."

A GERMAN THRUST AT ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP FOR US.

THE official declaration of the British Foreign Office in Parliament a few weeks ago that the British Government had "every reason to believe" that "France, Germany, and Russia" were behind Austria in her intervention scheme in 1898, and that it was defeated by British refusal to join in it, has elicited a counter-deliverance from Germany. Last week the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* published an article understood to be from the pen of Professor Schiemann, of Berlin University, and confirmed by "a high official" in the German Government, declaring that after the collective note of April 7, in which a general hope was expressed that a peaceful solution of the Spanish-American difficulty would be reached, the British ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, as the "high official" says, "proposed a second collective note, declaring that armed intervention in Cuba would be unjustifiable." This proposal, we are told, was defeated by Germany. The *Kreuz Zeitung* relates the story as follows:

"When England, April 14, through her ambassador, proposed a new collective note, in which the Powers should declare that Europe regarded America's armed intervention in Cuba as unjustifiable, the other ambassadors telegraphed to their home governments asking for instructions. The step failed through Germany's positive refusal. This gives, as it appears to us, a picture essentially different from the English legend. A fortnight later war was declared.

"Afterward, in June and July, while the United States was making great progress in the Philippines, England actively tried to induce the Spaniards' commission in England to ask for peace proposals, for to no Power was the American encroachment in the Pacific more annoying than to England. The above is the

historical connection of events. We hope that, in giving the same, we have thoroughly exposed the absurdity of the English legend."

The American press do not seem to be greatly concerned about these conflicting claims. The New York *Press* calls the German story a "bit of historical novel writing," and the New York *Times* declares that "no American believes it." The London correspondent of the Associated Press says he has "the highest official authority for denying the story." The New York *Evening Post*, however, thinks the controversy has reached the stage where the statements of "High Officials" and "One who is in a Position to Know" are not enough, and that nothing but official documents will be believed now. The Spanish Foreign Office last week gave out some of its correspondence with its ambassadors in European capitals just before the war, but, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "The official correspondence made public by Spain sheds very little light on the diplomacy that immediately preceded our war. It sheds so little light that the action of the Spanish Government in giving out the despatches requires some explanation. Spain solicited intervention at all European capitals, but the despatches of the Spanish ambassadors embodying the replies of the various ministers of foreign affairs convey little except civility."

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN TARIFF FIGHT.

THE Washington correspondents seem to agree that the prospect of a reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar and tobacco is improving, and many of them predict the early enactment of a law providing substantial help for the island. The most notable feature of the contest last week was the firm stand for reciprocity taken by Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut. Connecticut is a tobacco-growing State, and, as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says, the Senator "is a lifelong protectionist whose orthodoxy and fidelity can not be challenged." "He is also one of the half-dozen most influential leaders in the Senate," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "and in this capacity his support of Cuban reciprocity is of the first importance." The Senator stated his views to the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent as follows:

"I am a protectionist, and have been so much so that I have been called a partizan. I am as strong a protectionist now as ever, but I believe that proper and reasonable tariff concessions can be made on Cuban products in return for Cuban tariff concessions on American products which would greatly benefit the trade of both countries and not appreciably injure any American industry. I think the cause of protection is being wounded now in the house of its professed friends, and that the free-trader can not injure the cause of protection as much as protectionists who insist upon unreasonable and unnecessary customs dues."

Another similar declaration that has attracted notice was made last week by the New York Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting. The attendance of members was large, the papers say, "and the passage of the Cuban report was by a practically unanimous vote, after a free discussion." The resolutions advocate "a substantial reduction of the tariff duties upon Cuban sugar and tobacco" for the purpose of relieving the "distress and suffering" on the island, because such a course is demanded by "every consideration of honorable dealing," and because it will "not only have most beneficial results in improving conditions in Cuba, but will also advance the commercial interests of the United States."

On the other side the Honolulu *Star* says:

"While it may seem as if the United States owed something to Cuba, as a fact she has done enough. An immense amount of blood and treasure has been poured forth to free Cuba from the Spanish yoke. There is certainly no reason upon earth why we should throw down our tariff bars to the manifest injury of our own industries in order to put money into the pockets of greedy Cubans and still greedier speculators, Jew and Gentile from various lands, who have looked upon the President's message as a certain harbinger of a golden harvest from a cheap bargain.

"As far as the interests of Hawaii are concerned they are diametrically opposed not only to free Cuban sugar but to any modification of the tariff in favor of Cuba. We have been passing through a serious crisis, and are now in a fair way of weathering our storm, but cheap Cuban sugar would mean a very serious blow to us. What attitude our delegate in Congress may take upon this question no one knows, but as it is vital to the interests of the Territory that Cuban cheap sugar should be opposed, judging from previous experience Delegate Wilcox will be advocating free Cuban sugar, as he has been advocating free leprosy from every State in the Union."

CUBA owes a great deal to America, and with characteristic thrift America is preparing to collect. *The Detroit News.*

"IT IS MAGNIFICENT, BUT IT IS NOT WAR."
The Brooklyn Eagle.

DOVE OF PEACE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.
UNCLE SAM (to Governor Taft): "That's the darnedest-looking dove I ever saw."
—*The Chicago News.*

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPINES IN CARTOON.

REFLECTIONS ON ROYAL "FLUMMERY."

PRINCE HENRY'S coming visit, the appointment of our embassy to King Edward's coronation, and the report that Miss Alice Roosevelt will attend the coronation and be treated like a princess, have stirred up some picturesque remarks in a few of the American papers on the propriety of American "kotowing" to royalty. "The republic of the United States," says the Washington *Post*, "ought to hold its dignity too high to permit any element of its citizenship to make a holy show of itself simply because a man or woman of royal descent is going to visit our shores." "The fuss and feathers about the arrangements for the Prince have been nauseating to right-minded Americans," declares the Philadelphia *Times*, and it goes on to say:

FAUGH!

—*The Denver News.*

"When these funny busybodies make so much stir over the coming of a person of the royal blood, how can we expect even the royalists themselves not to smile at our democratic boasts and republican pretensions? In reality the visit of Prince Henry to Washington has no more importance in itself than the visit of a President's brother to Berlin. We recall that Abner McKinley went to London when his brother was President, but we failed to find the newspapers giving more than a few lines to the event or any unusual stir in the general population. No American-Britons crowded to greet him, and royalty was not at the dock when he carried his own satchel down the plank."

The Indianapolis *Journal* and the Washington *Times* remark that Prince Henry can see at home all the military and naval displays, social functions, and brilliant ceremonial that he cares for, and that he would probably get more pleasure and profit from a study of our people in their daily pursuits. The evening of opera to be given in the Prince's honor in New York gave rise to a discussion that has provoked no little comment. The committee in charge of the affair proposed to reserve five of the parterre boxes in the center of the horseshoe for the royal party, but were met by the objection of one of the owners of the boxes, who refused to give up his box unless given one equally as good. He expressed his views in a newspaper interview in the following language:

"The whole matter of a royal box is a piece of snobbishness. It is contrary to the principles of democracy. The President of the United States does not have a royal box when he goes to the opera, but sits in an ordinary box just as the rest of the people in the theater do. I would not object to giving up my box for any reasonable purpose. But this plan is merely to entertain a snip of royalty, and the committee had no right to go ahead and say they were going to use our boxes before asking our permission."

Several newspapers indorse these sentiments. The Hartford *Times*, for instance, thinks that "there is probably no harm in having such a reminder given to the New York entertainers of Prince Henry that democracy is going to continue to exist in this part of the world for several years to come." The Philadelphia *North American*, too, believes that many Americans will agree with these views, and it calls the demonstration that New York is preparing for the Prince "sheer flunkeyism and intolerable foolishness." The opera rumpus has been settled by giving the objecting box-owner another one just as good.

It is in the same vein that a number of newspapers receive the reports that the Prince is bringing a rifle to the President as a gift from the Kaiser. Says the Salt Lake *Herald*:

"Nobody in this country is insane enough to believe it would be possible to bribe our Chief Magistrate by the costliest of gifts. The Emperor of Germany hasn't enough money in all his dominions to make Theodore Roosevelt swerve a hair's breadth from the course he thinks is right. It is the spirit of the act, therefore, rather than the act itself, which is at variance with our republican ideas and ideals.

"It would be just as improper for a President to accept a valuable gift from a trust magnate as to accept it from a foreign ruler. He has no right to become entangled with any individual or any nation who may at some future time want favors at the hands of the country. The good feelings now existing between the United States and Germany has no need for accentuation by gifts of whatever character. The visit of Prince Henry is sufficient evidence of the *entente cordiale*. . . . And besides, as the man said when he was enumerating his reasons for not killing a gentleman against whom he had a grudge: 'It's agin the law.'"

The newspapers which we quoted a few weeks ago as objecting to the special American embassy to the coronation have been still further aroused by a report from Washington, unofficial and unconfirmed, that Miss Alice Roosevelt will attend the coronation ceremonies, and will "rank with the princesses of the blood." She will "wear a robe of royal purple," so goes the report, and

AMONG THE ENTERTAINMENTS TO BE GIVEN BY NEW YORK FOR PRINCE HENRY WILL BE A BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH.

—*The Indianapolis News.*

"will be distinguished from the peeresses by additional bands of ermine miniver." The Chicago *Chronicle* thinks that such a proceeding would be "contrary to our sense of republican propriety," and *The Irish World* declares that the President will make "a grave mistake" if he permits "a member of his family to take part in what the New York *Journal* properly calls 'Ed-

ward's anachronistic medieval circus parade.'" The Denver *Times* discredits the report, and says: "We do not think it would for a moment be tolerated by the President's good sense and robust Americanism."

A glimpse of the problems that are perturbing the minds of those who have charge of the coronation ceremonial is afforded by the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He says, in a cable letter, that the preparations are "fraught with controversy," but that "it has been difficult to interest the King in the precedents relating to archaic religious forms, since he is preoccupied with the ceremonial side of a splendid court function unexampled for stateliness." The correspondent goes on to say:

"Several points have been decided. A communion office will be included in the coronation service, as in Queen Victoria's time. The anointing of the King and Queen will also take place. The King will wear a linen shirt, and over it one of crimson sarsenet, with holes where the anointing oil can be applied to his breast. Queen Alexandra will follow the example of Queen Victoria in modifying this portion of the ritual. Queen Elizabeth was the last monarch to be anointed with oil and chrism, the latter fluid consisting of three parts—oil, cream, and balsam—each having a symbolic significance in the ancient coronation ritual. The use of chrism as well as oil is strongly advocated by the extreme High Church men, but the matter has not been settled, altho the King is reported to favor the Elizabethan method.

"Another controversial question relates to the Archbishop of Canterbury's costume. Medieval precedent requires him to wear a miter. Archbishop Temple strongly opposed the use of the miter, and can not be convinced that it is necessary to do so. The Archbishop is taking a keen interest in all details of the ceremony, and is closely associated with the Bishop of Winchester, Earl Beauchamp, the Duke of Norfolk, and Sir Arthur Ellis in arranging a precise order of service, subject to the King's approval."

THE TRANSATLANTIC GRAIN POOL.

THE rumors that have been in the air for some time of the merging of the transatlantic steamship lines into a great combination, or trust, seem to have been justified to this extent, that all of the principal lines plying between the United States and England have agreed to maintain a certain schedule of grain freights. The schedule is said by grain-brokers in New York who have been interviewed by the daily papers to be a fair average of the rates paid during the past year; and if the lines hold to the agreement, it is believed that the stability in rates will prove beneficial to all who raise and handle grain, except the speculators. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"It is quite incorrect to describe the raising of transatlantic freights, decided on by the companies yesterday, as the formation of a steamship trust. It is no more that than the restoration of rates by certain railways, two years ago, was the organization of a railway trust. The truth of the ocean-freight matter is that charges during the past year have actually gone below the limit of profit to a properly organized and properly managed steamship line. Tangible instances of this fact are not wanting. There is a well-authenticated case of a grain-shipper who found, last autumn, on the arrival of his American wheat at Bremen, that storage charges were very high, and who in consequence actually persuaded the ship-owners to carry the same cargo back from Bremen to New York, and back to Bremen again—all for less than the German storage charges for the period would have been. There have been other cases where as much as $18,000 was paid as the price of canceling a contract for ocean freight room, entered upon by a shipper several months beforehand. Such instances prove the general truth. . . . . .

"The cause of last year's collapse in ocean freight rates was plain enough to every one. Along with the vast increase in the foreign trade of every important nation, during the period from 1896 to 1900, ship-building on an enormous scale had been in progress. Floating berth-room, on the Atlantic particularly, reached proportions never paralleled in the history of the world. In 1901 came a sudden and heavy shrinkage in the outside trade of every commercial state, not the least loss of all being the virtual disappearance of American corn, as a result of the harvest failure. From this point of view the decline in rates was merely the outcome of the law of demand and supply. It is on those lines, in the long run, that the problem must be settled."

SECRET OF THE AMERICAN WORKMAN'S SUPERIORITY.

THOMAS J. FENTON, a laboring man, attributes the superiority of the American workman to the rhythmic way of working which he calls "gait," rather than to trade-union restrictions in England. Writing in *The Union Boot and Shoe Worker* (Boston), he says:

"The branches of labor have been, in some instances, divided by a process of natural selection in a way to give a workman a steady routine of motions which are almost identically the same on each article which goes through his hands. When the movements necessary to perform his part form a series, every movement of which is in accord, they become rhythmic. An immense amount of jar and friction to the body is thus saved. Notice a rapid workman whose work is mechanical—he is gently swaying backward and forward or from side to side like a pendulum. He is, as it were, beating time for himself, and each of his movements comes in its proper place in the measure. His movements have a graceful, easy swing. It is 'clockwork.' His body has become accustomed to the rhythm; its motions have become more accurate; and the speed accelerates without effort on his part. He has become almost an automaton—almost unconscious that he is working. His mind wanders to other things, and yet he is turning out as much work as if he were carefully using his brain to direct his movements.

"If anything be added to his work which necessitates a new movement not in accord with his other ones, he loses his speed to no slight extent, and if a number of such motions be added, he will become a very slow workman. If workers can be made slow in this manner, they can be made rapid by pursuing the opposite course—by eliminating, as far as possible, motions which hinder the acquirement of gait.

"This points the way to a scientific subdivision of labor to supersede the present more or less haphazard method."

Where "gait" is highly developed, as in the New England States, the foreign workmen have become equal in the competition; and the manufacturers in the Western part of the United States, believing that the New England worker's superior capacity in certain industries is due to superior skill, have brought Eastern workmen to the West to teach their quick way of working to the Western mechanics; but the New Englander has been found not so rapid as at home. The reason lies in the factory methods instead of in the men. The writer says in conclusion:

"The saving to the world which could be accomplished by using deliberately, instead of at haphazard, methods of dividing labor which allow the acquiring of 'gait,' would be as great as that made by some of our greatest labor-saving devices, since such methods could be applied to all kinds of mechanical labor. Machinery is being introduced to a large extent in countries which formerly made but slight use of it, but is often of small value in these countries because of the difficulty of securing rapid machine operators. 'Gait' is the secret of rapid machine running, and, as more machinery is introduced, and labor becomes still more subdivided, it will become a greater and greater factor in production. As competition becomes keener, and the nations become more equal in the use of motor power and machinery, it may decide many an industrial battle."

"HAVE you got anything to say?" they queried after adjusting the knot under the gentleman horse-thief's ear. "Yes," he replied, coolly, "I have." "Well, we will give you just five minutes," said the leader, taking out his watch. "What I want to say is this," began the ill-fated wretch, calmly: "I am inclined to think that that loop made by Schley had a strategical value which——" With a hoarse cry of rage the mob bent their backs and pulled.—*The Syracuse Herald.*

MR. SHEPARD TELLS WHY HE LOST.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD, the defeated Democratic candidate for mayor of Greater New York, attributes his defeat chiefly to Mr. Devery, the former deputy-commissioner of police, and Mr. Jerome, the present district-attorney of Manhattan and the Bronx. But for the appointments of Michael C. Murphy as police commissioner and William T. Devery as his first deputy, we are told, the mayoralty election of 1901 would have ended differently. Writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (February), Mr. Shepard, after consuming considerable space in explaining his position four years ago and that held by him in the recent campaign says:

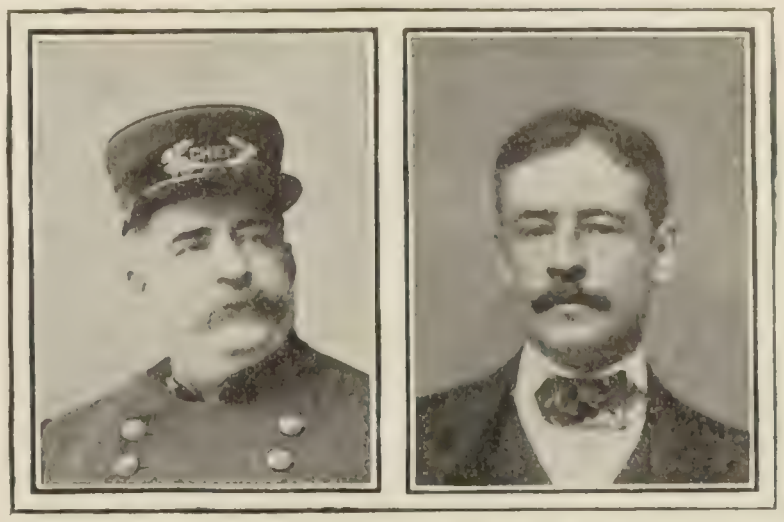
"Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of Chief Devery's former career as captain, inspector, and superintendent of police under the bipartizan board, or of the public sentiment that put him on the defensive from the outset, it is certain that the power wielded by him in the Borough of Manhattan, as practical head of police during the few months before election in 1901, aroused against himself, and, what was far more serious, against the party which, whether rightly or wrongly, was held responsible for his incumbency, an enormous and intense public feeling. With singular fatuity, under skilful goading by the press, he indulged, until the eve of the election, in crude utterances which strengthened the impression of his abuses and oppressions. His very energy — that most useful single quality, after honesty, in the head of a police force — seemed to possess a baleful fury, exquisitely disturbing to every person intelligently concerned for Democratic success."

EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
Defeated Tammany Candidate for Mayor.

The flood of denunciation which came from the press of the city was started by Bishop Potter, who said that "nowhere on earth" did there "exist such a situation as defiles and dishonors New York City." Then followed the committee of fifteen, which, according to Mr. Shepard, "did valuable service by keeping the moral issue before the community." Lastly came Justice Jerome and his sensational raids and speeches.

The promise of a firm and upright administration made by the Democratic candidate, we are told, roused the Democratic majority, who thought that if the Democratic party was going to give reform, it would be a mistake to defeat the party. Toward the end of the campaign, however, this tendency was reversed. "This was the work of Judge Jerome," says Mr. Shepard, "who was the candidate for the important office of prosecuting attorney in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx." He says of Mr. Jerome:

"At the last he became the hero or Prince Rupert of the campaign. Sounding the single note of a corrupt alliance between crime and the police force under the Democratic administration, he addressed his appeal to the simplest and strongest sense of morality. Better than any one else he adopted the text sternly given by Bishop Potter the year before. In effective, often rude, but often, also, most impressive manner, he produced the very deepest impression of his own truth-telling sincerity and utter courage. He was followed and listened to as was no other candidate. He had the burning zeal of a true crusader, and to that were forgiven what were deemed mere faults of taste. Near the end of the struggle his speeches became the dominant feature. Until then it was, during the latter half of the campaign, believed by most distinterested judges that the enormous advantages with which the Fusion had begun had been overcome, and that the Democratic candidate for mayor would be chosen by a narrow majority."



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WILLIAM S. DEVERY. WILLIAM T. JEROME.

THE TWO MEN WHO BEAT TAMMANY, ACCORDING TO MR. SHEPARD.

HOW SOME KANSAS FARMERS DEFEATED A TRUST.

AT about the same time that Mr. Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association were making their ill-fated attempt to crush the steel trust, a few farmers who lived in Solomon, Kansas, were trying to do a similar service for a grain-buyers' trust in that State, and with better success. The elevator-owners of Kansas, worried by the competition of the "track buyers," who owned no elevators, and by the competition among themselves, and with the purpose of correcting evils incident to the business, formed a state association. This association soon became powerful enough, by its influence with the commission men in the cities and with the railroads, to shut out the "track buyers," and monopolize the business of grain buying. The farmers could not even ship their grain direct to firms in the cities. Mr. C. H. Matson, who tells about it in *The Review of Reviews*, says: "If, by special effort, they secured cars, they discovered that when the grain reached Kansas City no commission firm would receive it until it had first sold to a local dealer, for fear of a boycott by the Grain-Dealers' Association. The farmer had absolutely no alternative except to sell his wheat to a local buyer or keep it in his bins. The profits made by the so-called trust dealers were enormous. It is related that one western Kansas buyer made a net profit of $1,500 on twenty carloads of wheat in three weeks, and he had an investment of only $3,000."

Soon after the association got to running nicely, however, several grain syndicates began to do business in Kansas, and they found that the trust formed by the elevator men was just what they wanted, so they bought out or forced out the various local dealers until they controlled the situation, and "some of the first to suffer from the encroachments of the syndicates were men who had been active in the organization of the State Grain-Dealers' Association." The farmers sought relief from the legislature in 1901, but without result, and in the spring a state convention of grain-growers was called to consider measures for fighting the trust. The convention appointed committees and passed resolutions, but nothing adequate to meet the situation was done.

In the little town of Solomon, however, the farmers proved that the place had been well named. Mr. Matson says:

"The wheat market at Solomon in 1900 was controlled by three syndicates, one on each line of railway running through the

town. An independent dealer who tried to do business in a fourth elevator was forced to the wall. When there was no competition, the syndicates paid 14 cents below the Kansas City price. The normal price was 10 cents below. It is estimated that the excess profits made by the syndicates off the farmers of that one locality, last year, reached $15,000.

"The farmers who marketed grain at Solomon organized a cooperative shipping association, with a capital stock of $2,500, divided into shares of $12.50 each. No member could own more than sixteen shares, and the majority held only one share each. No stockholder was allowed more than one vote in meetings of the association, no matter how many shares he held. This was to prevent any individual or corporation from securing a controlling interest in the stock of the association and running it contrary to its original purposes. An experienced grain-buyer was employed on a salary as manager of the business, an elevator was leased, and on June 15, at the beginning of the harvest of 1901, the elevator was opened for business.

"Under the by-laws of the association, every member is required to sell his wheat to the farmers' association, but a provision is inserted whereby he may dispose of it outside of the association by paying into the association treasury a rebate of one cent a bushel on all so sold. This provision is regarded as the bulwark of the association, and prevents the syndicate from forcing it out of business.

"Within two months after the association had opened its elevator, it had handled over 100,000 bushels of wheat, paying its members from seven to nine cents below the Kansas City price, although the normal price was 10 cents below, while the syndicate price was 14 cents below, a clear gain to the farmers of from five to seven cents a bushel. As a result, the syndicate received very little grain, and kept its elevators running at a loss. Soon after the farmers' elevator opened, one of the syndicates ordered the price advanced to a point that would make the farmers dissatisfied with what they were receiving at their own elevator and tempt them to bring their grain to the syndicate, thus keeping the farmers' elevator from getting any grain, which, under ordinary circumstances, would force it out of business. The syndicates had been paying 48 cents a bushel, but this one syndicate advanced the price to 55 cents, while the farmers' elevator was paying 52 cents. Instead of attempting to meet this advance, the manager of the formers' elevator simply weighed the wheat for the farmers as fast as they brought it in, and then sent it to the syndicate elevator to be sold for 55 cents a bushel. The farmer then returned to his own elevator and paid in one cent a bushel of what he had received, thereby netting 54 cents, considerably more than he would have received had it not been for the competition caused by the farmers' elevator. The one cent a bushel received from this source not only paid the expenses of the farmers' elevator, but gave it a profit besides, so that the syndicate, in addition to doing business itself at a loss, actually paid the expenses of, and a profit to, the very institution it was endeavoring to destroy. The attempt was soon given up, and at the end of three weeks the syndicate had locked its elevator and gone out of business at Solomon."

The Solomon association, victorious over the trust, did not stop with that. Farmers from other towns began bringing their wheat to the Solomon elevator, till the association was handling wheat for farmers in six counties, and Solomon became an important grain-shipping point. Then the association decided that the commission men in the cities, with their grain exchanges and gambling in futures, were superfluous, so the association worked up a direct trade with the mills, saving the middleman's profits and realizing a high price by conscientious care in keeping the grade of the wheat up to representation. The association has also completed arrangements by which it will ship much of its wheat to cooperative societies in Germany direct, saving middlemen's profits all along the route and eliminating "all board of trade speculation and manipulation from the market." The State Association of Grain-Growers will try to carry out the Solomon plan on a large scale, but, says Mr. Matson, "past experience seems to indicate" that the farmers "are far too numerous to be bound together in an effective organization of large proportions."

NET RESULTS OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

THOMAS MOORE expressed the belief many years ago that "Disguise our bondage as we will, 'Tis woman, woman rules us still," and it was nearly ten years ago that the men of Colorado voted to throw off the disguise and to give her the ballot. The sensational predictions made by both sides in the suffrage controversy have now been tested by time, and it is found that both were wrong, "for the ballot in the hands of woman has neither unsexed her, nor regenerated the world." That is the conclusion reached by Mr. William Macleod Raine, who writes an article in *The Chautauquan* on woman-suffrage in Colorado. He says:

"It has not regenerated society nor abolished political corruption. It has not even prevented bloodshed at the polls and made the election of bad men impossible. The time-serving politician and the ward-heeler have not become ineligible for public preferment, nor has there been in any way a tremendous influence for good brought to bear upon the electorate. As a short cut to the millennium woman-suffrage may be counted out as a failure, for even upon moral questions the line of political cleavage in the woman vote is as decided as among men. In point of fact the ship of state appears to sail on in much the same way as before."

The problem presented to the Colorado politician is not an easy one, for the woman with a ballot in her hand seems to be as "uncertain, coy, and hard to please" as one without. A diagram of a ward politician's maneuvers in his efforts to catch the "lady vote" would not lack interest. Mr. Raine says on this point:

"It is the testimony of political bosses that the woman vote is more of an uncertain quantity than that of the men, that it is more largely controlled by the emotions, and that it can not be depended upon so surely along party lines. They are agreed, too, that the vote of women in conventions is more easily manipulated than the vote of men, and that this is due not so much to inexperience as to feminine vanity; that generally speaking the women are more anxious to determine the right, and less able to do so, not so much by reason of inexperience as on account of an inherent fundamental difficulty of sex. The actual party workers are not generally the best classes of women in the community. Like the men, they are in politics for what they can get out of it. This was, of course, to be expected, and simply parallels the experience of our political conditions everywhere. Women of a certain type are in politics, just as men of the same type, for their own personal advancement."

But considerable positive good has resulted since woman entered the political arena:

"On the whole, the private character of office-seekers has been of a higher type than before, owing to the close scrutiny of the Civic Federation and other women's organizations, which have induced conventions to hesitate in nominating a man of pronounced immorality or unworthiness. The emphatic rebuke given at the last election to a very brilliant but profligate politician should make clear to party managers the inexpediency of such nominations. . . . . .

"The newly aroused interest of women in civic affairs has manifested itself in other ways, in the greater cleanliness of streets, in the city park improvements, and especially in the care, ventilation, and artistic decoration of school buildings. The women members of the various state boards have done good work in furthering the interests of their charges. This has been notably true in those boards relating to the care of the criminal and pauper classes, manifesting itself in the more efficient management of the female wards of the State and in the improved conditions of the state institutions generally. The Industrial Home for Girls is a shining example of this. It would seem not only the part of justice, but also of wisdom, to give women a fair representation on the governing boards of those institutions in which they have naturally a special interest, such as charitable and reformatory institutions for girls, women, and boys, public schools, and coeducational state universities. The development of the girl both in early life, and later during the four impres-

sionable college years, can hardly be secured along the best lines by placing the direction of their lives entirely in the hands of men, who are confessedly not able to meet the needs of their own growing girls without the aid of a woman. There are no doubt qualifications inherent in her sex which give to woman a clearer insight into certain questions than a man can have.

"The fear that woman would flood the public offices, or would take in any way an undue part in public life, has not been realized in Colorado. Since the political enfranchisement of women there have usually been three members of that sex in the Colorado legislature, but at the present time, owing to a mistake of the nominating conventions, there is but one. The only office on the state ticket conceded to a woman is that of superintendent of public instruction."

Chicago Anarchists and Prince Henry.—In an article in our columns two weeks ago *Free Society* (Chicago) was coupled with *Freiheit* (New York) as entertaining feelings hostile to Prince Henry. A letter from Mr. A. Isaak, Sr., the editor of *Free Society*, assures us that this is a mistake. He says:

"Had the accusation appeared in any other publication, we would have passed it without notice; but THE LITERARY DIGEST

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS GETTING READY FOR THE PRINCE, AS IMAGINED BY THE DES MOINES *Leader*.

is usually so fair and accurate that we feel sure you have done us an injustice quite unintentionally, and take this occasion to correct your error.

"We will add that we, in common with the Anarchists generally in this city, are utterly indifferent to the subject of the Prince's proposed visit."

White Illiteracy in the South.—Some of the Southern papers show considerable feeling over the large number of white illiterates revealed by the census reports. About twenty-one per cent. of the population are enrolled in the common schools, a much larger percentage than the North Atlantic States can show; but the proportion of illiterates is nevertheless discouragingly high. The Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"There is no more humiliating fact that an intelligent Southern man has to face than this: that among the white people of the South we have as many illiterate men over twenty-one years of age as we had fifty-two years ago, when the census of 1850 was taken!

"Make every allowance that may please on account of the Civil War and its consequent impoverishment of our people, and yet this depressing fact is not explicable on any grounds creditable to the white people of the South. To say that we have not had at least within the thirty years of our public-school enterprises since 1870, opportunity and means to improve the educational status of our white people is to claim an excuse that ignores facts and outrages common sense.

"This ignorance of reading and writing, the two primary necessities of the automatic citizen, to which we now refer, exists among the white men of the South who have come to full age, to citizenship, and all its privileges, since the Cotton Exposition was held in Atlanta in 1881. These figures we write about do not include children or negroes. They speak their condemnation alone upon the grown-up sons of Southern men, the adult voters of to-day, upon whose intelligence, efficiency, and ballots the interests of our civilization and society depend.

"It is useless to parade figures showing how much we have spent on schools, how many schools we have, and how many new fads and fiddlesticks we have imported into them from the hotbeds of Boston 'culchah'—the fact remains that in proportion to our white adult male population in the South we have as many men who can not read and write as we had fifty years ago. That is a mean-looking, measly fact that can not be wiped off the record.

"Our sister States of the South may deal with this deplorable situation as they may elect, but surely it is time for Georgia to get down squarely to the work of correcting our educational system in a way that will work a continuous reduction and practical disappearance of this large volume of illiteracy.

"We need to go down to bed-rock in this matter in Georgia and sacrifice much in the lines of ornamental instruction for the great end of wiping from the rolls of our white citizenship the stigma of abnormal illiteracy that now degrades it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

DICK CROKER says he expects to be buried in this country. What! Again?—*The Washington Post.*

AT latest reports from Colombia, President Castro was still trying to get control of the Government.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ENGLAND'S war expenses have now been reduced to $22,500,000 a month. Economy leads to wealth.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ONE beauty at least about Santos-Dumont's air-ship is that it can be operated without risk of tunnel disasters.—*The Washington Star.*

GREAT BRITAIN refuses to accept the intervention of any foreign power, particularly a power with as small a navy as Holland's.—*The Chicago News.*

IF Cuba raises any polar bears no objection will be made to reducing the duty for her benefit. The native polar bear interests are not well organized. *The Detroit Free Press.*

A RACEHORSE named Death is winning nearly every race he is entered in. One of these days some wise horse-owner will introduce an animal named Taxes, and then there will be a race worth seeing.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE question has been asked whether a man can be a Christian on $5.00 per week. In these days a man who would try to live on $5.00 per week would probably be an angel in a very short time.—*The St. Louis Mirror.*

SINCE Lord Rosebery is troubled to find a name for his novel, he might be allowed to choose one from among our American books. Either "The Minister's Charge," "The Crisis," "In the Fog," or "Tarry Thou Till I Come," will fit his present position in English politics pretty well—*The New York Mail and Express.*

HAS MISS STONE BEEN RELEASED?

UNCLE SAM: "She has, she hasn't, she has, she hasn't, she has——"

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

LETTERS AND ART.

DOES MUSIC INCITE TO CRIME?

THE view is generally taken that music is a refining influence in society and that a wider musical appreciation would be conducive to higher morality. At least one famous novel, however,—Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata"—is based upon the opposite assumption, and it has often been maintained that the morals of musicians are lower, rather than higher, than those of the rest of the community. Mr. Henry W. Stratton, a writer in *The Arena* (February), admits that "many criminals are fine musicians," and proceeds to a consideration of the causes of this anomaly. There is one class of criminals he says, whose knowledge of music extends no further than the popular songs of the day, and whose associations with such songs have always been of a questionable character. It is not difficult to analyze the psychology of such, for they "absorb only the sensuous quality of the music and cannot really be morally improved by it, because the quality does not contain the necessary musical ingredients to lift them to a higher plane of emotion." Mr. Stratton continues:

"In cases where the melody is good and would of itself awaken refining impulses, it frequently happens that the words with which it is connected produce precisely opposite effects; indeed, the words of a song are much to blame for the demoralizing influence of it. Again, popular song rhythms are calculated to spur only the lower emotions. Is a tune catchy? Its charm lies largely in its rhythm. Take the songs composed in rag-time; the syncopations that form their principal feature give rise to jerky rhythms, and these act upon the nervous system of the listener at unexpected and unnatural parts of the measure. The result is that the entire being is thrown into a succession of jumps or musical contortions whose irregular character excites unhealthy immoral tendencies. To the injudicious uses of rhythm may be attributed those sudden impulses which lead to crime."

Turning to a consideration of the character of the world's most skilful musicians and singers, Mr. Stratton inquires: "Why has their art done so little to build up their moral fiber and make them true men and women?" He replies:

"Broadly speaking, the same causes operate here as in the first class considered. Quality and rhythm still play an important part, but their influence is more subtle. The darlings of society have learned to be musically voluptuous. Acquainted with all the luxuries of sound, susceptible to every gradation of tone, every modulation from key to key, and every possible rhythmic effect, they yield without question to the sway of all kinds of music and are consequently unable to resist the enervating tendencies of their art: they are simply mastered by musical sensation."

The writer gives some specific illustrations of the "enervating" tendencies of music. "One that may be mentioned," he says, "as producing a deleterious effect upon the moral nature is that voluptuous slide from one tone to another called *portamento*—a slide to which singers and violinists are much addicted. It is the acme of sonorous luxury, induces languor, and suggests to the mind a relapse from moral discipline." Another source of enervation is the inordinate desire for *bizarre* effects, whether accomplished by raising the pitch for the sake of brilliancy, or by introducing all kinds of "luxurious intricacy." "The musician," declares Mr. Stratton, "literally becomes the music he produces, and grows fastidiously lavish in his tastes and habits. He loses his moral poise and sinks into the musical vortex where crime waits to suck him down and complete his moral disintegration." Still another source of weakness is the excessive use in instrumental works of chromatic passages, both melodic and harmonic. On this point Mr. Stratton says:

"The history of chromatics shows that when first employed among the Egyptians, during the twenty-first and twenty-second dynasties, their influence was decidedly detrimental to the morals of the people. At that time the treble flute was invented, and because of its chromatic capabilities it superseded the harp and lyre in popular favor. The effeminacy and licentiousness of the age were reflected in its music, and the orgies conducted at the then capital of Egypt, Bubastis, were celebrated by hundreds of thousands to the accompaniment of myriads of these flutes. After the twenty-sixth dynasty, under the Ptolemies, the music of Egypt reached its lowest ebb. Every man in Alexandria was a skilled flute-player, and even the kings were very proficient upon this amorous instrument. It is a singular coincidence that, with the change from the diatonic harp to the chromatic flute, the dissolute days of Egypt began. Certain it is that music relaxes its strict and rigid character when chromatically treated, and this laxity when carried to excess tends to weaken moral sinew."

But while certain forms of music exert an enervating and immoral influence, Mr. Stratton holds it to be equally true that other kinds of music help to strengthen the moral sense. In order to serve this end, however, there must be "a moral rectitude in the relations of musical tones." Such moral rectitude, declares the writer, "exists in folk-songs, and in all simply constructed melodies whose tone intervals are chiefly diatonic." He concludes:

"The perception of moral truth can come through no broader channel than that of music; for, as Browning says, 'there's no truer truth obtainable by man than comes of music.' It is the soul's armor; it is mail of sound, and tones are the links. He who is wrapt in this flexible but impenetrable envelope of sound may defy all the pressures of being. I say 'wrapt,' because, in order to be proof against those immoral tendencies which assail us on every side, one must wear music next to the very vitals—must put it on like a garment, and let the tones sink around and clasp the life-centers in a soul-tight embrace."

LOWELL'S APPRECIATION OF HOWELLS.

FROM the very opening of William Dean Howells's literary career Lowell's critical sense enabled him to foretell correctly the high rank to be attained by his young friend, and thare is no doubt that Lowell's suggestive and stimulating criticism has been a considerable factor in Howells's development. In *The Methodist Review* (New York, January) Viola Price Allen throws some new light on the relations existing between these two famous men of letters, her excerpts from Lowell's letters being of especial interest at this time on account of the recent publication of Mr. Scudder's biography of Lowell. As early as 1860 Howells received the following advice from his more experienced friend: "Don't print too much and too soon; don't get married in a hurry; read what will make you *think*, not *dream*; hold yourself dear, and more power to your elbow! God bless you!" Then followed a postscript: "A man may have ever so much in him, but ever so much depends on how he gets it out." The same month Lowell sent a letter of introduction to Hawthorne, in which Howells is referred to as a fine young fellow who had written several poems in *The Atlantic*, and this commendation was added: "If my judgment is good for anything, this youth has more in him than any of our younger fellows in the way of rime." In December of the same year Lowell wrote Howells a letter full of warm-hearted encouragement, saying that he thought his poem "really fine," and was glad he was making himself "scarce":

"That is not only wise, but worldly-wise too. It gave me great pleasure to make your acquaintance, and to find you a man of sense as well as genius—a rare thing, especially in one so young. Keep fast hold of the one, for it is the clue that will bring you to the door that will open only to the magic password of the other."

The high-water mark of Lowell's praise is found in a letter of September, 1869:

"I have a great mind (so strong is the devil in me, despite my

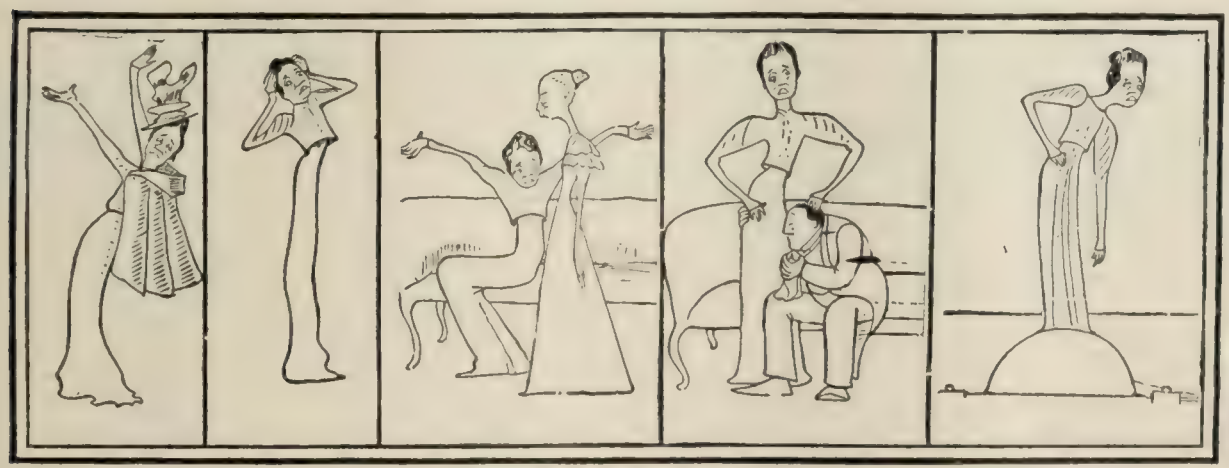
years) to give you an awful pang by advising you not to print your essay. It would be a most refined malice, and pure jealousy, after all. I find it delightful, full of those delicate touches which the elect pause over and the multitude find out by and by —the test of good writing and the warrant of a reputation worth having. As Gray said of the romances of Crébillon *fils*, I should like to lie on a sofa all day long and read such essays. You know I would not flatter Neptune for his trident—as indeed who would, that did not toast his own bread?—but what you write gives me a real pleasure, as it ought; for I have always prized in you the real element, not merely in your thought, but in your way of putting it. And one of these days, my boy, you will give us a little volume that we will set on our shelves, with James Howell on one side of him and Charles Lamb on the other —not to keep *him* warm, but for the pleasure *they* will take in rubbing shoulders with him. What do you say to that? It's true, and I hope it will please you to read it as much as it does me to write it. Nobody comes near you in your own line. Your Madonna would make the fortune of any essay—or that pathetic bit there in the graveyard—or your shop of decayed gentilities—or fifty other things. I do not speak of the *tone*, of the light here and shade there that tickle *me*."

Lowell's last letter to Howells was written in much the same spirit, and contains the following reference to a criticism of his own books:

"How could you doubt that I should like anything you wrote—even about myself? I am, perhaps, less able to judge what you have sent me, because I am less intimate with my own works than with those of other people; but I was altogether pleased that you should have found in them the motive for saying pleasant things about me."

THE SUPPRESSION OF D'ANNUNZIO'S "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI."

THE character of D'Annunzio's new play, "Francesca da Rimini" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 21), and the reception accorded to it by the Italian public, critics, and authorities, present many novel and sensational features, and have aroused keen interest in the dramatic circles of Europe. That Madame Eleanora Duse's appearance in a tragedy which competent critics declare to be one of the masterpieces of Italian literature should have been greeted by a great audience with "hisses and cat-calls" is in itself difficult to understand. That D'Annunzio's drama was subsequently suppressed "on grounds of morality" by the Roman censor seems less difficult to understand when we recall that his "Triumph of Death" met with similar treatment in this country. In the current issue of *The Era* (Philadelphia), Mr. Henry F. Keenan explains that the extraordinary disregard of every principle of dramatic art shown by those who undertook the staging of the play was in no small degree responsible for the storm of disapproval with which it was greeted. He writes:



CARICATURES OF DUSE.

—*Guerin Meschino.*

"Whatever the literary merits of the text, the audience was unable to comprehend half that was uttered by the immense *dramatis personæ*. The poet had adhered too strictly to his promise to make every line of the poem historical; he had put in the mouths of the characters the archaic language of the epoch, the early Renaissance. The most cultivated among the auditory couldn't comprehend the dialog, any more than the most cultivated among us could comprehend the meaning of the dialog in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, were they set on the stage as they are written. D'Annunzio has enemies as well as admirers in the patria, and the first night's audience seemed about equally divided among those who went to praise and those who resolved to damn. Both factions were, however, surprised; those bent on damning, at the incoherence of the play, and those bent on applause at the strange ineptitude of the author.

MME. ELEANORA DUSE AS "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI."
Courtesy of *The Theater* (New York).

"The five acts of the play dragged out from half after seven until after two o'clock in the morning. Tho the verse breathes the passionate pathos of D'Annunzio's most admired work, he seemed to count more on the minute fidelity of the scenist to historical properties than to the thrilling action of the drama. The dialog of the first act, for example, is entirely accessory to the picture presented. . . . .

"In the second act the vast stage of the largest theater in Europe is entirely covered by the chilling towers and grewsome donjons of the Rimini barons; a catapult is the star of the act. This machine, copied literally from the drawings in Rimini, broke down at its first discharge; as the *dénouement* of the scene was contingent on the success of the bombardment, the curtain was rung down to the music of jeers and cat-calls. Now while the furies of war are carried on in the rear, Francesca and Paolo occupy the available part on the front of the stage, reproducing that memorable scene drawn by Dante; the sudden dawn of the long shrouded love, the embrace of death; the lip to lip that was to madden the furious Malatesta. Fine as were the phrases, delicate and searching as was the shading of sense and melody with the Juliette rhapsodies of Francesca, the scene to the audience was little more than dumb show, as the thrilling combat in the wings and on the rear of the stage diverted the eye and deadened the voice."

Duse and Salvini "lost in one night the standing won by years of artistic effort," hampered, as they were, not only by the crudities of stage management, but by the nature of the dialog. "Such license of speech and inuendo as the French stage, or

worse, the dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher, never ventured," declares Mr. Keenan, "stupefied the dilettante dames of Rome." The theatrical manager strove to limit the action to make the drama viable, but D'Annunzio refused to "desecrate" a line or scene. After a fortnight of picturesquely stormy vicissitudes, this "rhapsody of erotic idealism" was prohibited by the Roman authorities.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) declares that "the very choice of the subject piqued Italian curiosity," and continues:

"D'Annunzio made up his mind to transfer the Francesca da Rimini episode to the stage. To take up such a subject, immortalized by Dante and already put on the boards by Silvio Pellico in a tragedy still popular, seemed like a wager and all were eager to acknowledge its success. We shall surprise no one by saying that the somewhat audacious nature of the undertaking was just the thing to draw D'Annunzio on."

THE PROGRAM OF THE PLAY.
Courtesy of *The Theater* (New York).

The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"Ever since the great actress, Eleanora Duse, formed a sickly weakness for Gabriel d'Annunzio and his neurotic lyricism, the two have played into each other's hands. They have been more and more swayed, apparently, by the dream of a resurrection of classical Latin art. Around the pair of them has formed an impenetrable circle of silly admirers and Latinical jingoes. These worshipers have held the pair so firmly under the spell of their own visions that any attempt to enlighten them must come to nought."

Of the literary construction of the drama the Rome *Tribuna* says:

"The tragedy derives its action and its atmosphere from Dante's poem. In a fervent impulse of Dantesque religion, D'Annunzio essayed to unfold and interpret, in all its varied, complex, and profound detail, the episode in the fifth canto of the Inferno. He essayed at the same time to recreate the historical atmosphere in which alone the actions and the passions of the personages could be again invested with their true significance and their true value. . . . D'Annunzio introduces a new element into his tragedy—the ordeal of fire, the act of purification to which Francesca subjects Paolo before willingly surrendering herself to the course of love."

Mr. William Archer, the English dramatic critic, who witnessed the first-night performance of the play, pronounces it "a great drama and a magnificent addition to modern Italian literature," and says further that "a comparison with Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Paolo and Francesca' merely serves to throw into relief the characteristic merits of each tragedy." In an elaborate analysis of the two plays in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (February) he declares that Mr. Phillips's play is a "tragic idyll," whereas D'Annunzio's should rather be called an "historic tragedy." Mr. Phillips's girl-Francesca "glides passive and almost unconscious to her fate"; D'Annunzio's woman-Francesca "succumbs to it in an agony of mingled scorn, resentment and passion." The English critic goes on to describe the Italian play in terms of highest praise, maintaining that in its "masterly" and "wonderful" treatment it is "well worthy of its great original."

D'Annunzio refused to accept the verdict either of the Roman public or the Roman censor, and carried the play into the other Italian cities, where it met with a much more cordial reception. According to the London *Academy* (January 25), the play was performed without let or hindrance in Naples and Florence, and drew "enormous houses." In both of these cities, declares the same paper, "it was impossible to procure a seat on the day of performance," and "on the second representation at Florence the author was called before the curtain four times at the close of the third act." D'Annunzio announces his intention of bringing the play to this country next October, with Duse and Salvini in the leading rôles.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY CRITICISM IN FRANCE.

SO great has been the development of the French critical spirit during the nineteenth century that it is often claimed that literary criticism in France has become the most authoritative and influential in the civilized world. Mr. Edward Wright, in an article on this subject in *The Contemporary Review* (January), maintains that French criticism is entitled to this high ranking not only by its catholicity, but by the cooperation and continuity of its schools. "For many years," he says, "Paris has been the exchange for the transactions of European literature. Ideas, and above all literary ideas, originating in Russia, in Norway, in the English-speaking countries, in Italy and in Germany, can hardly be said to be universal until they have been distributed in France." He continues:

"In comparison with the more general qualities of mind which other nations have displayed during the extension of culture in the nineteenth century, the inordinate development of the critical faculty in all departments of intellectual activity in France may at first sight appear inexplicable. Yet with the easy wisdom that comes after the event, one can now say, on reviewing the characteristics of the purest types of French genius, that this development was bound to occur whenever circumstances were favorable. The common quality that unites the work of Montaigne, Pascal, La Fontaine, Saint-Evremond, and Voltaire with the work of men of such different aims as Rabelais, Bossuet, Molière, La Bruyère, La Rochefoucauld, Montesquieu, and the Encyclopedists, is the critical faculty in its outward or introspective play. The satirist applied this spirit of discernment in humorously exaggerating the abuses of his time; the great bishop applied it in theological science and historical work; the playwright, the character-writer, the artist in epigram, to Society; and in the eighteenth century, the power of alert and piercing criticism was gradually withdrawn from the work of creation into matters in which its dominion over the other properties of the mind is more easily cognizable."

Touching lightly on the achievements of De Staël and Chateaubriand, who were essentially interpreters of English and German literary standards, and of Villemain and Nisard, "the real founders of modern French critical methods," the writer proceeds to a consideration of Sainte-Beuve, one of the most famous of the French critics. He says:

"Sainte-Beuve had no system; it was one form of vanity that did not tempt him. Books of worth were to him agreeable men of genius, whose conversation was to be fully appreciated and enjoyed by understanding their point of view and entering into their society, by learning the events of their life and the qualities of their mind and penetrating to the base of their personality. Nature had made him and had then broken the mold: this was true of every man, great or little; and no writer, if one

wished to be certain of entering wholly into his work, could be interrogated on too many subjects or in too many ways. What was his religious belief? How was he moved by the spectacle of nature? How did he conduct himself with regard to women, with regard to affairs of money? Was he rich, was he poor? What was his manner of living, what were his habits and prejudices? To none of the answers to these questions was Sainte-Beuve indifferent when he was studying the author of a work—and above all the author of a work of literature in which all these matters had a part. By little and little, with the help of a thousand details gathered from letters, gossip, and conversations, he pictured the physiognomy of a writer, until the work of analysis was lost in the work of creation: the portrait moved and spoke—it was a man."

After Sainte-Beuve came Scherer, who "criticized with equal force, lucidity, and precision the masterpieces of Germany, Italy, and England"; Montégut, who "wandered in the by-paths of English literature and studied the modern writers of England and the United States"; and M. de Vogüé, who "introduced the great Russian authors to the cosmopolis of letters." A much greater figure, however, than any of those was Taine, "the Hobbes, the Hume, the Macaulay, and the Huxley of his age." "During the last thirty or thirty-five years," remarks Mr. Wright, "every department of intellectual activity in France has been pervaded by the spirit of Taine." He says further:

"Taine, in his history of English literature, proved himself to be more a poet than a man of science, and more a hero-worshiper than an historian. Shakespeare, he admitted, broke his framework to pieces. The works which he should have calmly analyzed and resolved, as a chemist would a compound, he described with enthusiasm and rhetorical eloquence. These outbursts, nevertheless, do not make him entirely abandon his theories. They only interrupt the statement and application of them; and the scientific intention is sufficiently in evidence throughout the work to lead him into estimates far more thoroughly incorrect than any that can be found in the essays in English literature of Sainte-Beuve, Scherer, Montégut, de Rémusat, and other eminent French critics. In spite of these defects, however, Taine's history, by its masterly arrangement of large masses of material, by its iridiscent and arresting style, by its force of statement and penetration of judgment, became and remains one of the literary masterpieces of France."

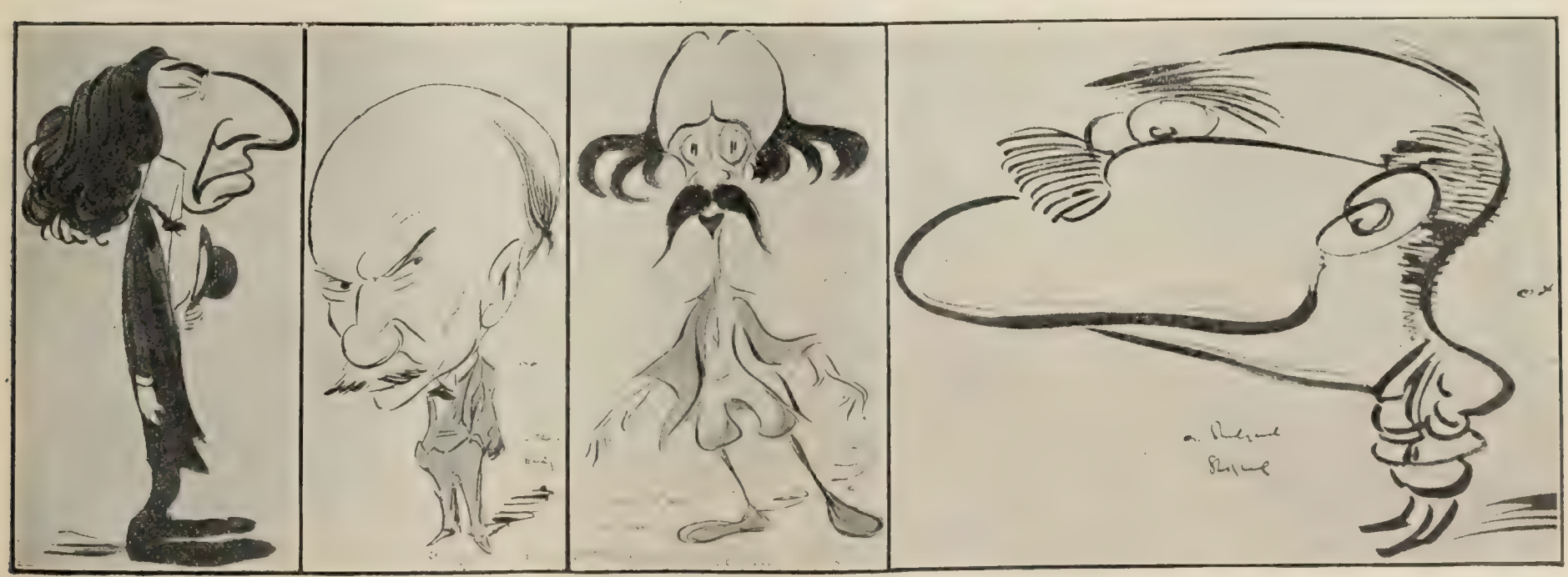
From the brilliant galaxy of living French critics, which includes M. Brunetière, M. Bourget, M. Faguet, M. Rod, M. Anatole France, and M. Jules Lemaître, the writer selects M. Faguet as being, within the limits he clearly defines for himself, "the clearest intellect in France." M. France is described as "the most benevolent of cynics and one of the most delightful of writers," while M. Lemaître "has more conservativeness at heart, and yet on the surface exhibits more vivacity and a more glittering play of roguish malice and subtle wit." Mr. Wright makes the following estimate of M. Brunetière's work:

"M. Brunetière, despite his vast erudition, which I suspect to be encyclopedic in two meanings of the word, is not, as a literary critic, sure, illuminating, suggestive, or engaging. His chief work on French literature explains with fulness and ingenuity its author's dogmas, predilections, and distastes. It treats at length the periods of comparatively unproductive transition, because, however uninteresting they may be, it is usual to describe them in matters of natural history or physiology! After giving in the form of notes a bibliography of each writer, and asking a vast amount of unanswered questions about the works, M. Brunetière uses the literature of his country as a thread upon which to string his generalizations with reference to the spirit of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the incarnation of the Teutonic spirit in the feudal system, the Reformation, and the transition of Europe from the 'homogeneous' to the 'heterogeneous.' In real literary criticism the history is below the standard which one would expect from a French critic of the third order. Mr. Brunetière in fact appears to me more a German than a Frenchman."

A striking feature of the development of the critical spirit in France is found in the fact that most of the French novelists of the day have been literary critics. M. Zola, M. Bourget, who assailed him, M. Rod, his former disciple, M. de Vogüé, M. France, and M. Lemaître, are all instances of this. Criticism has become, in fact, in the words of one of its most brilliant masters, a kind of novel. To quote M. France: "It is the last in point of date of all the forms of literature, and it will perhaps end in absorbing them all. It is admirably adapted to a very civilized society, rich in memories and with long traditions. It is particularly appropriate to a world of curious, well-informed, and polished people. In order to prosper it supposes a greater general culture than all the other kinds of literature, and for its development it has required an epoch of absolute intellectual freedom."

RUSSIAN WRITERS ON THE FUTURE OF THE NOVEL.

IN concluding a review of the serial fiction in the current periodicals (in Russia nearly every novel of importance sees the light first in a magazine), the literary critic of the *Rousskoye Bogatstvo*, a leading monthly, asks: "What has happened to Russian *belles-lettres?* Why has our fiction become so colorless, vapid, devoid of originality and power?" Even the youngest



ISRAEL ZANGWILL. THOMAS HARDY. HALL CAINE. RUDYARD KIPLING.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS AS CARICATURED BY MAX BEERBOHM.

—From *The Pall Mall Magazine.*

novelists seem to have lost their hold on life and character, Gorky himself being accused of mere reiteration of previous themes.

Gorky has been interviewed, and he has expressed certain ideas which are regarded as remarkable even for so bold and realistic a novelist as himself. He is represented as saying:

"It is difficult to write fiction nowadays. I am not alone in experiencing this; Tchekhoff [an older and talented novelist] has expressed the same feeling in talking to me. The democratic readers grow rapidly in numbers, and they demand the clear, simple style and a few definite situations which might be laid at the foundation of a new view of life. One can not get rid of the idea that our fiction, our stories, are no longer needed, and that what is needful in place of that is a sort of compound of fiction and didacticism, a new form which would enable one to deal directly with things that interest and absorb the general mind."

The new readers, the democracy of the world of letters, Gorky declares, will not waste time on mere art or amusement. Answering certain objections to his own delineations of Russian character, he says:

"I have been reproached for giving little attention to the mysticism of the Russian people; only recently M. de Vogüé remarked that I was not reflecting national ideas at all in my works, and that I was not writing like one living in Russia. But what am I to do when, in truth, in the new elements of the Russian people emerging into conscious life mysticism is gradually disappearing; when in these great questions they are seeking simpler and not more complex solutions, and the more comprehensible these answers are, the more readily are they adopted. The new elements are strongly idealistic, with a stock of fresh, pure idealism; but this is all concentrated on the question of human, social relations, on the solving of the problem how to live. Just at present certain advanced writers are propagating idealism, and they seem to fear that the rise of democracy will endanger culture and the hard-won fruits of civilization. What error! They do not realize that there is more idealism in the masses than in their own selves, and that, in fact, it is from the great national source that they are drawing their own idealism."

The task of writing for these earnest, idealistic, simple, and persistent seekers after truth is very difficult, Gorky repeats, and the old style of the novel has ceased to respond to the new mental and moral needs. A writer in the *Novoye Vremya*, dealing with the future of the novel, reaches the same conclusion and predicts the extinction of this form of imaginative literature. In Russia, he insists, the novel will die sooner than anywhere else in Europe. His argument, long and rather disconnected, may be summarized as follows:

Take the greatest novels ever written. What are they? Demonstrations by means of images and invented characters of certain theses. Science and the stern reality of life are bound to destroy the novel. It is out of harmony with the scientific and materialistic spirit of the age. It is dying a natural death. The more industrial and strenuous a nation is, the fewer novelists has she; only the backward, the passive, the visionary peoples produce great novelists. In America, for example, the *art* of novel writing no longer exists; there are numberless novelists—journeymen, writing to order and for money, but this is not to be classed with literature. . . . . .

The fable, the national tale, the folk-song have died. Why not the novel? It, too, is subject to the law of evolution. It has seen its acme, its highest point, and is on the decline. No more Goethe and Schiller for Germany; no more Tourgeneff and Gogol and Dostoievsky for Russia. We have humorists and realists galore, but we have neither humor nor realism. Poetry, too, is gradually dying. Life is becoming harder and more prosaic, and there is little room for illusion. Science can not die; religion can not die; but so-called "literature," as represented by novels and poetry, will disappear.

The writer declares that every nation finds its highest and best expression in one or a few writers, and then becomes dumb and sterile in a literary sense. England was completely mirrored in Shakespeare, and she can never again attain that plane in poetry and the drama. In the advent of Decadentism—an appropriate name—there is the most marked symptom of the death of poetry. In the novel, art has degenerated into crude, hackneyed imitation or into didactic treatises on sociological problems. There can be no revival, but only further decay and extinction.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

THE booksellers' and librarians' reports for the month ending January 1 show but few changes as compared with the lists of the two preceding months. The popularity of "The Right of Way" and "The Crisis" does not appear to be waning, and such books as "Kim" and "The Eternal City" are still in great demand. We quote the appended lists from *The World's Work* (February):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
3. The Cavalier—Cable.
4. Lazarre—Catherwood.
5. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.
7. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
8. Marietta—Crawford.
9. Kim—Kipling.
10. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
11. Cardigan—Chambers.
12. Circumstance—Mitchell.
13. The Benefactress—Anon.
14. Graustark—McCutcheon.
15. Count Hannibal—Weyman.
16. The Eternal City—Caine.
17. Amos Judd—Mitchell.
18. The Making of an American—Riis.
19. The Portion of Labor—Wilkins.
20. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
21. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
22. Up from Slavery—Washington.
23. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
24. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
25. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
26. Wild Animals I Have Known—Seton.
27. A Lily of France—Mason.
28. In the Fog—Davis.
29. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
30. Farm Rhymes—Riley.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. The Right of Way—Parker.
3. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
4. The Eternal City—Caine.
5. Lazarre—Catherwood.
6. The Cavalier—Cable.
7. Kim—Kipling.
8. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
9. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
10. Graustark—McCutcheon.
11. Cardigan—Chambers.
12. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
13. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
14. The Benefactress—Anon.
15. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
16. Up from Slavery—Washington.
17. Circumstance—Mitchell.
18. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
19. The Tribulations of a Princess—Anon.
20. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
21. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
22. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
23. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
24. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
25. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.
26. Truth Dexter—McCall.
27. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
28. Marietta—Crawford.
29. J. Devlin: Boss—Williams.
30. Tarry Thou till I Come—Croly.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman* (February), are as follows:

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
3. The Cavalier—Cable.
4. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
5. The Crisis—Churchill.
6. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.

NOTES.

The Edinburgh Review, founded by Sidney Smith and Francis Jeffrey, will celebrate its hundredth anniversary with the April number.

THOREAU'S hut in Walden's wood, which is some distance beyond the Emerson estate, is still shown as one of the interesting spots of Concord. His flute, which was said to be of so sweet a tone as to charm the birds and squirrels, is in the possession of a sculptor who resides in New Bedford.

THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, whose death is reported from London, was the oldest of all the Royal Academicians. He exhibited for sixty-seven consecutive years at the Royal Academy (thus constituting a record), and his pictures of cattle are world famous. Cooper lived on a pleasant homestead near Canterbury, where he kept a large stock of sheep and cattle as "models." An art school, which he founded in the old cathedral town, adjoins the house in which he was born, ninety-nine years ago.

THE Paris *Figaro* is authority for the following story: "A fine old mansion in the Latin Quarter, containing many mural pictures by the celebrated Fragonard, was rented by an English lady whose sense of decorum was so greatly shocked by the pictures that she had them covered with white canvas. The next year she was succeeded by another tenant of more robust constitution, who removed the canvas and found nothing but defaced walls. The modest miss had taken the pictures to England!"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

THE advantages to be gained by operating farm machinery electrically are set forth in *Science Illustrée* by M. E. Dieudonné. The writer advocates the installation of central stations in farming districts, to supply a number of neighboring farms with current for power, heating, and lighting. M. Dieudonné refers to the increasing importance of electricity in industrial operations, and asks, How can this new source of power be applied to the operations of the farm? He answers as follows:

AN ELECTRIC THRESHING MACHINE.

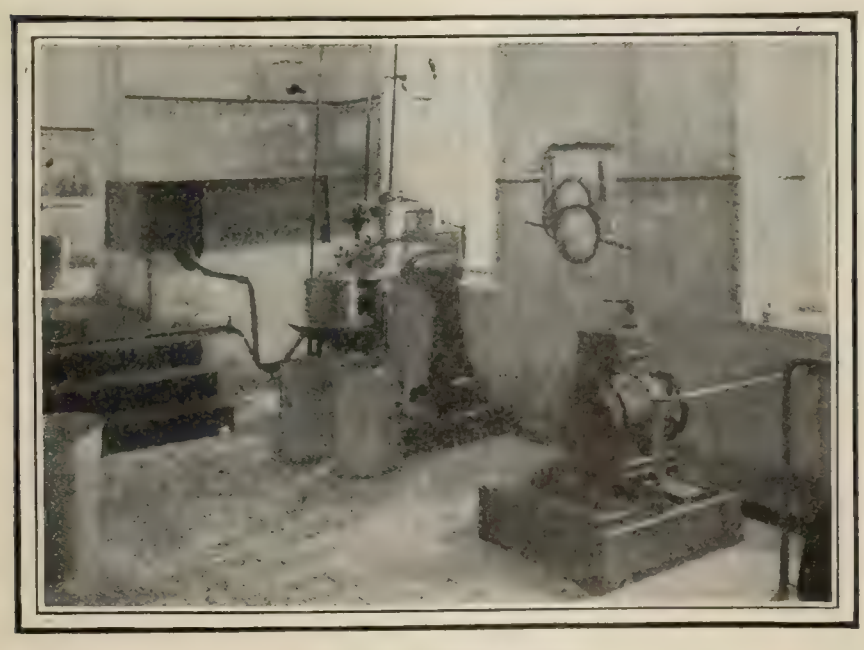
"The industrial application of electricity is now becoming so general that this form of energy is playing a more and more important part, and is exercising on our civilization a more powerful influence than that of any force known. . . . . .

"In many localities there is no reason why a central station should not furnish power for several farms.

"In dividing the mechanical power between different machines there is a choice, speaking generally, between two methods:

"1. A single motor can be installed which by gearing or belting will run all the machinery.

"2. The current from the generator may be led to a central distributing station where it will be divided into as many circuits as there are separate motors, each operating a separate implement. . . . The choice between these two solutions depends at once on economic considerations and on the facilities for work at the disposal of the farm.



ELECTRICITY IN THE DAIRY.

"Among the machines to be employed there are some, such as root-cutters, separators, etc., that require great speed. This may be obtained by making the transmission pulleys of sufficient diameter. . . . We may imagine that all work now done by hand could be executed more quickly and better by machinery. Thus electricity can be applied to the sewing-machine, to devices for cleaning and blackening harness, for polishing and cleansing tools and cutting-instruments, to ventilators, pumps, mills, and to a multitude of other uses. Of course it will play the foremost part in the lighting of the house, and of yards, stables, and barns. The danger of fire, which is so great in barns and stables where lamps or candles are in use, will be avoided. Insurance companies will thus reduce their rates, which is an indirect measure of economy due to the use of electricity.

"The water from well or pond will be raised to an elevated reservoir, and its pressure will be utilized to distribute it throughout the farm buildings; it will serve for watering and even for irrigation if it is in sufficient quantity; it will make it possible to extinguish a fire at its outset. Other machines will also find application—elevators, circular saws, hay-cutters, forage and cider-presses.

"Electricity is also used for the speedy production of heat. . . . Electric heating is susceptible of numerous applications in domestic work, as in boilers, flatirons, and the cooking of food. The heating of rooms can not be done economically by this method, at least unless there is at our disposal a cheap source of energy in considerable quantity.

"If a large number of farms should combine to set up a single central plant, there would of course be less expense in the first establishment of the system, and each one's share of the running expenses would also be less."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROYAL INTERMARRIAGE AND ROYAL HEALTH.

PERSISTENT rumors that King Edward's health is failing, or at least that the recent deaths of his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and his sister, the Dowager Empress of Germany, have made him apprehensive on his own account, lead *The Medical News* (February 1) to say a word editorially about the general health of the royal families of Europe. Says the writer:

"Some of the radical English and Irish papers have recently suggested that at least the predisposing cause of the illnesses which are so common in the royal families of Europe at the present time is their utter disregard of the great law of nature that discountenances the marriages of near relations. Ordinarily such remarks might be passed over with the reflection that political bias easily led to the assumption of general truths from particular instances. Mr. McCarthy, whose intimate acquaintance with contemporary history is well known by the many readers of his 'History of Our Own Times,' lends the weight of his authority to these declarations. He says: 'At the present time there is hardly a European imperial or royal family which is not oppressed by serious and boding illness of some kind, and it is only reasonable to say that some explanation of this fact may be found in the system of intermarriage.'

"To Americans generally it will, we think, come as a distinct surprise to learn on Mr. McCarthy's authority that with the exception of the King of Sweden, a descendant of Bernadotte, whom Napoleon raised from the ranks and later made king, there is not a single important ruler in Europe who is not descended from Mary, Queen of Scots. In "Macbeth," which was evidently written with the idea of courting the favor of James I., the first Stuart ruler of England, Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the witches this prophecy to *Banquo*, from whom the

Stuarts are by legend descended: 'Your children shall be kings.' Even the most obsequious of courtiers could not have anticipated how literally true this compliment to the Stuarts through King James was to prove. It is certainly a curious historical fact that the dynasty of the Stuarts, 'in many ways the worst dynasty,' as Mr. McCarthy says, 'that ever ruled over England,' should have left so many descendants among the reigning houses of Europe.

"Meantime there is for the student of medical anthropology the spectacle of a series of inbreeding intermarriages that demonstrates the dangers and effects of marital consanguinity. Perhaps the lesson of the necessity for exercising more care as regards the relationship and other qualities of marital partners may thus be taught by example, if it can not be enforced by the legal measures that are now so commonly suggested. In a word, the history of the present reigning families of Europe is an open book in which he who runs may read the evils of marriage where new blood is not constantly introduced to modify the degenerative tendencies of the original stock. The lesson may be learned better from a 'horrible example' than from the cold logic of statistics on the subject."

DEVELOPMENT OF SONG IN BIRDS.

SOME interesting observations bearing on the propensity of birds to acquire new methods of expression in song are contributed to *Science* (January 31) by Prof. W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton, whose investigations on bird-song in captivity were noticed in these columns recently. Professor Scott treats the subject under three heads: first, the disposition of wild birds to interpolate new phrasing into their song, or to acquire new songs; second, education of expression, by direct teaching in confinement; third, the propensity of caged birds to imitate sounds voluntarily. He says of the first:

"Every trained field ornithologist discriminates individuality in song, and some have been so fortunate as to have noted wide and radical departures from what I have distinguished as the normal song. The slight variation from the normal is of too common occurrence to be dwelt on here. Suffice to say that . . . most observers recognize degrees of excellence in the songs of wild birds of the same kind.

"Again, a few observers have heard wild birds imitate or produce not only the songs of other birds, but also the barking of dogs, human speech, and mechanically produced sounds such as the creaking of a wheel, the filing of a saw, and the like. The facility of the mocking-bird in this particular is traditional. A few other instances seem worthy of record.

"A catbird that nested in the immediate vicinity of my house in the season of 1900 reproduced the call of the whip-poor-will so perfectly that it was difficult to induce members of my family and visitors who heard the reproduction to credit the fact that it was not the whip-poor-will singing. . . . . .

"The following case of a wild rose-breasted grosbeak *talking* is well attested. I quote from Emily B. Pellet, Worcester, Mass., in *Bird-Lore*, October, 1901, as follows:

"'Early last summer, while standing on my back steps, I heard a cheerful voice say, "You are a pretty bird. Where are you?" I supposed it to be the voice of a parrot, but wondered how any parrot could talk loud enough to be heard at that distance, for the houses on the street back of us are quite a way off.

"'Almost before I had done laughing, the voice came again, clear, musical, and strong—"You're a pretty bird. Where are you?"

"'For several days I endured the suspense of waiting for time to investigate. Then I chased him up. There he was in the top of a walnut-tree, his gorgeous attire telling me immediately that he was a rose breasted grosbeak.

"'At the end of a week he varied his compliment to "Pretty, pretty bird, where are you? Where are you?" With a kind of impatient jerk on the last you.

"'He and his mate stayed near us all last summer, and tho I heard him talk a hundred times, yet he always brought a feeling of gladness and a laugh.

"'Our friend has come back again this spring. About May 1 I heard the same endearing compliment as before.

"'Several of my friends whom I have told about him have asked, "Does he say the words plainly? Do you mean that he really talks?" My reply is: "He says them just as plainly as a bird ever says anything, so plainly that even now I laugh whenever I hear him."'"

Professor Scott writes as follows of the education of birds by man—the second division of his subject:

"The bullfinch's ability to learn to whistle airs with great accuracy and precision, as well as the peculiar quality and charm of its voice, has arrested the attention of all observers and has been cultivated for more than a century. Few of us, however, realize that only *wild birds* hand-reared from a very early age are educated in this accomplishment, and it is worthy of special notice that wild bullfinches have little or no song, and may be compared with the European sparrow as a songster. Starlings are well known as birds susceptible not only of learning to whistle simple melodies, but as rivals of parrots in reproducing with great distinctness short sentences. Parrots are proverbial as talkers, singers, and whistlers. Canary birds have frequently been recorded as learning to whistle simple tunes, and there are a number of well-attested accounts of their reproducing with precision short sentences. Jays, crows, and magpies also talk and whistle with great facility. The voices of jays in reproducing speech are particularly melodious and lack the peculiar phonographic timbre characteristic of most parrots and of starlings.

"Mention must be made here of the minos of India as on the whole the most receptive among birds in learning to talk, sing, and imitate all sounds of a mechanical kind. All these results have been achieved by education, that is, direct teaching with intent on the part of the human instructor."

Of the third part of the discussion, which deals with the propensity of caged birds to imitate or reproduce sounds voluntarily, the writer says:

"No direct effort or intention on the part of a human agent is a factor in this category. All but one instance that I shall adduce of this kind of ability have occurred in an experience covering some six or seven years with birds obtained in ways, and kept under conditions, that require brief consideration. These birds are all hand-reared wild species; birds taken from the nest when very young and raised by hand. As soon as such birds were able to feed and care for themselves they were liberated in large rooms having as near freedom as confinement would allow. No instruction was given to them. In a word, it was an effort to observe *what birds would do if left to themselves and supplied with food and water*. No effort was made to keep these birds from hearing the song of wild birds out of doors. . . . . .

"It will be sufficient for us to consider only the very marked acquirement shown by individuals among these birds, none of whose songs are quite normal. A number of the robins have peculiar songs that in no way resemble wild robins' songs. I should call them *invented* songs, for lack of a better name.

"The wood thrushes' song varies much from the normal, but can hardly be regarded as invented or original.

"Catbirds did much mimicry of the songs of other birds. . . . .

"One of a brood of red-winged blackbirds, a male, crows constantly for but two months in the year. The crow is an imitation of the crow of the common bantam rooster. . . . This is the only song this bird has.

"A blue jay reproduces the song of the cardinal so perfectly as to deceive any one. It is copied from a cardinal in the room, and distance and direction are not indicated.

"A European jay has learned from a cockatoo to say 'How do you do,' 'How do, pretty polly,' 'Pretty polly,' and some whistles and calls."

Professor Scott also quotes from a correspondent the story of a duck hatched out on a Wisconsin farm with thirteen turkeys by a hen as a foster-mother. "This duck followed the turkeys around and wavered a very long time before it went into the water, and it still imitates the *turkey's note* with its *duck voice*. It sleeps under the turkeys' roost at night, altho it is quite an old duck, and scorns the company of other ducks on the plantation." The writer goes on to say:

"In concluding, a word is necessary as to the probable reason why birds in confinement diverge from the normal in the habits of song. Presuming that wild birds are pretty constantly employed in obtaining a food supply, it would seem that they *do*

not have much leisure. On the contrary, birds in captivity, with all their physical wants carefully looked after, *have leisure* and employ it in giving their attention to occurrences about them, particularly such as are accompanied by any noise.

"Of this factor of leisure among animals in confinement little is known, and a broad field is presented for those investigators who have opportunities in zoological gardens or, better still, in special laboratories equipped for this and kindred studies."

A VEGETABLE PARTNERSHIP.

IF we accept the conclusions drawn from a recent investigation by a French botanist, M. Noël Bernard, there exists a curious connection between plants of the orchid family and a microscopic fungus that infects the soil in which they grow. According to M. Bernard, the seeds of an orchid are unable to germinate until they have been penetrated by this fungus, and hence the propagation of an orchid from seed is impossible in soil where the fungus does not exist. This, M. Bernard thinks, accounts for the difficulty of raising orchids from seed—a difficulty so great that it was once rated as an impossibility; and also for the fact that altho orchids produce a very large quantity of seeds, they are among the rarest of plants. The theory of M. Bernard is described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 18) by M. Henri Coupin, who writes:

"Most plants of the orchid family are propagated by tubercles that form at the base of the stem. These produce a large quantity of seeds, but it has been remarked that they either will not germinate or do so with difficulty and in conditions that have been imperfectly determined. In a thesis presented to the Paris Faculty of Sciences M. Noël Bernard has endeavored to clear up this point. He arrives at the following conclusion: The rudimentary seeds of the orchids will develop only when a certain fungus has penetrated some of their cells: their germination can not take place without the action of this micro-organism.

"This fungus, an 'endophyte,' can be found in the youngest germinations, even those that have formed only a few cells. And as it does not appear to exist in the seed, it must come from the surrounding medium. Thus the infection of the soil must be one of the necessary conditions of germination of the seeds. To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to recall the conditions under which cultivators have been able to introduce and acclimatize orchids.

"The orchids have been introduced not by means of their seeds, but by slips, propagated from bulbs. It may be remarked that in this way there are introduced at the same time the fungi that surround the roots. . . . The efforts of horticulturists, the precautions taken to use only special soils for the cultivation, have resulted in acclimatizing the endophytes of the orchids as well as the orchids themselves.

"The remarkable fact is that the germination of the seeds, which was once regarded as almost impossible, has become practicable since the endophytes have been acclimatized. . . . The method employed is to sow the seeds on the mossy surface of pots or baskets in which the adult plant lives. The roots of this adult plant, say the gardeners, make the compost 'healthy' and render the germination possible. . . . If now we remember that the roots are infected, and that the endophytes that they contain can live independently, as saprophytes, in the soil, it would appear that we have a right to conclude that the process is merely that of sowing the seeds of a species in a soil where its own endophytes live. It is not by making the soil 'healthy' that the roots act, but by infecting it.

"The necessity of infection may aid us in understanding why the orchids, which produce seeds in immense numbers, are relatively rare in nature. A single plant of *Orchis maculata* can produce more than 6,000 seeds, and certain exotic orchids have more than a million to the capsule and as many as twelve capsules to each plant. If all these seeds should develop, the progeny of one orchid would be sufficient, in three generations, to cover the entire surface of the earth with a uniform coating of green. 'We do not know,' says Darwin, 'how so astonishing a rate of progress is arrested.' From what follows, it appears, nevertheless, that Darwin had been led to believe that the orchids are not protected against the dangers that threaten them in the strife for existence, and that the young plants must be destroyed in great numbers. M. Noël Bernard thinks that this is not the case; young plants are manifestly rare in nature, and we seek in vain for the cause of their destruction. The truth is that an immense number of the seeds do not fall on soil infected by the species of fungus whose presence is necessary for their germination.

"Here we have a case entirely comparable with that presented by a great number of parasitic animals or plants that produce an almost infinite number of eggs or seeds, most of which are lost because they can develop only in very narrowly limited conditions. The infection of the soil, which is a constant condition of the life of the adult orchids, is also a condition without which the embryo of these plants can not pass beyond the state of development that it has reached in the seed. The idea is an original one and there are great presumptions in its favor, altho the palpable and irrefutable proof remains to be discovered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES ELECTROCUTION KILL?

THE question whether execution by electricity is really effective, or whether the victims are merely stunned by the current, to meet death later from the surgeon's knife at the autopsy, still occasionally provokes discussion. Electrical journals have often decided it in the negative, being apparently unwilling to acknowledge that an electric current can be other than beneficent. Interest attaches therefore to an editorial paragraph in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 25), in which it is stated that the death of condemned persons in the electric chair is not open to doubt. Says the writer:

"In the first place, it is a matter of unfortunate experience that occasionally persons are killed by accidental electric shocks. That is to say, they receive a shock and fall down unconscious, and from this state they never revive, so that in the course of a certain number of minutes or hours there is no doubt in the minds of the most unskilled observer that the person is dead. In some cases, however, persons recover, either with or without the aid of assistants, such as artificial respiration and stimulants. The fact that artificial respiration sometimes restores suspended animation several hours after loss of consciousness by drowning, has raised the question from time to time as to whether similar treatment can restore animation to the electrically shocked.

"As regards shocks accidentally received, efforts should always be made to resuscitate the unconscious victim of accident. The question as to whether he can be revived should be settled by trial, and failure not accepted until the case is clearly hopeless. In the case of electrocuted criminals, the conditions are entirely different. When a man receives an accidental shock the muscular contraction usually tends to throw him violently away from the contact. Moreover, the resistance of the accidental path through his body is usually high. The current he receives is therefore, under ordinary circumstances, neither powerful nor prolonged.

"Under the conditions of electrocution, however, the current application is relatively both powerful and prolonged. In fact, it is sufficient, at least in some cases, to raise the temperature of the body appreciably, owing to Joulean effect, and invariably produces lesions fatal to life. Considering the number of electrocutions that have been made since the existing New York State law went into effect, and the fulness with which the subject has been reported upon, there can be no question that the subject dies by the effects of the electric shock, and is dead beyond all hope of recovery before the autopsy takes place."

Reported Electrical Consumption Cure.—Still another cure for tuberculosis is announced in the daily press. It is stated that Dr. T. J. Bokenham, a London surgeon, has obtained striking results by using high-frequency electrical currents. The patient lies down and a current at a pressure of 80,000 volts is applied for ten or fifteen minutes to the chest by means of a brush held a few inches from the body.

A despatch to the New York *Herald* (January 25) says:

"Dr. Bokenham's experience is that in very bad cases of con-

sumption the cough has been greatly reduced, night sweats have disappeared, the appetite has improved, and there has been a great gain in weight and general health. So that even if the consumption bacilli have not been destroyed, it is certain that their virulence has been much decreased; that they have been brought under control and that the patient has felt cured."

Commenting on this *Electricity* says:

"There would seem to be a doubt among the specialists as to whether the treatment affords a permanent cure or only a temporary exhilaration. In cases where the disease has not as yet obtained a firm grip, it might cure; but from what the despatch says, the method of treatment does not apparently differ from several that have been tried in this country with questionable results so far as lasting cures are concerned. However, the London surgeon is apparently working in the right direction even tho a permanent cure is not effected, for any discovery that will alleviate the pain and suffering and prolong a tuberculosis patient's life for a reasonable period should prove a blessing to humanity."

The medical journals have not yet given an opinion on the merits of this reported method of treatment.

A WIDESPREAD POISON.

THAT the country is flooded with a fatal and insidious poison not only dangerous to life but liable to cause total blindness if its victims live, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Medical Times* (New York, February). This agent is wood alcohol, whose virulence as a poison has been almost unsuspected until recently. It is an article of daily commerce, and is not only on sale in every drug-store, but is consumed largely as a solvent for varnishes and shellacs, for burning in lamps, for external applications, in the manipulation of extracts and essences—in fact, for all the purposes for which ordinary alcohol is employed. It is no longer repulsive in taste and smell, for it is now so purified and deodorized as to be readily mistaken for grain alcohol, while its cost is less than half that of the latter. Hence, too, wood alcohol is not infrequently swallowed as a beverage, and its use in this way seems to be increasing. Says the writer:

"The quantity of this agent required for the production of toxic effects has varied in different cases from half an ounce to one pint. Sometimes the trouble has been attributed to mere inhalation of the vapor, while working inside wine-casks, with shellac dissolved in wood alcohol, or from cleaning old furniture with a cloth saturated with the fluid.

"Says Dr. Burnett: 'The clinical histories of all cases of wood-alcohol poisoning reported up to the present time have a distinct likeness, and are not similar to those accompanying any other form of toxic amblyopia yet studied. In fact, from the clinical history and the appearance of the fundus we can predict with almost certainty in any particular case that the poison was wood alcohol, so consistent are its manifestations.'

"According to Dr. Guss: 'The symptoms most usually observed in cases which did not prove fatal were those of acute gastro-enteritis, gastric pains, vomiting, headache, vertigo, delirium, and more or less unconsciousness or semi-consciousness for a variable period; at the same time the pupils were widely dilated and there was a loss of vision in both eyes, generally complete within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. After a few days there was usually a gradual return of visual power to a limited extent; then there followed a gradual failure, generally resulting in permanent blindness. . . . In the fatal cases the symptoms of acute poisoning were more pronounced. Blindness was recognized as a feature in one-half of the fatal cases cited, and in three of the other four it may have been masked by unconsciousness.'"

The alcohol appears to cause inflammation of the optic nerve, as shown by the ophthalmoscope, accompanied by an affection of the retina in which the veins become twisted and filled with dark blood. Treatment seems to be of little or no avail, either in preventing or curing the disease. To quote again:

"The important conclusion is that the country is flooded with a subtle poison even more dangerous to vision than to life itself, since, whenever a toxic amount of wood alcohol has been taken (and this amount, as already stated, may be very small), we must expect a blindness more or less complete. The only means of meeting such a calamity is to prevent, as far as possible, the ingestion of the poison, by labeling it with the 'skull and bones,' and by informing the people, through every possible channel, of the highly dangerous nature of the drug."

Marconi's Debt to His Predecessors.—At the annual dinner of the Engineers, where Signor Marconi was a guest, the noted inventor, after making acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the work of his predecessors, mentioned specifically the names of Maxwell, Lord Kelvin, Joseph Henry, Professor Hertz, and Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Commenting on this, *Harper's Weekly* says:

"This is downright disingenuous. Signor Marconi is not ignorant of the history of wireless telegraphy; of it he might say, 'All of which I saw, and a part of which I was.' The names of the men who, far more than he himself, have made his recent triumph possible, are known to him, all. Why, then, are the real workers, to whom he is indebted, passed in silence, and others, to whom he owes little—in one case nothing—set in large view? The existence of electric waves was predicted by Maxwell in 1864. They were actually discovered by Hertz in 1887. But neither Maxwell nor Hertz ever dreamed of utilizing these new oscillations to transmit signals. That idea came first in view with the discovery of the delicate coherer by Professor Branly, of Paris. Yet even he failed to catch sight of its tremendous possibilities. It was Professor Lodge, of Liverpool, who appears to have been the first, and it was he who rigged up the little tapper, or decoherer, which makes it easy to spell out words on a tape, just as with an ordinary Morse instrument. Professor Bose, the Hindu savant, also contributed his share. Perhaps he was the first to actually send a signal. The form of the sender, or oscillator, which Signor Marconi uses was devised by his countryman, Professor Righi. The idea of 'tuning' two instruments to work in unison, so that they will respond to no others, of which Marconi makes much, is, again, due to Professor Lodge, who gave it its name, 'syntony.' Why are all of these names left out? Is the young man unwilling to divide his honors? And what, pray, has Professor Henry, who died before the Hertz waves were known, to do with the case? Or Lord Kelvin, who has contributed practically nothing to the subject? And if Professor Bell is to be mentioned, because he invented the telephone, why not Morse, who devised the key which Marconi employs to send his signals?"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SOME measure of the extent to which mechanical stokers are now being applied to steam-boilers," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "is furnished by what is being done in connection with several of the large power-houses at present going up in New York. At the Manhattan Railway power-house, for example, the total installation, when the plant will be completed as designed, will be 384 stokers attached to ninety-six 525 horse-power boilers."

MARCONI AND THE CABLE COMPANY.—"There are, perhaps, two reasons," says *Cassier's Magazine* (February), "why interference on the part of the Anglo-American Cable Company may not be altogether displeasing to Marconi. One is that it avoids the need of proving to disinterested witnesses, whose hearing might not be of the requisite acuteness, the actual reception of the signals; another, that he is so well assured of success that he prefers to continue his experiments between England and the mainland of America, the additional half thousand miles, more or less, to Nova Scotia possibly not weighing very much, especially if Marconi sees his way clear to the employment of largely increased power at the transmitting station, and it certainly is of great importance to dispense with a relaying station in Newfoundland if such a thing is at all feasible."

ANCESTORS OF THE ELEPHANT. The origin of the proboscideans, the Mammoth, Mastodon, and Dinotherium, which has long remained an unsolved problem, has just been satisfactorily solved, according to *The Popular Science Monthly*. "During the summer of 1891, it says, Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the British Museum, while engaged in collecting fossils in Egypt, obtained among other mammals a small and primitive species of Mastodon characterized by the fact that no less than five teeth were in use at once on either side of the lower jaw. "Other known species of Mastodon have but three teeth in use at one time on either side of the lower jaw, so that this indicates an animal of a much more generalized type. More than this, Dr. Andrews obtained numerous specimens of another animal, named Meritherium, about the size of a large tapir, having large and tusk-like incisors and molars, whose structure suggests that of the teeth of the Dinotherium. This creature Dr. Andrews considers to be the long-sought ancestor of the Mastodon type of proboscideans.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EXPANSION OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

THAT Protestant thought and the Protestant Church have in recent years become more and more noteworthy as a factor in the life of France seems to be recognized by its foes as well as its friends. The *Nouvelle Vie*, organ of the mediating school within the Protestant Church of that country, recently made this statement:

"For years it has been confidently proclaimed that the church of the Huguenots is practically dead. Nothing could be further from the truth, and never had Protestants in this country better reason to look hopefully into the future than at the present. Less than one hundred years ago there were but 171 pastors and fewer than 100 churches of our faith in France; now there are 1,200 pastors preaching at more than 2,000 places; and the most noteworthy phenomenon is the fact that Protestantism exercises an influence far beyond her numerical strength. It is not only aggressive against its historic enemy, the Roman Catholic Church, but it is taking a lead in works of charity and in the propaganda for temperance, improvement of public morals, social reform, betterment of the condition of the laboring man, and especially in foreign mission work. The twentieth century has started out very auspiciously for the Protestant Church of France."

The condition of affairs thus described has called into existence a regular anti-Protestant propaganda, headed by the indefatigable Ernst Renauld, author of the well-known anti-Protestant book "Le Peril Protestant," published several years ago, in which Protestantism is pictured as the source of all the evils that have in recent decades befallen France, politically, socially, and morally. In his journal, *Pays*, Renauld declares that the Protestants are the representatives of "the reformed Prussian religion," identifying Protestantism with the political ambitions of Prussia, as is constantly done also by the opponents of the "Away from Rome" movement in Austria. He appeals for a "religious, social, political, and national disinfection of France"; and aided by prominent officials in the state and the army, with a capital of 500,000 francs, he has started a new periodical in order to combat the development of Protestantism. In the initial number he says:

"For twenty-five years, some sixty thousand Protestants have domineered over thirty-six million Catholics. All the statesmen who have ruled this country during the past quarter of a century have been under Protestant influences. We are tired of being the oppressed, the persecuted, the conquered. To effect this end is the object of this new journal, correctly called *Déliverance*."

In the mean while the Protestants of France are themselves showing evidences of internal weakness, especially as they divide into various "schools" along doctrinal lines, the "right" being the orthodox, and the "left" the liberals, with various compromising tendencies between the two. Special efforts to secure cooperation and harmony between the two have recently been made, with only partial success. Another element of weakness has been a rather bitter debate carried on in reference to the future of those "former priests" (*ancien prêtres*) who have in late years severed their connection with the church of their birth. One school, headed especially by Professor Doumergue, a leading Protestant scholar, insists that these men should join one of the existing Protestant churches, either the Reformed or the Lutheran, and not stand aloof from both, while the leader of the movement, the Abbé Bourrier, with his organ, *Chrétien Français*, insists upon the independence of these converts and their cause. They want first of all to be Christians. His program he announces in these words:

"The cause that we serve is more important than Protestantism as such. We are fighting for God and His Gospel, for the welfare of our brethren, and the future of France. Just as Paul was compelled to defend his honor against misinterpretations when he began his special work among the Gentiles, so we too must defend our work and our separate calling."

In opposition to this view, Doumergue, in a special pamphlet written by one of these converts, exclaims: "No; lead souls to the gospel through Protestantism. Give the former priests the old Huguenot flag into their hands, the only flag of the evangelical cause in France. Outside of Protestantism there is no way in France of serving the gospel cause!" The organ of the liberal Protestants, called *Le Protestant*, openly takes sides with Bourrier, as do indeed the majority of Protestants.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL LOSING ITS POWER?

IT has been noted in many quarters of late that the era of evangelism in the religious world seems to be passing. During the last year only a few evangelistic crusades were undertaken, and even these were but moderately successful. The subject of revivalism has been under discussion in several of the religious papers, and it is being freely inquired whether the religious revival has lost its power to stir great multitudes of men and women. In spite of apparent discouragement, few of the religious papers are ready to answer this question in the affirmative. "We hear much of a new evangelism, which is to take the place of the old revival," remarks *The Advance* (Chicago, Cong.), "but we search in vain for any clear definition or any marked result." It continues:

"We are apt to forget the great fact, that tho the standpoints from which we view the physical universe, the social state, and the Bible have changed, human nature has not changed, and the only thing that can now, or ever has been able to, change the heart of man is the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit. There is the same need for forgiveness of sin, cheer under discouragement, joy and peace in a Savior, that there always has been. No discovery, no criticism has been able to shake these facts."

The Presbyterian (Philadelphia) and *The Watchman* (Boston, Bapt.) are both of the opinion that the revival may continue to be made a potent factor in the quickening of religious life. Says the latter paper:

"The truth is that Christianity does not exist in the world as the product of so-called natural causes, and it does not advance without direct supernatural impulse. The wheels are not enough, there must be a living spirit in the wheels. Perhaps our fault is that we have too much ignored the supernatural element in the whole matter. We have so far fastened our attention upon second causes that we have largely ignored the divine factors. Certainly we have no greater need to-day than to realize vividly that our devices and mechanism, our 'regular work' and all the rest of it, are only channels for power, and they accomplish nothing unless the power of God vitalizes them.

"It is easy to imagine how all this would be changed under the influence of a gracious outpouring of the spirit of God. The change would be like that one witnesses in California when the water from the irrigation sluices is let in upon the baked and arid ground. The desert becomes a garden. Human nature and the power of God have not so changed within a few years that a revival is no longer possible. That is what we are to desire supremely. And the strength of our desire for it will measure our faith and our perception of the need."

The Christian Register (Boston, Unit.) believes that the failure of evangelistic efforts in the past has often been due to the "gross caricatures practised by peripatetic emotionalists." It adds:

"The objection felt and expressed against rude and violent methods of reviving religion—denunciatory and coarse—are that they are no longer adapted to the age. Whatever good such measures once did, they do not reach even the illiterate in these

days,—not until mental poise is broken down. . . . What is wanted, always wanted, and what must be brought home to all classes, is the sympathy of love and the beauty of righteousness. These great living facts are not brought home to us by excitement or by terror, but by quickening in us attention to the claims of right and truth as against the false and wrong."

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

NEW attention is directed to John Alexander Dowie and the flourishing religious movement in Chicago of which he is the leader, by the announcement that General Booth's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, and Percy Clibborn have resigned from the Salvation Army and joined Dowie's church. In a circular addressed to their friends by the seceding Salvationists the signatories declare that they have come to believe in "divine healing as based on the Atonement." Under

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR S. BOOTH CLIBBORN.

date of November 30, Mr. Booth-Clibborn, who has been in charge of the Army work in Italy, writes to Dowie from Switzerland as follows:

"I have decided to offer myself to you, dear Doctor, for Zion, and do so, firmly believing it to be the will of God. I had thoughts of starting a separate mission, till I got light about the Elijah matter, as that was the great obstacle. To me it could only be a gigantic error or a gigantic truth filled with unspeakable solemnity, even tho 'Elijah was a man with passions like ourselves.' I take it that you come in the spirit and power of Elijah and as the herald of the second coming, the Baptist of the millennial dawn."

Ballington Booth, commenting on this secession, declares that he does not see how it can do otherwise than "seriously affect the Salvation Army," since his sister was at the head of the Army in Holland, France, and Switzerland, and both she and her husband had "made a strong organization, which is very largely identified with their personalities." At the same time, it is not felt that the withdrawal will cause any serious split in the Salvation Army, as very few Salvationists are inclined toward Dowieism.

Dowie welcomes his new converts with some enthusiasm in his organ, *Leaves of Healing* (Chicago, January 25). "Our heart is very happy," he says, "in the thought of their laboring with us for some time in America, and doubtless in other parts of the great, broad Field of the World, for the establishment of the kingdom of God, through the operations of Zion." He adds:

"Their action has not been taken lightly.

"Many will follow them, ere long, into Zion.

"God has spoken to these men and they have obeyed. They have been listening only for His Voice.

"Their actions are beyond all suspicion of proceeding from any other than the noblest motives.

"They are men who, had they chosen to go forth in independent work, would have been followed by large numbers of devoted adherents.

"But they have been led to see that Jehovah hath established Zion.

"They also believe that God has raised us up to fulfil His will in these Latter Days as the Messenger of the Covenant and Elijah the Restorer."

Later, Dowie made the announcement from his pulpit that "a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church is trembling on the verge" of conversion,—"a great intellect like unto Newman and a great ecclesiastic like unto Cardinal Manning," to quote his words as reported in the New York *Herald*. The Roman Catholic papers, however, are skeptical. Says *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia, January 25):

"It is amazing to find such a paper as the New York *Herald* so lost to decency as to take seriously the ravings of a foul-mouthed fraud like Dowie and give them the importance of catchy headlines in its columns. The arch impostor last Sunday told a gathering of his dupes, away in Chicago, that a cardinal of the Roman Church is 'trembling on the verge' of secession, and he prayed that he might come out of Rome and go into 'Zion'—that is to say, into this fraud's joint-stock lace concern. If *The Herald* wants such stuff as this to give its young headline writers practise, why not send its reporters across to Bellevue or up to Sing Sing?"

The "joint-stock lace concern," to which reference is here made, has already proved to be something of a thorn in Dowie's side, and involved him in a lawsuit with his brother-in-law, Samuel Stevenson. The charge made against Dowie was that he had exercised "undue influence" in making business agreements with his brother-in-law. A decision was rendered in favor of Stevenson, and a receiver for the Zion Lace Industries appointed; but the case was finally settled out of court. The story is best told in a despatch from Dowie to his Philadelphia representative, dated February 5:

"With rejoicing and gratitude to God the general overseer sends his Christian love to Zion in Philadelphia, and announces that the court has vindicated himself and Attorney Packard from all charges of fraud, and has dismissed the case of Stevenson against Dowie, it having been settled out of court. No receiver has been appointed, and the general overseer retains for God and all Zion the control of the Zion Lace Industries. 'Thy God reigneth, O Zion! Hallelujah!' Give this out.

"JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE."

What is the Money Value of a Sermon?—Arbitration came into play in a somewhat singular manner in Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, and not only brought about an amicable settlement between the contesting parties, but established an interesting commercial precedent as well. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*:

"It appears that Pastor W. P. Hinds, of Portsmouth, recently lost a valise containing 202 manuscript sermons and an annotated Bible, the property being in the hands of the Norfolk and Western railway when the loss occurred. Mr. Hinds wanted the corporation to pay him $1,060 as compensatory damages. The company, while admitting the loss, demurred to the amount, and wisely suggested that the matter be arbitrated by a board of clergymen. Mr. Hinds agreed to this and selected a brother Baptist as his representative, while the company chose a Methodist. Then these two came together and settled on a Baptist for the third judge.

"For nine hours the arbitrators wrestled over the value of the sermons, and then they finally agreed that the sum of $250 was sufficient to compensate Mr. Hinds for his loss. It is true that this is but $1.24 per sermon, but of course they were all second-hand, and the market value of a second-hand sermon is not easy to establish. That the price is a fair one is guaranteed by the character of the arbitration board, and by the fact that Mr. Hinds accepted the verdict without a murmur."

The arbitrators, remarks the Indianapolis *Journal*, "evidently attached no weight to the fact that the lost sermons probably had

a sentimental value to the person who had written them, something akin to that of family pictures, heirlooms, or love-letters. From this point of view they were worth a great deal more to their owner than they were to anybody else, but the board could not consider wounded feelings. Perhaps if each of the arbitrators had once lost a satchel full of his own sermons they might have taken a different view of the case, yet it is probably better that the award should have been free from sentimental considerations."

THE HINDU COUNTERPART OF THE CHRISTIAN TRINITY.

DURING recent years the Vedas, the sacred books of ancient India, have occupied the attention of many European scholars. While the age of these remarkable writings has not been determined with any degree of exactness, they have nevertheless been made to yield a flood of valuable information on the origins of Asiatic religions. M. V. Henry, in a paper in the *Revue* (Paris), seeks to throw some new light on the "Gods of Brahmanism," and on the development of the Hindu "Trimurti," or Trinity—Brahma, the supreme god, the creator; Vishnu, the tutelary preserver; Siva, the implacable destroyer. The worship of this triad of gods, he declares, has grown up out of a system of pantheism that existed for many centuries, and that included the worship of Dyaus, the god of heaven; Prithivi, the god of earth; Sourya, the god of sun; Oushas, the god of morning-dawn; Vata, the god of wind; Agni, "the celestial fire brought to men"; Indra, "the warrior conquering the waters"; Roudra, "the dispenser of calamities and favors with arrows that reach the ends of the earth"; and many other deities. In the ancient days of Hindu religion every person was free to select a god of his own, since there were no actual dogmas recognized by all. Brahma, the unique god, was adored by only a few privileged worshipers, and was unknown to the masses. M. Henry continues:

"This state of affairs was dangerous not only to religion, but also to the privileges of the sacerdotal caste already threatened by the spread of Buddhist tenets. It was therefore felt necessary to bring all the sects together. The Brahmans probably took the initiative. To their impersonal Brahma they added the other two gods, Vishnu and Siva, thus creating the mystic 'Trimurti' out of the elements of this barbarian iconography."

Many popular superstitions are associated with Vishnu, the tutelary god. He was held to be a midget, who vanquished the demons in their war against the gods. Krishna ("the Black") was considered an "avatar," or reincarnation of Vishnu. To the cult of Siva, the second person of the trinity, is due the propagation of sorcery and black magic so common in India. Of the origin of the word "Brahma" M. Henry says:

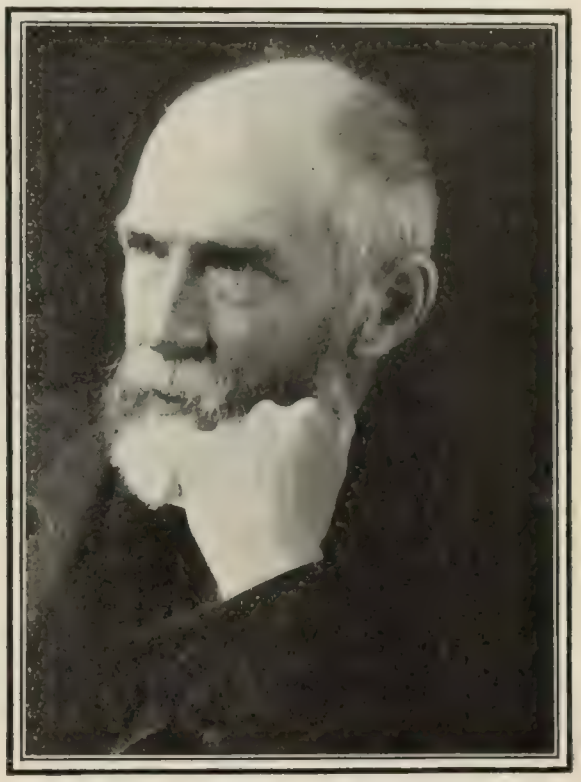
"In the language of the Vedas and even later on 'brahma' is only a common name. The most ancient documents of India use this word both as meaning religious incantations and the priest who dispensed the incantations. The two meanings of the word existed until quite recently. In those days Brahma was not recognized as a god. But in the conception of the Vedas everything used in the service of the gods became god; the sacrifice was god, the priest was god, the objects of the cult were gods."

In time Brahma, the abstract God, became Brahma, the unique God. But the masses in India know Brahma only as a name, and they worship Vishnu and Siva. In conclusion M. Henry says:

"The three great divinities of India have been brought together by three religious currents, all emanating from different sources. The Vishnu cult did not worship Siva, and the Siva cult ignored Vishnu, and neither knew Brahma. The unity is in reality fictitious, and was called into being artificially to serve the formula, 'Creator, Preserver, Destroyer.' In the Christian Trinity, the Son and the Holy Ghost issue from the Father. In the Brahman 'Trimurti,' on the contrary, Brahma predominates the two acolytes, who formerly were independent of him and of each other."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY OUTLOOK FOR THEOLOGY.

THERE is a tendency among a certain class of religious thinkers to belittle theology, and it has often been contended that the theologian is a serious obstacle to the advance of true religion. The essential thing, we are told, is to get back to Christ and to follow his example, ignoring the various systems of theology over which men have wrangled. Against this point of view a protest is entered by Principal George M. Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, who declares that all such thinking is based primarily upon "conceit," since it presupposes the idea that "all previous generations have been fools" and that "wisdom dwells with the present generation, and only with a select few of this select generation." "Theology," observes Principal Grant, "was once denominated the 'queen of the sciences,' and it may claim the title again before the century closes." Even a limited knowledge of history is sufficient to teach us "how wise and noble were the great theologians of the past, and how indispensable their work was to the progress of humanity and the life of religion."



PRINCIPAL GEORGE M. GRANT.

Selecting Paul, Athanasius, Augustine, Luther, and Calvin as the five supreme types of the theologian in history, Principal Grant proceeds to consider the logical development of their work in our own time and age. He says (writing in *The American Journal of Theology*, Chicago, January):

"It takes time to weave new principles into the warp and woof of humanity. The Reformation has been doing its work all through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, along the multitudinous lines in which the free spirit seeks to realize itself; in physical, chemical, and biological science; in speculation, history, and criticism; in politics, economics, and ethics; in comparative religion, in art, and in every department in which man seeks for the true, the good, or the beautiful. Much has been done. The materials have been gathered for a far wider theological synthesis than any that has ever yet been attempted—a synthesis in which no spiritual treasure which has been garnered by the toil of previous generations will be lost, but in which a wider and grander view of the universe and the purpose of God will be given to the delighted vision of the lovers of truth. . . . .

"The Reformation has not yet done its work either in Europe or America. It was arrested by violent opposition from without and a consequent reaction from within, needed probably to conserve the advance which had been made. But the opposing forces seem to be now wellnigh exhausted, and the churches of the Reformation, if only they have the courage of faith which has too often been lacking, are at length free to carry out the principles of the Reformation and to regenerate society with the

spiritual force which always flows from a new appreciation of Christ and the Bible. This includes a franker recognition and a wider interpretation than were possible in the sixteenth or seventeenth century of the rights of the Word of God and the rights of the human spirit."

The truer perspective of history that our age has won, continues Principal Grant, so far from militating against the truth of theology, has but ministered to it. Indeed, one writer has pronounced the historical spirit to be the special *charisma* which God has given to the modern church. The present work of investigation and criticism must go on, until everything which can be shaken is taken out of the way or put in its proper place, and until firm common ground, on which all can stand securely, has been reached. Principal Grant says further:

"As to the character of this common ground, or the essence of Christianity, we shall be guided by the Christian consciousness of nineteen centuries, common to all the churches, and which has proved their saving salt against the various forms of error which have blended with their truth; namely, that Jesus, the founder of the perfect spiritual religion, is the Christ promised in the Old Testament, and that he belongs to a higher order of being than the merely human, and is, in a unique sense, one with God the Father. The philosophy of evolution, which now holds the field, is unwilling to accept such a view of Jesus. . . . It is flushed with victories and unwilling to acknowledge that its solvents may not be applied to all the mysteries with which we are surrounded. When it becomes somewhat older and more sober, then, through that fidelity to facts from which it has arisen, it will become convinced that Jesus can not be interpreted on the supposition that he was merely man, and it will have no more difficulty in accepting the apostolic interpretation of his person than it now has in admitting the distinction between the inorganic and the organic, between the plant and the animal, and between the animal and man."

The twentieth-century theological synthesis, concludes the writer, must inevitably grow out of a "Christocentric" position, and from this position he anticipates the two following great results.

"First, such an increase of spiritual unity as shall lead to organic union. Whether a metaphysic of the person of Christ shall continue to be regarded as essential, or whether the future church shall be content with the summary of facts recorded in the so-called Apostles' Creed, it would be premature to say; but manifestly the Quadrilateral formulated by the Lambeth Convocation of Bishops as a basis of church union will have to be set aside. Three of its articles have, indeed, been informally accepted, almost without thought or question, tho the non-Episcopal churches have hesitated about the fourth. But why should the creeds of Nicæa, Ephesus, Chalcedon, and Constantinople be put on the same level with the spiritual forces from which they originated? Are not those creeds simply results of the spiritual forces which originated from the great fact of the person of Christ? And why should the creeds of the fourth and fifth centuries be accepted and all subsequent creeds and confessions be rejected? The truth is that we know little of the early centuries and of the unchristian spirit in which the assembled bishops often acted. If we knew more, we should put the Westminster Assembly far above even the Nicene Council.

"Secondly, that the great churches of the Reformation will, as preliminary to organic union, rewrite their confessions, adapt them to our own time, and find out the extent of the common ground on which Christians now stand. What is required in this work is not the elimination of phrases and chapters, or the addition of supplementary articles and understandings, but testimonies of the church's faith, written from the new point of view which we all occupy. The organizing principle of the twentieth-century confession will be, not the sovereignty, but the fatherhood of God; not His secret purpose, but His revealed will, that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. This central revelation of God will dominate the view taken of man's nature, place, and duty. It will be recognized that love is mightier than, because inclusive of, faith; that the note of every true church must be hope; and that every work by which man is benefited is Christian work."

DOES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FORBID THE USE OF THE BIBLE?

AMONG Protestants it is generally believed that the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church are antagonistic to the use of the Scriptures in the vernacular, by the laity, and this is often vigorously denied by the adherents of that church. What is practically official information on this vexed question is to be found in a pronounced organ of that church, the *Märkische Kirchenblatt*, which says as follows:

"It has been charged against the Catholic Church that she denies to the faithful the use of God's Word and that she is exceedingly anxious to prevent copies of the Scriptures from falling into the hands of her members, lest by the reading of the Bible the Catholic laity might discover a difference between the teachings of the Book and of the church. In this way the term 'forbidding the Bible in the Catholic Church' has become almost a technical expression. It is true that the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular has not been allowed to the laity unconditionally, but only under certain fixed limitations. This order is the outcome of the experience of centuries, which has gradually resulted in a certain discipline in the matter. Therefore, in accordance with the constitution of Leo XIII. of January 25, 1897, under a penalty to be determined by the bishop, and as a great sin, it is forbidden to the average Catholic to read or to have in his possession any edition or copy of the Scriptures in a translation, even if this translation has been done by members of the Catholic Church, unless this work has had the express approval of the Holy See, or has also certain comments of a proper kind, and unless the bishop has given consent to its being printed. Hence only such Bibles in modern languages are allowed as have the approval of the Vatican, in case of editions without comments; and in case notes or explanations are added, these must have the authority of the bishop. In the same way are forbidden all editions and translations made by non-Catholics, especially those of the so-called Bible societies, whose publications are denied to the faithful under the severest penalties. Only those Catholics who are engaged in theological and Biblical studies are allowed to use such translations and editions, and to these only if neither in the introduction nor in the commentaries the doctrines of the Catholic Church are assailed. And in general, it is the duty of a good Catholic, before he begins upon the general reading of the Scriptures, to consult with his spiritual father and in conjunction with him make selections for reading. If the priest fears that the promiscuous reading of the Scriptures will harm his members, he has the right to curtail this privilege or even to deny it altogether.

"The views of the Protestants are entirely different on this subject, for they consider the right of reading the Bible something that may not be denied them, and that every Christian has a right to search the Scriptures. But this is a mistake. For the Holy Bible, as the Word of God, is too important, and the reverence which the church entertains toward it too deep, to permit its abuse, which would surely result, as history has demonstrated, if the church should cease to exercise due caution in directing the reading and studying of the Sacred Word."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN a recent address before the National City Evangelization Union, Dr. Henry A. Stimson pointed out that the increase in number of New York churches has been by no means proportionate to the increase in population. In 1830 New York had 109 churches, one to every 1,800 people. This year there are but 1,000 churches, one for every 3,800. Two assembly districts near Manhattan Church have but one for each 6,000. Dr. Stimson assigned as a reason for this condition the absence, until recently, of organized effort toward church extension in New York or other large cities. Home mission boards have planted new churches in the Western and Middle Western States, in which sections their number has kept better pace with the population.

THE printing of the Bible in Great Britain is more strictly guarded than is that of any other work. Says the Liverpool *Daily Post*: "The King's printers and the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge give to the world all the Bibles printed in the United Kingdom, except some printed by special license. A few years ago the question arose whether the word 'spirit' in Matthew iv. 1, and Mark i. 12, should have a capital 'S,' it having been previously printed with a small one, and altho the word was obviously wrongly printed, it was not until after the ruling powers at the universities and the King's printers had met in solemn council that leave was given to use the capital letter. Nothing sanctioned by authority in 1611 may be changed without creating something akin to revolution in the places where Bibles are printed."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE COMING OF AGE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

"THERE seems to be a misconception abroad as to what is to take place on May 17 next, when the young King of Spain comes of age, and ascends the throne under the Constitution of 1876. That was made by the first parliament of his father's reign directly after the restoration of the Bourbons. There is no coronation ceremony in Spain. The young King Alfonso XIII. will simply go in state to the Cortes to take his oath on the crucifix and the Gospel to observe and carry out the constitution of the monarchy. Royal festivities and popular celebrations will afterward take place in Madrid, extending over a fortnight."

The above paragraph from the London *Standard* may well precede the following editorial utterances of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a Liberal-Independent paper:

"On the eve of Alfonso XIII.'s advent to the throne, Spain finds herself involved in internal difficulties of such gravity that all the monarchical parties have deemed it their duty to sustain at any cost the cabinet upon which will devolve the duty of inaugurating the new reign. This state of affairs was brought about by mutual concessions. The Conservatives promised not to play into the hands of the disaffected by attacking the cabinet. Señor Sagasta, on his part, refrained from effecting the reforms demanded in his platform. It is true that Señor Sagasta did not formally agree to such a course but the result is the same, because he has evaded all occasions of satisfying the Liberals and Democrats. But Señor Silvela has now changed his tactics. It is announced that he will commence an aggressive campaign with the object of showing that the Liberal party has not met the expectations of the nation."

KING ALFONSO XIII. AND HIS MOTHER.

This commentator next considers the resistance which Señor Sagasta is in a position to offer the Conservatives. He has a respectable majority in the Chamber, but it is factious, containing elements that would support any government caring to placate it. We are further informed:

"Señor Sagasta will find himself tricked by his opponents in the end, and the concessions he has made to the Conservatives and the Clericals, concessions which have cost him the support of the Democratic groups, will not save his Government from a downfall that is felt to be near. . . . It is said the Cortes will be suspended at the end of March in order that the Sagasta cabinet may be at least certain of retaining power until the young King's accession. It remains to be seen whether the opposition will be accommodating enough to let the minister carry out this plan."

As for the young king himself, his personality is the subject of comment and speculation all over Europe. The following, from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is typical:

KING ALFONSO XIII. AS A LAD WITH HIS MOTHER AND SISTERS.

"Notwithstanding the youth of Alfonso XIII., the question of his marriage has been much discussed. The future Queen of Spain must, naturally, be Roman Catholic. In this connection French and Austrian princesses are named, altho an Austrian marriage would be unpopular in Spain. The popular voice would be for the Princess Louise of Orleans, a younger sister of the Queen of Portugal."

The Spanish newspapers of all shades of opinion are discontented with the situation. The *Patria*, an obstructionist organ edited by an irreconcilable member of the Cortes, denounces all in office. The *Pais*, a Republican paper, cries out against the decay of Spain. The *Heraldo*, a liberal paper, severely criticizes the Government because it pays no attention to the labor question. It calls attention to the perilous activities of the Carlists and Republicans, and it calls for a change of ministry. The attitude of the *Epoca* suggests that the Sagasta ministry has reason to fear that it has lost the confidence of the court.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Germany's "Rights" in the Isthmian Canal.—"The absence of certain signatures to the canal treaty is greatly to be regretted, for other Powers are concerned," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "Among them is Germany":

"It is possible that other Powers may go to war with England, while the United States remains neutral. The most desirable thing of all would be the guaranty of the neutrality of the canal through the signature of as many Powers as possible. In that event the neutrality of the canal during a German-French, or Russian-English, war would be complete. In the absence of any treaty of this kind, a third Power has nothing it can depend upon. Everything depends upon the pleasure of the dominant United States."

The obligations of the treaty subsist only between England and the United States, observes the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin),

for those Powers have "overlooked" the occasion to have the "signatures of others":

"Hence responsibilities are not assumed by the other Powers. Hence, too, they lose their rights. As long as England interposes no objection, the United States may use the canal against a third Power in any way it pleases. England may do likewise if the United States allows it. That, for other nations, is a disadvantageous state of affairs. But even for the two contracting Powers the neutrality stipulations thereby lose all value. But had other Powers appended signatures to the treaty, the obligation of neutrality would be fulfilled, because neutrals would be in a position to enforce it. As it is, only these two Powers have made a treaty, and it lapses if they go to war. Hence England can blockade the canal only so long as her naval supremacy endures, while the United States may never be driven from its commanding position on the land."

A somewhat different tone is taken by the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, which says that even England's right to figure in the treaty is "academic rather than real." It says that the building of the canal will be a great benefit to Europe owing to the international community of interest. It notes, moreover, that the United States is paying for the canal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. KUYPER AND HIS RECENT MISSION.

THE association of the name of the Dutch premier, Dr. A. Kuyper, with the movement toward intervention in the Boer war, as well as his mysterious visit to London, has caused a flood of comment concerning his personality in the European press. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

DR. A. KUYPER.

"Dr. Kuyper, who is sixty-four and has held the premiership only since last summer, is likely to make the most of his power and to wield it for the good of the people. His has been a remarkable life, and it could hardly have had a prouder consummation. He has founded a university, built up a newspaper, established a church, held a professorship, edited an encyclopedia, lectured in twenty-five American cities, written an opera, and given to the world more than a hundred literary publications of all sizes and sorts. He is probably the most all-round Dutchman living, and, whatever he did come to London for, we may be sure that one thing certainly did not bring him, and that is a mere glimpse of the Old Masters."

It seems that until recently there was no premier in Holland, for while Dr. Kuyper was the dominant force in the cabinet he was not its head in the continental European sense. So declares the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), at any rate, which notes that Dutch cabinets have never before recognized one member as the head of the Government. Hence, it points out, Dr. Kuyper's position is unique. As for his attitude toward the Boers, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks it will disappoint the Dutch public:

"His policy in the South African affair is the only reasonable one, the only one that necessity permits, but that will not mend matters. It has been none the less a deception. Not only the anti-revolutionists, but many pro-Boer liberals believed that Dr. Kuyper would begin a policy of effective intervention and of resistance to England."

But Dutch papers do not bear out this view. The *Dagblad*, one of the leading newspapers at The Hague, dwells upon the commercial advantages of remaining on good terms with England, and denounces the proposed boycott of Great Britain as absurd. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, which has been accused of misrepresenting facts to the prejudice of England, professes to be amused at allegations that it is in the pay of the Boer agents. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"The statement that Dr. Kuyper has had any talk with the Boer envoys that would justify belief of an abandonment of the two Boer conditions of full independence and amnesty for the Cape Colonists is unfounded. Such stories are made out of whole cloth."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN MISCONCEPTIONS OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

IT becomes more and more manifest, from the comments of continental European newspapers on Prince Henry's trip to the United States, that the position of this country in the affair is wholly misunderstood. For instance, the *Temps* (Paris) says the German Emperor is making "very significant advances to the United States," an observation which it uses to illustrate the tendency among European Powers to seek "new alliances." It adds that the visit portends a great triumph for Emperor William's "policy." Furthermore, this paper says:

"Mr. Roosevelt is a man and a father. He has been touched where he is susceptible. He is flattered by a proposition which treats as a princess of the blood royal a young person upon whom the Constitution of the United States confers no rank and no hierarchical position. This proceeding has met with complete success. William was bent on striking while the iron is hot. He sent his brother to Washington."

The Russian newspapers, especially the *Novoye Vremya*, an official paper, warn the Germans against forming delusive hopes of an alliance as a result of Prince Henry's visit. The English papers take the same tone. Both the London *Times* and *The St. James's Gazette* call attention to Senator Depew's interview, in which he is made to say "that Prince Henry was coming to

BLOCKING THE WAY.

"I'm in a hurry to get into the compartment where the lady is, and you're in my way."
"Yes, and I mean to stay in your way." —*Noterelle*

the States mainly for the purpose of sounding the President and the Cabinet, at the direction of the German Emperor, on the Monroe Doctrine." The same papers give color to the idea that the Emperor "is utilizing the present opportunity to impress upon Europe that a strong bond of friendship exists between the two countries that would aid Germany in trouble anywhere." The German newspapers retort in kind, especially the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says:

"That the visit of Prince Henry to the United States is not pleasing to the English will be easily understood. Nor will there be any difficulty in perceiving precisely why they cast a sinister light on the episode. We are not ourselves overpleased at the fashion in which this visit has been led up to and is being carried out. . . . We are opposed to decorative politics, which seems, however, to be greatly affected by the new school. But this does not prevent us from condemning the way in which the English papers use the incident against Germany and as a club against Emperor William personally."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA AND THE "CRUMBLING" TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

MUCH satisfaction is expressed in the Russian press at the evidence of discord in the Triple Alliance and the signs of its dissolution. The growing friendship between Italy and France, the recent Austrian warning to Germany in connection with the latter's new tariff, and Count von Bülow's defiant statement in the Reichstag that the Alliance was no longer a necessity to Germany, as it once was, but only a convenience—these and other facts are held to foreshadow the collapse of the powerful combination which opposed the Franco-Russian dual alliance. And what next? it is asked. Why should not Italy join the latter combination? The St. Petersburg *Novosti* reviews the history of the Triple Alliance, and concludes that the reasons for its existence are practically gone. It says:

"Tho the Triple Alliance has been renewed several times, the operation has been more and more difficult each time, for external and internal causes have tended to weaken it. Russia and Austria have reached an understanding as to the Balkan states, originally a source of danger, while France and Italy have come together in the Mediterranean. Further, Austria has been dissatisfied with Germany's policy in Turkey, and the old rivalry, put aside under Bismarck, is again asserting itself. In a word, the Triple Alliance is shaken to its foundations. Should it vanish from the political scene, no serious disturbances will follow in Europe, for the combination has outlived its object and usefulness. The conditions which existed in the early eighties can not be restored; history does not repeat itself, tho analogous phenomena do recur. No one will lament the extinction of the Alliance, for it has been the chief cause of the militarism which has oppressed Europe, and of all the crises of the last few years."

What will be the effect on the dual alliance? asks *Novosti*, and it answers that the conditions which brought that union into existence will not have been changed. Still, it says, a new political era will undoubtedly be opened in Europe. The necessity for hard-and-fast alliances will cease to exist, and each Power will regain the freedom to enter into temporary arrangements for special purposes. This situation will not be as spectacular, but it will be more wholesome than that which has lasted for so many years. The *Novoye Vremya* thinks that England and Germany will try to effect an understanding, in spite of recent unpleasantness, and moralizes as follows on the alliance resting on compromises and makeshift agreements:

"We are now witnessing the reorganization of a diplomatic combination created by Bismarck himself. The Triple Alliance, which has never been put to the test and has suffered no sort of strain, is now going to pieces around a profound and general peace. Italy is turning away from it, and when the king declines to sign a protocol renewing the agreement the whole nation will be on his side. In Austria and Hungary it is officially stated that the dual monarchy will no longer play the part of a meek and humble political lamb, and will not renew a political relationship which does not accord with her economic interests. Yet the union, which has benefited Germany alone, has managed to continue in existence for a number of years. Russia will not enter combinations of this kind—with England or any other Power."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S DEFIANCE OF THE WORLD.

THE English newspapers have greeted the movement for intervention on behalf of the Boers with a challenge to the whole world, of which the tone is adequately indicated by this extract from the London *St. James's Gazette*:

"England has never been more determined than she is at the present moment to carry the South African war to the conclusion she set before herself in October three years back, and no country can attempt to alter that determination without facing the disagreeable fact that England has a fleet. Nor need we suppose that continental statesmen are under any delusion as to the 'humiliating position' in which England finds herself to-day. She has done what no other country in Europe could have done, and at the end of twenty-eight months of a war carried on seven thousand miles away she can still depend upon being able to send out more men, more horses, and more supplies, not only from the United Kingdom, but from her loyal and splendid colonies."

This attitude is characteristic, also, of the London *Times* in its comment upon the proposal for intervention made in the French Chamber of Deputies and the rejection of that proposal by M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"M. Delcassé might perhaps have shown rather less coldness in discussing a subject which was made the occasion for a shower of foul calumnies against a friendly state, but at all events he himself spoke and acted with propriety. M. Berry and his friends argued with much pathos and little sense that France owed it to herself, and to that traditional love of humanity which she has so often and so conspicuously displayed in her invasions of the territories of her neighbors, to offer her mediation between England and the nominal governments of the late Boer states. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs coldly pointed out to them what the consequences of such an offer must be. The late President McKinley made friendly inquiries very early in the struggle how such a proposal was likely to be accepted, and the reply he received was quite unmistakable. If France or any other Power were, in the face of that reply, to insist on pressing mediation or interference of any kind upon us, that Power would do so with full knowledge that her advances would be met by a clear and forcible diplomatic rebuff. Unless this hypothetical Power were then prepared to eat the leek she had tendered to us she must, as M. Delcassé most appositely observed, seek to enforce her mediation. That, he went on to tell the Chamber again with perfect truth, 'inevitably meant war.'"

The English newspapers point out that the British empire is in a position to continue the struggle indefinitely. "It rests only with the intractable element to submit," says the London *Standard*, "or—to be overcome." But *The Quarterly Review* (London), in an article on "The War and its Lessons," says:

"The disquieting feature in the situation is that, even if the Boers have only ten thousand men still in the field, it must take, at the present rate of capture, from one to two years more before they are disposed of. . . . No doubt if time and money were of no importance—if it were not the case that British interests throughout the world are suffering, because, with the whole of our available fighting force in South Africa, we dare not risk such a disaster as befell the Athenian expedition to Syracuse—we might be content with a policy of leisurely but sure attrition. But this policy is costing the nation directly one and a quarter millions a week; the indirect loss is incalculable. It is wearing down our army, as well as reducing the Boers; it is giving our rivals and enemies all over the world opportunities of injuring us; and, last but not least, in the eyes of the people of Europe and America, it is destroying our prestige."

THE COAL SCARE IN ENGLAND.

THE appointment of a commission to look into the coal supply of England has aroused the press of that country to a new sense of peril. *The Speaker* (London) says:

"We can, if absolutely necessary for our existence, forbid the exportation of coal save for bunker purposes, tho that is to be recommended only as a very extreme measure. And we can reduce the wastage, which is at present great, incidental to the mining of the coal. It is not always possible to extract all the coal in a given area, because that would make work more than usually dangerous. But the general adoption of coal-cutting machinery would be an unmixed boon, and much might be saved by economical methods at the surface, where the loss at present is formidable."

However, says this paper, some substitute for the present mode of consuming coal may eliminate all peril from the situation. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The steam coal produced from the collieries of South Wales, and to a less extent in the North of England, comes under the head of 'the more valuable kinds.' It excels in purity and in heating power and has also the advantage of being smokeless, or nearly so. In time of war with another naval power the ships supplied with smokeless coal would have an advantage; because when below the horizon the fleet would not be visible, while ships giving off volumes of smoke would be visible from 'the crow's nest' long before the ships themselves had come into view. The heating power as well as the smokeless character of the coal is mainly dependent on the high proportion of carbon. This is characteristic of Welsh steam coal and gives it its high value for naval purposes. Hence its great demand by foreign countries for their respective navies, as well as for our own mercantile marine; this also explains the enormous export trade from Cardiff and Barry and the adjoining ports. . . . Considering the great importance of this special coal to the Royal navy, and the fact that it is by no means inexhaustible, to inquire into its future possibilities is a subject of such importance as to justify the appointment of a commission to report on it alone."

If the English coal supply will last only another century or so, according to *The Spectator* (London), "will that mean that our industrial death-warrant is signed?" It thus answers its own question:

"We can see no sufficient reason for supposing so. External supplies would not mean foreign supplies. When the end of our own stores was within measurable distance we should have to fall back on the kindred and friendly American republic, and on the great fields happily in the possession of our brethren and fellow subjects of the Canadian Dominion. That, very likely, might involve important industrial adjustments."

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LORD ROSEBERY AND SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

THE opening of Parliament has rendered acute the tension between the two divisions of the Liberal party in England. One side inclines to Lord Rosebery and the other adheres to the Opposition leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. It may be well to begin with a French view of this complication—that of the Paris *Temps*—as being detached:

"The situation created in the English Liberal party continues to be a decidedly delicate one. To understand the state of mind of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and of the majority of the opposition it is necessary to bear all the facts in mind. To begin with, Lord Rosebery is officially no longer a Liberal. He began by divesting himself of his functions as leader of the party. Subsequently he renounced his party allegiance itself. He took a place apart, outside—his friends say above—party. It is a difficult part to play. . . . Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with his smiling and astute good-humor, his strong common sense, his coolness, his simple and healthy faith in the principles of Liberalism, his uncompromising fidelity to the Gladstonian traditions, has so far remained steadfast in a very discouraging situation."

After pointing out that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman remains faithful to Home Rule, whereas Lord Rosebery has abandoned it, that the two disagree regarding the separation of church and state and the abolition of the House of Lords, and upon the proposition that the Liberal party "wipe everything off its slate," the French paper notes that the two men do agree regarding the Boer war. This brings us to English editorial opinion. *The Daily News* (London), the Liberal organ, pointedly alludes to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as "the leader of the Liberal party." It has this to say:

"While expressing a cordial readiness to act with Lord Rosebery in the furtherance of Liberal principles, Sir Henry drily observed that some rhetorical phrases in the Chesterfield speech had been 'unhappily employed.' Lord Rosebery can not complain of the expression, for it is his own. The reference is, of course, to the cleaning of slates. The suggestion that this process, of which we are all getting a little tired, should be performed was hailed with delight by all the defenders of privilege and monopoly in the Tory press. Lord Rosebery should not forget that there are a good many people who have not the slightest objection to the definite continuance of this war. They are too rich to feel the taxation, they are too selfish to care for the bloodshed, and they rejoice in the effective postponement of all reform at home. . . . If Lord Rosebery will not act with the Liberal party the Liberal party must act without him. Their duty is plain, and it was declared by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman."

The Conservative papers show a tendency to consider Sir Henry a "pro-Boer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY.—The crisis at Assumption, growing out of the presidential election, became acute on January 9 of this year. President Emilio Aceval was locked up. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) dismisses the matter as "the latest South American revolution." It seems that order is now restored. Vice-President Cabailero assumed the government and Señor Guillermo Rios is now a candidate for the presidency.

PEACE IN HOLLAND.—Everything in the realm of Queen Wilhelmina is quiet, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and it seems that the young Prince Consort is to make a tour of the Dutch colonial possessions.

THERE IS PERFECT HARMONY IN THE PALACE OF HET-LOO.

—*Wahre Jacob.*

MR. SCHWAB'S GAMBLING.—The movements of the official head of this country's greatest trust have been followed throughout Europe with what, for want of a better term, may be called editorial awe. For instance, the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, after observing that Mr. Schwab "was much talked of recently at the green table at Monte Carlo," proceeds to give full details of the magnate's winnings and losses.

HARD TIMES IN RUSSIA.—The official press of St. Petersburg, taking its cue from the Czar's Finance Minister, is trying to ignore the depression throughout the empire. The *Information* (Vienna), in a recent account of the Russian industrial crisis, says it threatens to become "acute," having extended from the metal industry to the textile industry. The London *Times* inclines to think it is all due to M. de Witte's too active economic policy.

VENEZUELA AND GERMANY.—Altho the naval forces in Venezuelan waters are not active, the newspapers in Germany devote as much attention to the subject of the crisis there as ever. "We wish and hope that the differences between Venezuela and Germany will soon be settled," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "Venezuela can not do without German capital, German energy, and German industry. For this South American republic Germany is the most influential and the most serviceable civilizer."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A CROMWELLIAN ROMANCE.

THE LION'S WHELP. A Story of Cromwell's Time. By Amelia E. Barr. Illustrated. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 385 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

FOR two or three years past, Cromwell has occupied large space in American magazine literature, and three notable histories of him have appeared—two by Englishmen and one by Mr. Roosevelt, our President. This, coupled with the present rage for historic romances, has caused literary observers to regard it as only a question of time when a romance of the Cromwellian period would be forthcoming. The difficulty of the theme, doubtless, has deterred more than one cautious pen, for whoever would handle the baffling and self contradictory character of Cromwell must depend largely on the creative processes going on in his own subconscious mind. The skeleton facts of history, bloody tho they be, furnish poor nourishment to inspiration.

AMELIA E. BARR.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr has turned out a strong piece of work. About the same time Edna Lyall takes up the same subject in her "In Spite of All." Both writers have chosen a similar ground-plan, the picturing of the times through the complications that arise between two families, life-long friends, the one Puritan, the other Cavalier.

Mrs. Barr alone brings Cromwell to the front and into intimate relations with the reader. She thus achieves the more dramatic results, and in her hands Cromwell proves no puppet. Upon the facts of his life, as well as his own words, she lays a firm grip and constructs a man that lives and breathes and acts. We see him issue friendly orders, bully, rage and pray by turns, aspire and plot, interview spies and act upon their information; we even see him indite a letter to Cardinal Mazarin, and in its cunning, fearless force, and diplomacy we feel like bearing witness that it was the real Cromwell who did it. After the toil and moil, the alternate treatying and brow-beating of the day is over, we catch glimpses of the mere man alone with his faithful wife, to whom he half murmurs, half weeps out his sore troubles and distrust of those around him. Then there are other moments when we see him walk the floor like a fond mother, bearing in his arms the spent form of his dying and favorite daughter, Mary. At such times we find it hard to reconcile with the man, the ruthless warrior who knew no mercy at Drogheda and Wexford and Ross!

Perhaps, indeed, the lack of real insight into the strange, dark, religious fanaticism of Cromwell is the weakest point in Mrs. Barr's picture.

Her social pictures of the times are capital. We feel the half jealousy, half contempt, of the women of the day for the ladies of the Cromwell family after their rise to power. Mrs. Barr assumes entire impartiality, but the assumption is futile. We feel her sympathies as they ebb toward the Puritans. Yet in the very act of doing so, the tide of nature appears to work against her, for her royalist heroine, Matilda De Wycke, is far richer of soul than her Puritan maiden, Jane Swaffham, who by comparison seems at times somewhat of a canting prig in petticoats. There is a double love-story. A number of historic figures crowd the stage, and they are on the whole creditably handled.

A QUEEN AND THE "LITTLE PEOPLE."

A REAL QUEEN'S FAIRY TALES. By Carmen Sylva (Elizabeth, Queen of Rumania). Cloth, 8 x 5½ in., 229 pp. Davis & Co., Chicago.

CRITICISM is disarmed by these exquisite fairy tales by a real, live queen. There are eleven of them, and then there is a "truly true" story, where the serene and lovely consort of the King of Rumania tells why she selected Carmen Sylva as her *nom de plume*. This you know is autobiographical, but just as in the delicate woof of fancy and invention of the fairy tales there breathes a substantial feeling of the author's personality through the naive but genuine insinuation of principle, high ideals, and noble virtues; so in the artlessly personal account of her childish life there is the fairy atmosphere of the ethereal, beautiful, melodious *pays des fees*.

At the end she asks the children to tell her which of these tales they like the best. The grown-up children will be apt to tell her that they like this account of herself the best. Such a fascinating story it is of the little princess in the Castle on the Rhine surrounded by its glorious forest. There was no electricity in those days, few railways, and letters were brought by a mountain postman. When the wind would rise and make the oaks and beeches writhe and groan, the woodland child would, as she says, "tie my little hood over my brown hair, and, with my two big St. Bernard dogs by my side, I would race through the forest, avoiding all the beaten tracks, and listen to its voices: for the forest told me stories all the time. The forest sang the songs to me which I wrote down afterward at home, but which I never showed to any one. It was our secret—the woods and mine."

The little dryad elf, now that she sits upon a throne and has learned the awful lesson that came to her mother's heart in the loss of her one child, Marie, has told for other children what the whispering woods and winds and flowers and birds garrulously murmured to her small soul then, as they have murmured since. Not until she was thirty-five did she suffer anything to be printed, and then sought to veil her identity under some pseudonym. In German she was the Waldgesang, the Song of the Woods; and as she belonged to a Latin people, as Rumania's Queen, she turned it into Latin, and hence Carmen Sylva. She took a slight liberty with the grammar because Carmen Sylvæ did not sound like a real name.

CARMEN SYLVA.

Her account of the linden tree, which was her prime favorite, is a little idyll. She tells us, her gentle Majesty, that she was like the linden tree of her story. "As a child I always thought I was not as good as the others, and not so well loved, because I was less lovable."

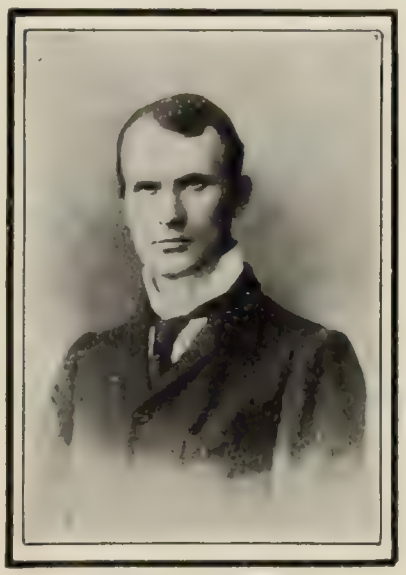
Carmen Sylva is lovable. These fairy tales prove it. She is a poet, a painter, a musician, and *was* a mother. She is a mother still, in the yearning of her heart for children. But she is the Queen, too, and a worker that compels admiration. She is up before the sun at her literary occupations and has done a forenoon's work before her eight-o'clock breakfast with King Charles. The rest of the day is for her people. With the first breath of summer she flies from Bucharest to Castle Pelesch, the royal château high up in the Carpathians, where the surrounding woodland recalls her childhood's forest.

The woodcuts accompanying the exquisite stories are worthy of them. They are by Harold Nelson and A. Garth Jones. Miss Edith Hopekirk's translation is excellent and sympathetic, one feels assured.

A STUDY OF PRIDE.

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS. By George Douglas. Cloth 5¾ x 7¾ in., 329 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THAT "The House with the Green Shutters" should not have achieved a "great sale" success in this country is easily understood. It has none of the tawdry elements that make books popular. That it has not been more talked about is strange. Until lately this book, that made so much of a stir among English critics, had received hardly more than a casual mention in any publication save the review column of the daily press.



GEORGE DOUGLAS.

In all tragedy there is kinship, for tragedy deals with the fundamental things of human nature, and had the tragedy of "The House with the Green Shutters" been the work of a Russian, as it very well might have been, we may be pretty sure that more would have been said about it. Books may be brutal, revolting, unsavory, and if they are translations, we cry aloud "How true!" and "How strong!" But we demand of the books that are written in our own tongue that decency be preserved, that tragedy be tempered with mercy, and, above all, that the "love interest" be present.

In the last two requisites Mr. Douglas has failed. "The House with the Green Shutters" is uncompromisingly grim, and there is no glimmer of the love interest. The dominant passion of the book is pride, the pride of a man in his own achievement, of a man who succeeds by the force of a will so strong that it becomes dynamic force. The interest of the book is fairly divided between the father, John Gourlay, and the son, John Gourlay—the father, brute force without much intelligence; the son, morbid imagination without intellect. The father, a bully; the son, a coward.

John Gourlay by sheer brute force has made himself master of all transporting business before the arrival of the railway in the small Scotch town where the story is laid. He is one of the great men of the town, and he has built himself a house of which he is so proud that the village gossips have it that he will haunt the house after his death. Friends he has none; he is too insolent and too brutal. His wife, whom he bullies, is an irretrievable slattern. When the story opens he is at the height of his prosperity. He is not clever enough to compete with modern business methods, and a man named Wilson little by little gets

from him his business. Meantime his son grows up, by turns a slinking coward and a braggart, morbidly alive to all external impressions, weak and nervous. Gourlay insists on sending him to the academy in a neighboring town, and afterward to the university, merely because his rival, Wilson, sends his son. Here young Gourlay learns to drink, and just as his father is at the end of his financial resources, is expelled. In a quarrel between father and son, young Gourlay, who is drunk, kills his father. His mother hides his crime, but his brain gives way under the strain, and he poisons himself. His mother, who is dying of cancer, and his sister, who is dying of consumption, also kill themselves.

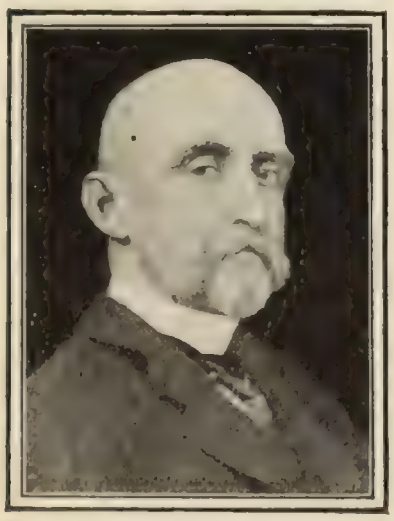
It would seem that Mr. Douglas could hardly escape melodrama with such a plot; but he never oversteps the line for a moment. The story is ghastly and terrible; but its characters, even to the least, are real people, and the development of the plot, even to the final tragedy, seems as inevitable as fate. And as a psychological study young John Gourlay stands alone. Neither is it a book of merely one or two characters. As a picture of the life of a little village the book is excellent.

BRITISH SEA-DOGS OF OLD.

TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS. Drawn from the History of the British Navy. With some account of the conditions of naval warfare at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and of its subsequent development during the sail period. By A. T. Mahan, D.C.L., LL.D., Captain United States Navy. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¾ in., 500 pp. With six portraits. Price, $2.50, net. Little, Brown & Co.

THE distinguished author of the important series of works tracing the development of sea power and its influence upon history, supplements in the present volume several of the authoritative treatises which precede it—especially his "Life of Nelson"—with narrative and anecdotal memoirs of six great British admirals, "whose personal characteristics and professional careers make them conspicuous examples of naval seaman"—of *types*, differing one from another, but all continually recurrent in naval history. The types selected are Lord Hawke, Lord Rodney, Earl Howe, Earl St. Vincent, Lord De Saumarez, and Lord Exmouth. Most of these have close points of contact with America, in some instances of marked historical interest. All, without exception (the author reminds us), were actors in the prolonged conflict that began in 1739, concerning the right of the ships of Great Britain and her colonies to frequent the seas bordering the American dominions of Spain—a conflict which, by gradual expansion, drew in the continent of Europe, from Russia to France, spread thence to the French possessions in India and North America, involved Spanish Havana in the Western Hemisphere, and Manila in the Eastern, and finally entailed the expulsion of France from our continent, the contest covering forty-three years.

The two younger men of this group, Saumarez and Pellew, saw in the American Revolution the beginning of an active service which lasted to the end of the Napoleonic wars, "the most continuous and gigantic strife of modern times."



ALFRED T. MAHAN.

But it is as individuals, as *types*, that this famous group of naval leaders is here brought forward. Such types, says Captain Mahan, are part of the bed-rock of naval organization and of naval strategy, throughout all time; "and the particular instances here selected owe their special cogency mainly to the fact that they are drawn from a naval era (1739–1815) of exceptiona lactivity and brilliancy."

In Captain Mahan's pages the graver matters of history and criticism are pleasantly diversified, here and there, with characteristic anecdotes, personal and professional, which serve to throw a diverting light upon the imposing figure of some fine old king of the quarter-deck,—oddly blending the autocratic high-and-mightiness of the admiral with the droll humor of the sailor-man. We read of Jervis running away to sea, with the connivance of the family coachman, to escape the contamination of his father's profession, for which he was "intended":—"Don't be a lawyer, Master Jacky," said the old man; "all lawyers are rogues."

We read of the fine inconsistency of this same young mutineer, in afterward compelling apology and restitution from Genoese officers who had taken from a British boat two Turkish slaves who had escaped from one of their galleys—altho he (a runaway himself) "was opposed to the abolition of the slave trade and the education of the lower orders,"—because subordination was "the true idol of his soul."

He wrote to a meritorious young officer who had stood high in his favor: "Sir—You having thought fit to take to yourself a wife, are to look for no further attentions from your humble servant, J. Jervis." Yet he was himself married when he wrote.

He made it a rule to inspect the hospitals in person, and compelled a daily visit by a captain, and by the surgeons of the ships from which the sick men were sent, thus keeping them in friendly touch with their officers. But, not to neglect discipline, he required the visiting captain to take along with him a "bosin's mate" *with his "cat"*—"in case they should find that the patients do not conduct themselves properly and orderly."

When the Duke of York, grandson of the reigning monarch and a midshipman, held a reception on board Howe's ship, at which the captains of the squadron were presented to him, the crew observed with wonder that he alone kept on his hat. But an able-bodied seaman explained: "Why, where should he larn manners, seeing as how he was never at sea before?"

A SCHOLARLY WORK.

THE EXPOSITOR'S GREEK TESTAMENT. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D. Volume II. I. The Acts of the Apostles; by the Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D., professor of New-Testament exegesis, Kings College, London. II. St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans; by the Rev. James Denney, D.D., professor of systematic and pastoral theology, Free Church College, Glasgow. III. St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians; by the Rev. G. G. Findley, B.A., professor of biblical literature, exegesis, and classics, Headingley College. Cloth, 7 x 9½ in., 953 pp. Dodd, Mead & Co.

IT is somewhat curious that the present generation has not seen hitherto any adequate edition of the Greek Testament similar to that edited by Dean Alford more than forty years ago. Of course, there have been difficulties in the way. Since Alford's time the whole problem of textual criticism has become more definite, more detailed, and in a measure more complicated by the works of Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort, and more recently of Blass. It is rather disturbing to find the various shifts that have been made during the last thirty years as to the foundation codex on which the text is to be founded. Tischendorf preferred the Sinaitic codex he discovered, Westcott and Hort reverted to the Vatican as their mainstay, while Blass is now contending for the various claims of the very curious editions and condensations made in the Codex Bezæ to constitute the nearest approach to the original text of the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles.

W. ROBERTSON NICOLL.
Courtesy of *The Bookman* (New York).

Besides the confusion as to the texts, there has been an advance in knowledge of Hellenistic drama and in the Roman constitutional history of the period associated mainly with the name of Professor Ramsay and with the Cultur-Geschichte of the time, summed up in the great work of Schürer. When to all this one adds that theology has been almost remade in Germany, under the influence of Pfleiderer and Ritschl, it is scarcely to be wondered at that ancient theologians have shrunk from producing an edition of the Greek Testament which would sum up all these lines of advance. All sides of New-Testament exegesis are represented in this handsome volume, which must become and remain authoritative for the expert student of the Testament for some time to come.

The present instalment contains the "Acts" treated by Professor Knowling of Kings College, London; "Romans," by Professor Denney; and "First Corinthians" by Professor Findley. It is quite natural that Dr. Nicoll should have selected British writers for his work, but the example of the International Critical Commentary ought to be followed, and American authors and editors applied to, so that the Expositor's Greek Testament may be used with equal confidence on both sides of the Atlantic. Still, theology like all other sciences is international, and if a piece of exegetical work is good it will be used on this side of the Atlantic no matter what its original provenience.

Coming to the story sections treated in this bulky yet handsome volume, Professor Knowling's treatment of the Acts is characterized by that system of compromise which is supposed to imply the safest, if it is not the highest, form of scholarship. On the whole, he is a disciple of Professor Ramsay as to the authorship and trustworthiness of a narrative which is attributed to St. Luke with some confidence. It is here that the last echoes of Tübingen are dying away in theological circles in Great Britain, and the fact that the Bible states a thing is nowadays not necessarily taken to prove that it is untrue. As regards the text, Professor Knowling is more daring, and on an average his comments on three lines of text fill a page of the book.

Professor Denney's Romans is equally detailed, but he has not attempted to reconstitute a new text, being in the main content with Westcott and Hort. The introduction is not by any means so thorough as that of the Acts. Altogether, his treatment, while adequate, is scarcely up to the level of the remaining two sections of the book, for Dr. Findlay is as industrious and ingenious in his treatment of I. Corinthians as Professor Knowling is with the Acts.

When completed there can be little doubt that it will remain for a long time the standard edition and commentary of the Greek New Testament.

Must we abandon the crew,
Their gallants and gaddings and games?
Barine, Lycoris, adieu!
Alas! ye are nothing but names!

All were but syllabled air,
Fancies that fluttered and flew,
Innocent Phidyle's prayer,
Chloë the fawn, and the few
Years that your Cinara knew,
Cinara, sweetest of flames!
Ah, Horace, I'm sorry for you;
Alas! they were nothing but names!

Envoi.

Ladies! ye shrink from this view;
But soon all your loves and your fames,
Fun, frailties, frolics, ye too,
Alas! will be nothing but names.

—In January *Scribner's Magazine.*

Each in His Own Tongue.

By PROF. WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH.

[Professor Carruth writes that the title of this poem was suggested by a line in "Faust." The poem has been widely quoted, the London *Academy* giving it in a recent number. The following is from a corrected copy sent by the author to THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

A fire-mist and a planet—
A crystal and a cell,—
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod,
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the fair horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high,—
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the golden-rod,
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in,—
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod,—
Some of us call it Longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,—
A mother starved for her brood,—
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
And millions who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway plod—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

Two Sonnets.

By JOHN H. BONER.

BROADWAY AT NOON.

Niagara of streets! See this and know
The secret of New York—the spell that never
Can be resisted or forgot, the flow
Of torrented humanity, that ever
Is counter-currented, yet seems to sweep
Toward you, passes, plunges, and is lost

A Proud Exhibit.

Forty-two years is a short space of time in which to accumulate a fund up in the hundreds of millions. Yet that is the record of the Equitable, which publishes to-day its 42d annual statement for the year 1901. The Gross Assets accumulated by the Society now amount to $331,039,720. The surplus held for the benefit of its policy-holders is now $71,129,042—a large increase over the amount at the beginning of the year. The Society relies on this large sum of Surplus to protect the business against any disaster, and prides itself on the fact that it has long been the "Strongest in the World." The income amounts to $64,374,606; annual amount of dividends to policy-holders has increased to $3,742,520, and the amount of new business written was $245 912,087. The Society closes its year with the Assurance in Force of $1,179,276,725 and prospects of increases in the future.

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Abysmally, still followed by the deep
And surging stream, whereon are swiftly tost
The faces, faces, faces! Not the roar
Of ocean on her wildest crags could drown
The tumult of this torrent; and the prey
Of tempests, were they cast upon the shore
From places where the wild waves drew them down,
Could show no stranger wrecks than this Broadway.

SOLITUDE.

Do you seek solitude? Go not to fields
Or pathless woods, or to the lonely shore,
Nor court the privacy seclusion yields
In some old house whose very ancient door
Proclaims the absence of intrusive guests.
Think not of desert waste, nor mountain height,
Nor tropic isle, nor where the eider nests
In Arctic silence, nor the sea-gulls' flight
In voiceless azure. But for solitude
Perfect, unparalleled, abiding, deep,
When next you feel the solitary mood
Insistent, trust no even dreamless sleep—
When for true loneliness your soul entreats,
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—From "Some New Poems."

PERSONALS.

President Lincoln and the "Sweat-Box."—The hardships and cruelties to which the modern sailor is subjected are as nothing to those which formed the lot of his predecessors in the navy or the merchant service. The story of the abolishing of the "sweat-box," one form of cruelty on board ships before 1860, is told in *The Youth's Companion*:

"On one of Mr. Lincoln's excursions to Fortress Monroe, on the steamer *Hartford*, in 1863, his attention was directed to a narrow door, bound with iron, the use of which he was anxious to learn.

"'What is this?' he asked.

"'Oh, that is the sweat-box,' was the reply. 'It is used for refractory and insubordinate seamen. A man in there is subjected to steam heat, and has very little ventilation. It generally brings him to terms very quickly.'

"President Lincoln's curiosity was aroused.

"'This,' he said to himself, 'is treatment to which thousands of American seamen are probably subjected every year. Let me try it for myself and see what it really is.'

"Taking off his hat,—for he was several inches over six feet in height,—he entered the enclosure, which he found to be little more than three feet in length or width. He gave orders that at a signal from himself the door should be immediately opened. It was then closed and the steam turned on.

"He had been inside hardly three minutes before the signal was given. President Lincoln had experienced enough of what was then regarded as necessary punishment for American seamen. There was very little ventilation, and the short exposure to the hot and humid air had almost suffocated him.

"Turning to Secretary Welles of the Navy Department, the President ordered that no such enclosure as the sweat-box should ever after be allowed on any vessel flying the American flag.

"It was not an hour after this order had been

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given before every sailor on every ship in Hampton Roads had heard of it. The effect was most remarkable on the older sailors, many of whom had themselves experienced the punishment of the sweat-box. Some of them wept from joy.

"But the good results of this act of President Lincoln were not confined to the American navy. Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries heard that the sweat-box had been abolished in America as inhuman. One and all of these nations in turn fell into line, and to-day the sweat-box is not to be found on any vessel flying the flag of a civilized nation throughout the world."

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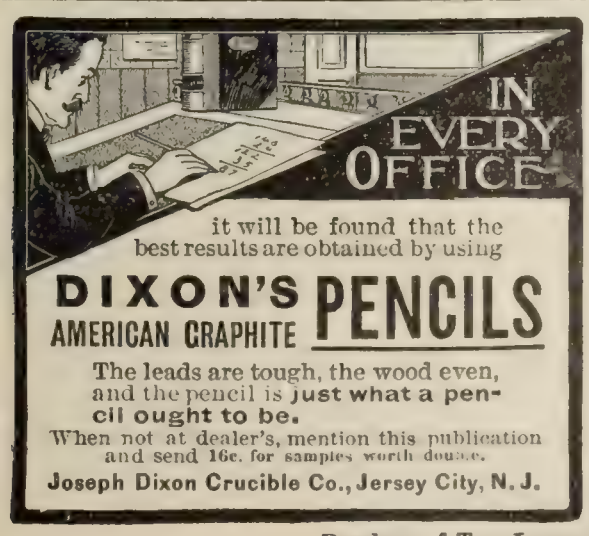
Here comes his Royal Nibs,
His Highness, Heneree;
Cut out your jokes and squibs,
Beware *lèse majestié.*
Give him a box,
He's got the "rocks";
Give him a box; give him a box.

Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—give him a box.
First Stockholder—Betcher life.
Second Do.—Sure, Mike.
Third Do.—And we'll have the biggest opera night that ever happened.
Fourth Do.—I wouldn't miss it for a farm.
Fifth Do.—I'll be there or bust.
Chorus—Give him a box, give him a box.
Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—*Vas ist los mit* a whole bunch?
Sixth Stockholder—Take 'em out of the horseshoe, so his Nibs will get the best what is.
Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—*Vas hast du gesagt?*
Chorus of Ladies:
Won't it be perfectly lovely?
Won't it be grand to sit
In the brilliant throng
Of music and song,
By the side of the Opera IT?
Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra.
Chorus:
Oh, the Prince, the Prince,
He wishes to see,
The best that we've got
In societee;
Give him a box—a box—a box.
Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—where at?
Chorus:
He is the Emperor's brother,
And must have the best and no other.
Many Stockholders:
Let his Highness choose,
We can not refuse.
First Horseshoe Stockholder—Come off. By gum, he can't have my box.
Second Do.—Nor mine, if I know myself.
Third Do.—Nixcumerous.



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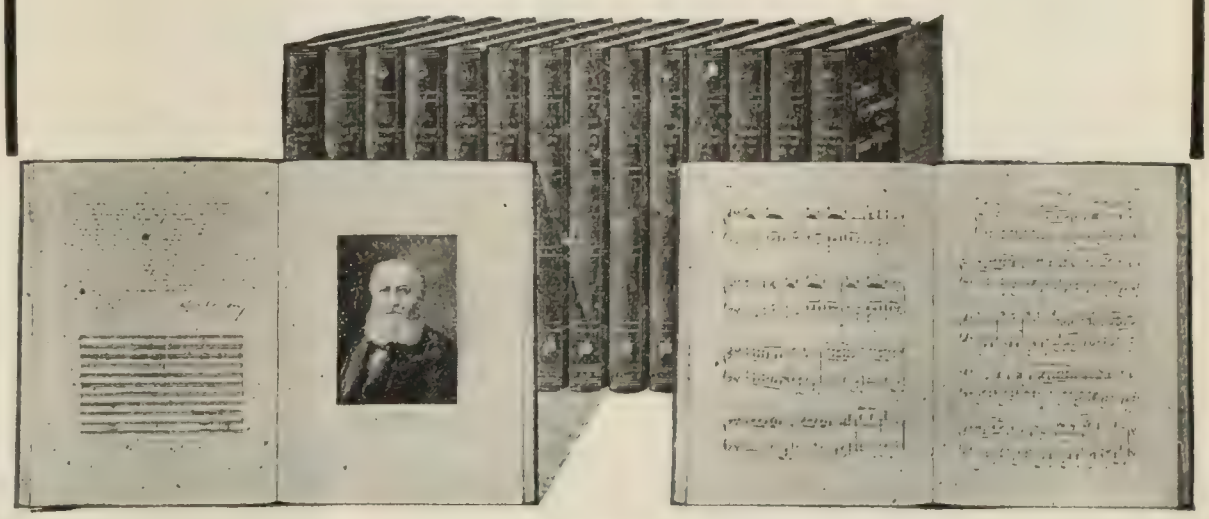

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Come to our Operee;
It's worth a lot to have the Prince
Sit down [illegible] see;
It's very fine to have the Prince
See all that he can see;
But how the dickens and tomhill
Can we his Highness see,
If we've got no place to sit,
And how can he ever see us
If we are not where he can see us?
Say!
Say!
What kind of a mix is it anyway?

Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—damfino.

Chorus

In gleams and glints,
Behold the Prince,
His Royal Highness comes;
A gala night
Falls on his sight
Among the high lumtums.
Give him a box.

Indignant Stockholders:

Whose? Whose? Whose? Whose?
For mine I refuse.

Chorus

What is all this row and rumpus,
Like a racket down below?
We have got to give this Teuton
Some kind of a toot, you know?

Trombone—Oom ta-ra-ra—ra-ts.

—*New York Sun.*

Coming Events.

February 19-20.—The National Carnation Show in Indianapolis.

February 21-24.—Convention of Custom Cutters' Association of America in Milwaukee.

March 5-19.—United States Sportsmen's Show in New York.

March 5.—Convention of National Postal Clerks' Association in Portsmouth, N. H.

March 5-6.—Convention of National Wholesale Lumber Dealers in Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 5.—A revolutionary expedition sent out by General Herrera is captured by government forces of Colombia.

February 7.—General Herrera, the Liberal commander on the Isthmus, sends a message to the foreign consuls in Panama, asking that their governments take measures to neutralize the zone of the Panama railway.

The Venezuelan troops sent out to disperse the insurgents in the vicinity of Guiria are repulsed and are compelled to fall back to Carupano.

February 9.—The Liberals make an unsuccessful attempt to capture the city of Barranquilla, Colombia.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 5.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 131 Boers of De La Rey's force, and the capture of De Wet's last gun.

February 6.—A report from the British War Office gives the total of the British casualties

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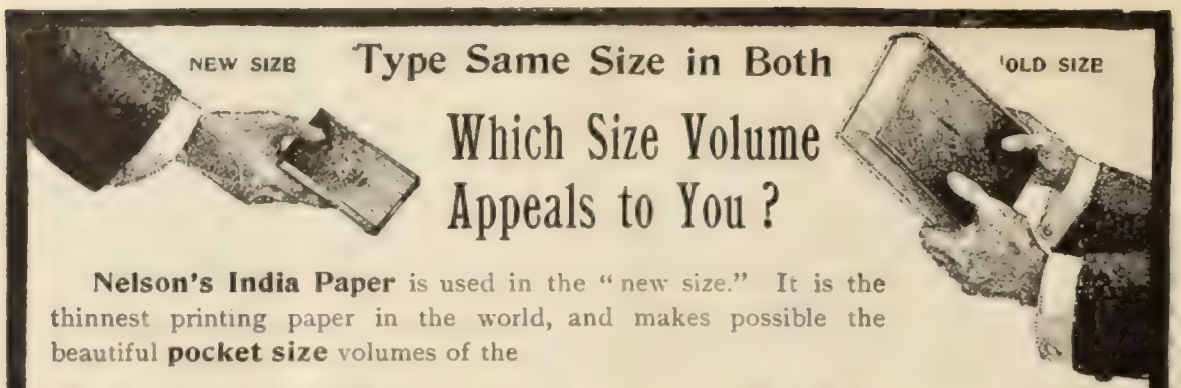

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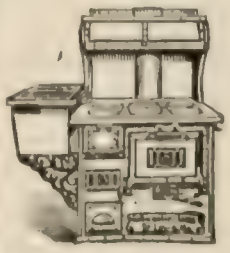

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in South Africa, including wounded, as 5,240 officers and 100,701 men.

February 7.—The Boer commandment, Marais, is captured by the British.

February 9.—Lord Kitchener reports a widespread movement of the British forces to capture De Wet, but the latter has escaped by a bold dash. The Boer losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners are estimated at 283 and the British casualties are reported to be ten.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 3.—In the Reichstag, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner utters a warning against any attempt by the state to investigate the doctrine of Christian Science.

In the recent storm on the coast of England, many ships are wrecked and thirty-three lives lost.

February 4.—The British Government declines to accept Holland's mediation in the South African War.

February 4.—The Sultan's brother-in-law, Damad Mahmud Pasha, who is a fugitive in Paris, is condemned to death for conspiracy against the Sultan.

The Marquis de Jerez's famous library, in Madrid, is sold to an American for $200,000.

February 7.—Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A., dies near Canterbury.

The statement of the British Board of Trade for January shows an increase of £4,143,800 in imports and a decrease of £409,000 in exports.

February 8.—Onslow Ford's memorial tablet to Ruskin is unveiled in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

The Kaiser has ordered that measures be taken to stamp out Christian Science in Germany.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 3.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill is resumed. Further consideration is given to the bill to increase the salaries of federal judges; an amendment to increase the salaries of Senators and Representatives is rejected.

House: The Oleomargarine bill is discussed.

February 4.—*Senate:* Senator Hoar's bill increasing the salaries of United States judges 25 per cent. is passed; the Urgent Deficiency bill is discussed. John F. Dryden, successor of the late Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, takes his seat.

House: Consideration of the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

February 5.—*Senate:* The Urgent Deficiency bill is passed.

House: Consideration of the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

February 6.—*Senate:* The Philippine Tariff bill is again discussed, the especial subject being the sedition laws enacted by the Commission; Senator Scott speaks in favor of the Mandingo canal route, and Senator Hausbrough makes an address on his bill to provide a national system of irrigation of arid lands.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 7.—*Senate:* The Pension Appropriation bill is passed; the debate on the Philippine tariff bill is resumed.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is passed.

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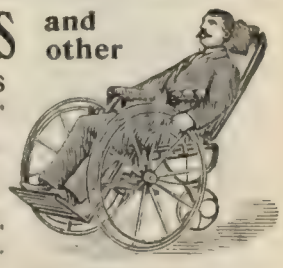

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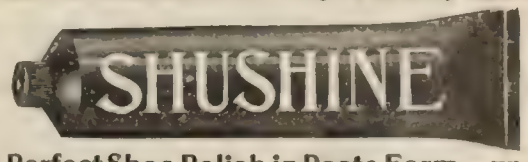

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OTHER GENERAL NEWS.

February 4.—Governor Taft gives further testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

February 5.—Governor Van Zandt, of Minnesota, in his message to the legislature calls attention to his fight against the so-called railroad merger and asks for an appropriation to pay legal expenses.

February 6.—The text of the treaty with Denmark, by which the Danish West Indies are ceded to the United States, is made public.

The marriage of Payne Whitney, son of William C. Whitney, and Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, takes place in Washington.

February 8.—Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson and B. J. Cromwell are placed on the retired list of the navy.

The President's oldest son, Theodore, is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, at Groton, Mass.

The President abandons his proposed trip to the Charleston Exposition on account of his son's illness.

Admiral Sampson's counsel files a brief with the President, making a new charge of disobedience to orders against Admiral Schley, and protesting against his claim to supreme command at Santiago.

Governor Taft continues his testimony before the Senate committee, in the Philippines.

February 9.—The greater part of the business section of Paterson, N. J., is destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at about $10,000,000.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 7.—*Philippines:* The Manila Chamber of Commerce adopts a memorial to Congress, urging legislation for the islands, and asking for two additional commissioners.

CHESS.

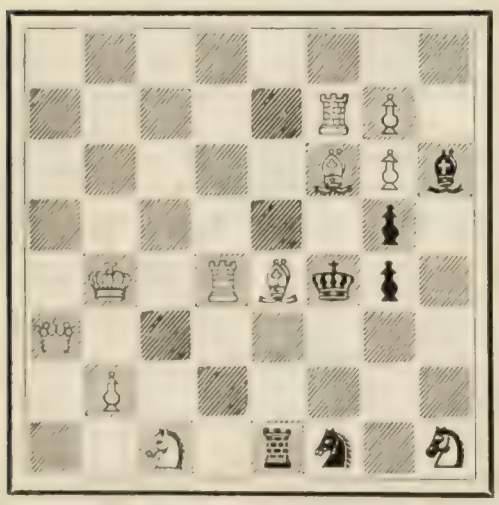
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 640.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize, Problem Tourney, *Brighton Society Journal.*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 5RP1; 5BPb; 6p1; 1K1RBkp1; Q7; 1P6; 2S1rS1S.

White mates in two moves.

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D. F. Urbahns.

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Readers are requested to write without delay.

Problem 641.

By F. HOPKINS, Toledo.

B1sR4; R3rkb1; 1p2pp2; 2BQ2p1; 6PS; 8; 6K1; 8.

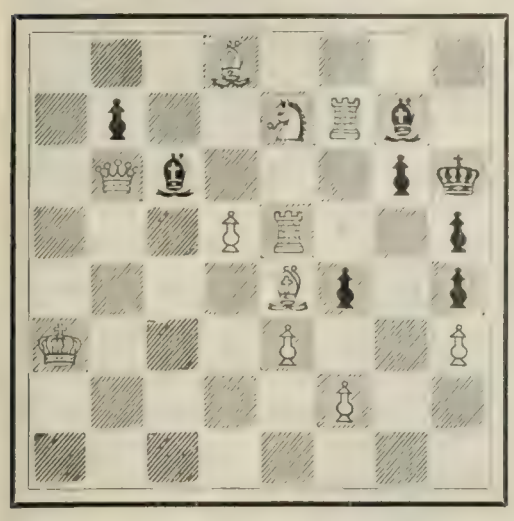
White mates in two moves.

Problem 642.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By C. D. P. HAMILTON.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White - Eleven Pieces.

3B4; 1p2SRb1; 1Qb3pk; 3PR2p; 4Bp1p; K3P2P; 5P2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

This problem looks like a simple two-mover, for, unless Black makes the proper reply, White forces mate on the second move. On the other hand White can not mate in less than three moves.

Concerning Problem 635, there is a mate by Kt—K 6 dis. ch. We will wait till we get the correction.

Solution of Problems.

No. 632.
Key-move, B—Kt 5.

No. 633.
Key-move, Q—B 8.

No. 633.
Key-move, B—Kt 4.

Solved by M. W. H, University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; B Colle, New York City; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. B., Humboldt, Kan.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; W. W. S., New York City.

632 (only): G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; O W. Hyde, Brooklyn; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; A. E. F., Regina, Can.; J. M. Fenwick, Laramie, Wyo.; W. G. Turnbull, Pontiac, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Diaz, Santa Fe, N. M.; T. M. Shank, Hurricane, W. Va.; Dr. H.W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.

632 and 633: Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; J. W. Kirkpatrick, Dixon, Ill.

Comments (632): "Rather slim variety for a 2-move cut-off; but the key and flight-square are very good"—H. W. B.; "Quite good"—M. M.; "Obvious"—G. D.; "Sleek and sly"—A K.; "Easy key; good variations"—F. S. F.; "Odd, easy, and well proportioned"—J. H. S.; "Clever"—J. G. L.; "Fine combination"—S. M. M.; "Very pretty"—J. H. L.

(633): "Cleverly conceived sacrifice, accurate in expression, and full of life and interest throughout"—H. W. B.; "Ingenious, but below his usual

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Paid Policyholders in 1901	27,714,621,42

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Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition, they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in a condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give them needed help and you will have no trouble.

Its a common-sense medicine and a common-sense treatment and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease but cure the ause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—

Mrs. E. M. Faith of Bird's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

"H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia from which he had suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail."

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case I suffered for years from dyspepsia but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them."

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standard"—M. M.; "Masterful"—G. D.; "Ponderous and powerful"—A K.; "Good key; but variations not equal to Jesperson's best"—F. S. F.; "Splendid"—J. H. S.; "Fine"—J. G. L.; "Isn't this a beauty?"—B. C.; "Hard, and well worth the trouble required to solve it" S. M. M.; "Not very difficult, but multitudinous in variations and duals" O. C. P.; "A beauty"—A. M. H; "Exceeding interesting" J. E. W.

(634): "One can only admire"—H. W. B.; "Beautiful piece of work"—M. M.; "Rather a tough little proposition"—G. D.; "Sharp and symmetrical" A K.; "As beautiful as difficult"—F. S. S.; "Deserves the honor of a diagram"—J. H. S.; "A naughty fellow"—J. G. L.; "Little, but good"—B C.; "Exceeding ingenious One of the best of those fascinating problems with very few pieces"—S. M. M.

Several solvers were caught by Q B 7 in 633. The reply is Kt x B, hence the necessity of Q—B 8 to control the black diagonal.

In addition to those reported, B. C. got 630 and 631; W. L. Greer, Cleveland, 627 and 628.

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

The International Tournament in Monte Carlo began on February 3, with twenty-two contestants: Albin, Blackburne, Eisenberg, Gunsberg, Janowski, Marco, Maroczy, Marshall, Mason, Mieses, Mortimer, Napier, Pillsbury, Popiel, Reggio, Scheve, Schlechter, Tarrasch, Taubenhaus, Teichmann, Tschigorin, Wolf. Before the first round was played, it was announced that Blackburne and Taubenhaus had withdrawn.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	Lost		Won.	Lost.
Albin	2	1½	Napier	1½	2
Eisenberg	1	2	Pillsbury	2	1½
Gunsberg	1¼	2¾	Popiel	2	2
Janowski	3½	½	Reggio	½	3½
Marco	2	1	Scheve	1½	1½
Maroczy	2½	½	Schlechter	1½	1½
Marshall	3¼	¾	Tarrasch	¾	3¼
Mason	¾	2¼	Teichmann	2¾	¾
Mieses	3	0	Tschigorin	1	2
Mortimer	0	4	Wolf	2¼	1¾

Janowski's Brilliancy.

Giuoco Piano.

SPEYER. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.	SPEYER. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Kt—B sq	P—R 6
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 B P x P	R P x P
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	18 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5
4 P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	19 Kt x P	B x R
5 P—B 3	Castles	20 Q x B	R x R P
6 Q—K 2	P—Q 4	21 Q B 3	K R—R sq
7 B-Kt 3(a)	B—K Kt 5	22 Kt-B 5 (e)	B x Kt
8 B—Kt 5	P—Q 5	23 P x B	Kt—K 7 (f)
9 Kt-Q 2(b)	P Kt 4	24 Q x Kt	R—R 8 ch
10 B—Q 5	Kt x B (c)	25 K x P	R (R 8)—R 7 ch
11 B x Q	Kt—B 5	26 K—Kt 3	R x Q
12 Q—B sq	K R x B	27 K x Kt	R—Kt 7 ch
13 Kt—Kt 3	B—KB sq	28 K—B 3	R x P
14 Castles (d)	P Q R 4	29 Resigns.	
15 K—Kt sq	P—R 5		

Notes.

(a) Should have played P x P.

(b) If, now, P x P, White gets the worst of it.

(c) It almost takes your breath away! It doesn't seem to be necessary, and it doesn't seem to be sound. White played just as Black desired. Nevertheless, this doesn't detract from the exhibition of "nerve" by the French champion.

(d) Castling at this junction was only fixing himself for Black's onslaught.

(e) Q x Kt will not do. For, 22.., R—R 8 ch; 23 K x P, R (R sq)—R 7 ch; 24 K—B 3, R—B 7 mate.

(f) One of the choice moves of a genius. If White takes the Kt, he loses his Q; if he doesn't take it, he is mated in three moves.

A Fine Scotch.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung.*

SCHULTZ. White.	CARLS. Black.	SCHULTZ. White.	CARLS. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 K—R sq	B—K Kt 5
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 P—B 3	B—K 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P	14 P—Q Kt 4	B—K 6
4 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	15 Kt—B 2	B—B 5
5 B-K Kt 5	P—K R 3	16 Kt—Q 2	P—R 5
6 B x Kt	Q x B	17 B—B 4	Kt—K 4
7 P—Q B 3	B B 4	18 B x B	P x B
8 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	19 Kt—Q 4	K—K 2
9 B K 2	Q—Kt 3	20 Q—K 2	And Black announced mate in thirteen moves.
10 Castles	B K R 6		
11 Kt K sq	P—K R 4		

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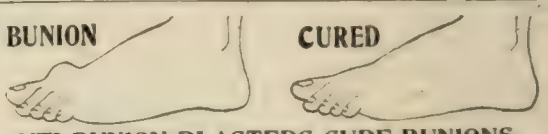

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 8 New York, February 22, 1902. Whole Number, 618

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS THE NEW ALLIANCE PRELIMINARY TO A WAR?

MANY, if not most, of the American newspapers seem to think that the new British-Japanese alliance for "maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the empire of China and the empire of Korea" is a guaranty of peace in the Far East, on the supposition that Russia will not dare to encroach on Manchuria in the face of such a powerful combination. Other papers call to mind, however, the fact that Manchuria has been filled with Russian troops since the summer of 1900, and say that the contemplated preservation of the integrity of China, therefore, will not mean protection from outside encroachment, but the expulsion of the Russian troops that already practically hold the province; and this, in the opinion of these papers, will mean war. Viscount Cranborne, of the British Foreign Office, when questioned in Parliament on Thursday of last week as to whether the alliance applied to Manchuria and its occupation by Russia, declared that Manchuria was no more excluded than any other province of China. On the other side, Russia, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, would not be likely now to evacuate Manchuria "at any one's dictation, or under the threat of this new combination." This paper adds: "Russia is there, in military possession, and it was a former Czar who remarked years ago, when one of his generals had effected an unauthorized conquest on the Amur, that once up, the Russian flag never came down."

As for Japan, it has been a matter of common newspaper report for several years that she has been restrained from war with Russia only by the fear that France would come to Russia's aid and prove too strong for her. As the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Notoriously, Japan wants to fight Russia. The desire for war with the Czar's empire is almost unanimous throughout Japan. It has been more than acknowledged, it has been professed and proclaimed, ever since the conclusion of Japan's war with China." The new alliance provides that in case of war between Japan and any other single Power over the Far Eastern question, England shall remain neutral, but that if two Powers attack Japan, England will come to her aid. This proviso, the newspapers pretty generally agree, will be likely to keep France out of the mix-up, and leave Russia and Japan to have it out between themselves.

As to how the trouble may begin, the New York *Press* observes:

"There is no human probability that Japan will make a formal demand for the evacuation of Manchuria and follow it with the embarkation of an army to enforce the demand. There is a reasonable expectancy that the people of Manchuria and the Government of China will be encouraged to attempt the expulsion of the Russians from the country, except along the line of their railroad. Should the response of the Czar's Government be formal hostilities, Japan would undoubtedly become 'involved' in the 'war with another Power' for which the terms of the treaty

MAP SHOWING JAPAN, KOREA, AND MANCHURIA

provide. Nor, in view of the difficulties Russia has had in battling with mere 'brigands,' would there be, it would seem, great doubt as to the result of such a war.

"We may be sure that Anglo-Japanese policy will work in this manner, attempting to preserve the independence of China principally by prompting the Chinese to struggle for it. And once the Chinese have succeeded in such a struggle, have turned the tide which has been running so long of meek surrender to every foreign aggressor, the great empire will be revitalized at last."

Says the Baltimore *American*:

"It will be easy for Japan to create a *casus belli*. Her statesmen have with the utmost difficulty restrained the people from going to war without any ally. Now that they have such a powerful friend as Great Britain, the people may insist upon attacking Russia. The Japanese army could probably defeat any troops that could be sent against them. Russia has an immense army, but she also has an immense territory, the inhabitants of a large part of which are semi-hostile. She can only spare a part of it for Manchuria. Other nations which might side with Russia would have to try conclusions with England on the ocean before they could despatch any considerable body of troops to Russia's aid. The suddenness with which the treaty was sprung on the public must inevitably convey a serious impression on its meaning."

The Buffalo *Express*, in a keen analysis of the new treaty, no-

tices that if Japan begins the war by an ultimatum to China to expel the Russian troops within her borders, Japan will be likely to find herself at war with both China and Russia, and will then be in a position to call on England for the aid promised in case of a war with two Powers. It continues:

"The apparent determination of Russia to secure Manchuria, of which she is already in virtual possession, and the jealousy

WARNING LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
—*The Boston Herald.*

with which this Russian movement has been watched by Great Britain and Japan, make it appear probable that this is exactly the outcome which the treaty is expected to bring about. The usual profession is made that it is calculated to preserve the peace of the world, but it looks much more like a threat of war. Russia can hardly fail so to regard it. Whether it contemplates a war by Japan alone against Russia, with all other Powers held to neutrality, or a war of Japan and Great Britain against Russia and, nominally, China, with France possibly drawn in, it means that Russia must abandon her long-cherished designs on Manchuria or fight. It certainly is the strongest, most belligerent action that the British Government has taken, where a great Power was concerned, since the close of the Russo-Turkish war."

AN ANARCHIST SOLUTION OF THE ANARCHIST PROBLEM.

SENATOR HOAR'S idea of deporting all the Anarchists to some isle of the sea appears to have been dropped in the discussions on anti-Anarchy legislation in Congress as impracticable. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the members of Congress that the Anarchists really might like to go. From Home, Wash., however, where the only Anarchist colony in the world is located, comes an Anarchist paper called *Discontent* which intimates that the Senator's plan, with modifications, might suit the Anarchists exactly. The main modification is that, instead of an island, a section of territory in the United States be set apart for these people, where they would not disturb us, and we would not disturb them. Says the editor:

"Such an experiment, inaugurated and carried out in good faith, would settle the Anarchist question, and settle it right. If Anarchy proved a flat failure in practise, the community would ultimately be broken up; the former Anarchists, reclaimed from their delusion, would become loyal and useful citizens; and the Anarchist propaganda, being thoroughly discredited, would fall into innocuous desuetude. If it proved able to hold together, but not to thrive, it would lapse into obscurity, being abandoned by all save a few irreconcilable malcontents; and the idea which could show no better results, when placed on trial, would speedily sicken and die, in the world at large. If it proved a success, the Anarchists would be contented; and the community would grow, and preserve friendly relations with all the nations. Nobody could possibly be injured by it; and valuable lessons might be learned by the rest of the world.

"Why should not this plan be tried? It can be so carried out as to be fair to the Anarchists, and fair to the Government. It would be far more economical than any other proposed plan, and would require no curtailment of the existing liberties of the American people. It would be attended by little friction, and provocative of no ill will. It would have no unpleasant after-effects, and would require no supplementary legislation to render it effective. As it would come in the shape of invitation, and not that of compulsion, the Anarchists themselves would cooperate in carrying it out. It would free Anarchists and governmentalists alike from a juxtaposition of which both complain. It would allow the Anarchist experiment to be fairly tried, without injury to the law-upholding citizens of any nation, and results to be obtained which would be conclusive to the Anarchists themselves, as well as to the rest of the world. It would solve the vexed enigma, peacefully, harmoniously, permanently. It is the only proposition which would bring instant and lasting belief to all concerned, without inflicting hardship or injustice on any. WHY NOT CONSIDER IT?"

A PHILIPPINE VIEW OF OUR RECONCENTRADO CAMPS.

THE arrival of the papers from Manila, with full descriptions of the reconcentrado system established in Batangas by General Bell, confirm Mr. Bonsal's supposition that the Batangas system is like the one in Samar, which Mr. Bonsal describes at some length (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 8). General Bell's system seems to be doing what it was intended to do. The Manila correspondent of the New York *Sun* cables: "The consistent campaign of reconcentration that is being carried on by General Bell is producing a steady influx of insurgents. During the past week twenty rebel officers and seventy-five armed men came in and surrendered. The unusual increase in the number of surrenders indicates that the insurgent bands are

FEBRUARY 12.—"LEST WE FORGET."
—*The New York World.*

becoming dispersed, while the individual rebels are beginning to see that the struggle is hopeless." The Batangas correspondent of the Manila *American* sends similar reports to his paper, and remarks, more or less pungently, that in that region the death-knell of the insurrection "is being rung by General Bell." "When the campaign now planned is completed," he says, "the pacifica-

tion of this part of the Philippines is assured." *The American* says editorially:

"The insurrection in Batangas and Laguna is rapidly being crushed out. The native element arose in rebellion to the established authority, resorted to violence, arson, rapine, and bloodshed in a fancied dream that they could continue in this work until closely pressed, and then suddenly become amigos and repeat their murderous acts later, when they might be moved thereto by unrest, hate, or lust of pillage and blood. They were deceived as to the strength and seriousness of the United States in pacifying, settling, and developing these islands, mistaking the past policy of conciliation as a weakness rather than a spirit of mercy and good-will.

"They are now discovering their mistake. They invited war and they have it. They now know what fire and the sword really mean and the time for dilly-dallying, for peace conferences, and for mercy has passed. They are justly feeling the strong arm of American law in full force.

SAFE AND UNSAFE REGIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Batangas is in the black district south of Manila. A map drawn by the insular division of the War Department, and approved by Governor Taft.

"Reports are coming in daily regarding the operations now being conducted in those provinces under the direction of General Bell. That officer went down there armed with a vest-pocket edition of the same orders that were issued to General Smith for use in Samar, and as these instructions were even added to later in a way that gives General Bell absolute authority to do as he pleases in his district, there can be no doubt that he will soon have Batangas and Laguna properly pacified.

"An officer who came to Manila yesterday from the lake country informs *The American* that fires can be counted in every direction. This means that cuartels are being burned and insurgent property destroyed wherever located.

"The insurgents are beginning to learn that General Bell means business. Many of them are coming in and surrendering voluntarily. All these are informed that mere surrendering and taking the oath of allegiance is not all that is expected of them. They have had plenty of opportunities to do this in the past. They must now go out and locate insurgent rifles and other supplies. They must prove their good intentions by good deeds.

AN EMBARRASSMENT OF BLESSINGS.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"It will interest the public to know that in the somewhat critical situation now existing in South Luzon the military and civil authorities are working strictly hand in hand. Provost courts will be established at every post throughout the disaffected section, and prompt justice will be meted out by summary processes of such military courts. No mercy will be shown. The day for leniency has passed, and there is little doubt that the leaders of this insurrection will crowd the prisons for years, while not a few may be sent to Guam. When General Bell leaves Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas, those provinces will be permanently pacified, just as Samar will be when General Smith comes away from there.

"By and by the Filipinos will learn that the United States is here to stay; that they haven't Spain to deal with, and that they can be happy, and prosperous too, if they will accept the situation in good faith. If they fail to do so they will discover that the gloved hand of government, which they have rather affected to despise and mock and scorn, is really a hand of iron when it is compelled to interfere in local affairs. The Filipino must learn to be good or he'll be made to be good."

CUBAN RIDICULE OF THE CUBAN ELECTION RETURNS.

FRESH material for satirizing the recent election in Cuba is afforded to the Cuban editors who feel so inclined, by the publication of the completed returns, as made out by the election boards. According to these returns, two-thirds of the voters registered in Pinar del Rio province voted for the successful candidate for governor of the province; in Havana province, five-eighths; in Matanzas, two-fifths; in Santa Clara, nearly three-fourths; in Puerto Principe, nearly half; and in Santiago, more than half. *Nuevo Pais* (Havana) and *La Lucha* (Havana) think these figures are preposterous, and consider them only added proof that the whole election was a farce, and was manipulated by the officials of the American intervention. Says *La Lucha:*

"The facts of the case are no matter for opinion. Everybody saw Havana on election day, and to pretend that three-quarters of the people voted is ridiculous. The official element has tried to keep up appearances and has only made the matter worse."

Nuevo Pais, which was non-partizan during the Presidential campaign, says similarly:

"The excessive number of votes, which, according to the summary referred to, were obtained by the majority of the candidates, not a few of whom stand as having received thirty, forty, fifty, and some fifty-five thousand votes, is a matter of astonishment and wonder to all those who saw the streets of Havana on December 31, 1901, and were able to observe the complete quiet which reigned and the deserted appearance of the electoral booths, a fact which was commented upon by nearly all the or-

There's room for every Cupid's dart
In Uncle Sam's expansive heart.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE LATEST CONCERT OF THE POWERS.
—*The New York Herald.*

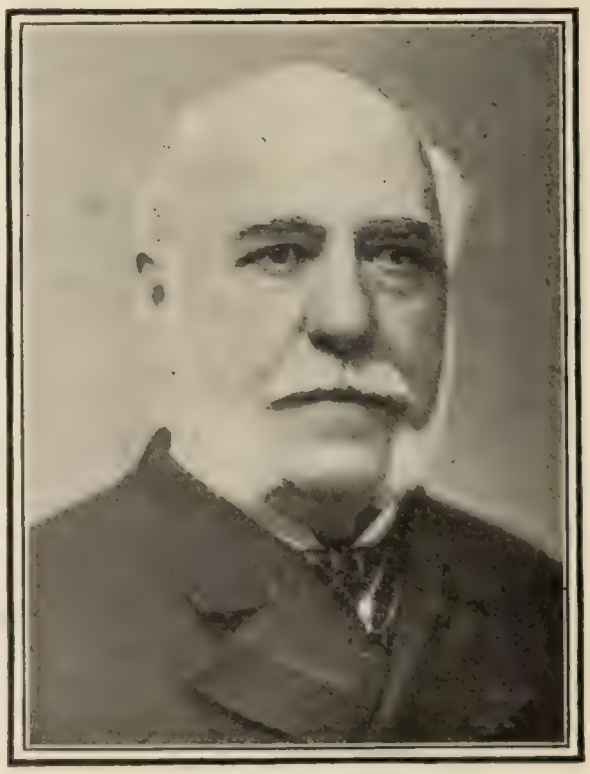
gans of the press and was a motive for resigned silence on the part of those of our colleagues on whom discipline and the calls of expediency imposed the duty of aiding those in power by all the means at their disposal."

WHAT DID LORD PAUNCEFOTE DO APRIL 14, 1898?

NOBODY has denied, up to the time of going to press, that Lord Pauncefote, as alleged by Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador at Washington, presented to a meeting of the representatives of the great Powers there on April 14, 1898, a proposed message to be sent to their home governments suggesting that "the great Powers might direct the attention of the American Government to the Spanish note of April 10, and might declare that [United States] intervention [in Cuba] did not appear to them to be justified." "This declaration," the message continued, "might take the form of a collective note from the Powers to the representative of the United States." Dr. von Holleben avers that the British ambassador "took the initiative" in this matter, and the British ambassador has made no reply. Lord Cranborne, of the British Foreign Office, declared in Parliament on Friday of last week that at the meeting of the ambassadors on April 14, "whatever opinions were expressed by Lord Pauncefote during the discussion, which was of an informal character, were personal to himself, and not pursuant to instructions from her Majesty's Government," but did not deny that Lord Pauncefote may have introduced the now celebrated message. It has been suggested that the message may have originated with the Austrian ambassador, and that Lord Pauncefote, while not indorsing the idea, may have brought it forward tentatively, as dean of the diplomatic corps, as a favor to his colleague; but, as the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* remarks, this explanation "has not been directly fathered either by Lord Pauncefote or by the English home Government." Both the British and the German governments rejected the suggestion of the collective note, and, indeed, no evidence has been brought forward to show that any of the Powers favored it.

"The Germans appear at present to have the best of the argument," thinks the Philadelphia *Ledger*; but the New York *Sun*, which has never been over-friendly to England, thinks it "preposterous" to suppose that Lord Pauncefote, "of all diplomats, was intriguing in April of 1898 against the interests of the United States," and it adds: "His whole course in this country is a contradiction of that idea. The main purpose of Lord Pauncefote's official life has been to promote friendly relations between his Government and people and ours." *The Sun* remarks, however, that "it is exceedingly gratifying to the American people to learn meanwhile how promptly and emphatically the Kaiser Wilhelm planted his heavy boot upon the second collective note." The New York *Tribune* credits the suggestion that the British ambassador acted at the request of some one else in introducing the note, and declares that the supposition that he "designed the note in question as an expression antagonistic to the United States is an hypothesis which can not be countenanced."

A large number of newspapers regard the whole rivalry for American friendship as more amusing than serious. A typical opinion may be seen in the following comment by the Boston *Journal*:



LORD PAUNCEFOTE,
British Ambassador at Washington.

"It is an amusing if not an edifying spectacle which the great Powers of Europe now present—tumbling over each other in their eagerness to prove that each was our best friend, and our only friend, in the war with Spain.

"This animated controversy is their affair, not ours. They must settle it among themselves. Somewhere documents must be obtainable which would fix the truth or the falsity of their pretensions. Let them find them, and submit them to shrewd and quizzical Uncle Sam. Then we Yankees will go on about our business of making this nation what Europe now dramatically acknowledges that it is already, the greatest and strongest Power in the world.

"Nothing succeeds like success. If the war of 1898 had gone against us, these very governments which are now violently pro-

testing that they were our nearest friends would be equally insistent that they were our original and bitter enemies. Diplomacy as Europe knows it is a game of the most cynical selfishness. Only once in our national existence have we been brought face to face with imminent peril. That was in the Civil War of 1861–1865, and what we discovered then we can never safely forget, that the ties of international friendship are as ropes of sand—that neither trade nor kinship nor similarity of political institutions can be depended on in an hour of desperate need, and that our only secure reliance is the stout hearts and steady arms of the sons of the republic."

GERMAN-AMERICAN JUBILATION OVER THE PAUNCEFOTE INCIDENT.

THE German-American press are jubilant over the apparent diplomatic success scored by Germany in the now celebrated incident of the so-called "collective note" of the Powers to America in 1898. The general opinion seems to be that England has been completely outpointed, and that Germany, from being considered America's most envious rival, has become, since the revelations of the *Reichsanzeiger*, her best cherished friend. The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, in a leading article, denounces English statesmen as "tellers of fibs," adding that "it is, however, nothing new for an English politician to lie." It adds that America now knows how much professed British sympathy is worth. The *Grosz New-Yorker Zeitung* is of the opinion that the incident will open a new era in our politics, and that the growing *rapprochement* with England will have received a decided check. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Brooklyn) declares the affair will insure an "increased political influence to the coming of the Kaiser's brother."

BARON VON HOLLEBEN,
German Ambassador at Washington.

The *New-Yorker Herold*, in an editorial headed "Who Tells the Lie?" bitterly denounces England. It says the "mask of friendship has been torn from John Bull's face, and reveals the true characteristics of English statesmanship—perfidy, hypocrisy, bigotry, and malicious envy." It continues: "The hollow attempt of the friends of England to excuse Pauncefote's action on the ground that he merely acted as *doyen* of the *corps diplomatique* is in the nature of a boomerang, because the published "notes" of the other Powers conclusively trace the initiative back to England. And the theory that Pauncefote acted without the consent of his Government is so audacious and wholly unprecedented as to stamp it at once as entirely improbable."

The *New-Yorker Volkszeitung* (Soc.), while more sober than the rest of its contemporaries, still can not forget nationality even in the class struggle, and avers that for once German diplomacy has scored—"and scored decisively over English statesmanship."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROSPECT OF CUTTING SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

THE Southern papers show little fear that the present Congress will cut Southern representation in the House and the Electoral College. "The apportionment will stand on the present basis," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, "and the party is yet to be born that will disturb it and draw down its own destruction." The Mobile *Register*, too, thinks that the Republican party "has enough to carry in the Philippine and Cuban questions, with the attendant tariff problems," and "it is not likely that anything will be done in the way of reduction of representation at this session."

The proposition is that a reduction be made that will correspond to the reduction in the Southern vote caused by the various franchise measures intended to bar the negroes from the polls; a cut that some papers reckon would turn almost half the Southern representatives out of Congress. The New York *Press* figures that in eight of the Southern States the suffrage is denied to more than a million men, and the election returns show that more than six times as many votes are cast in congressional districts in Kansas, for instance, as in South Carolina. The

ASHAMED OF IT!

—*The Boston Herald.*

UNCLE SAM: "Oh, forget it!"

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution provides that when the right to vote is denied "except for participation in rebellion or other crime," the representation shall be reduced accordingly.

The Congressmen actively interested in pushing this reform, however, are experiencing many difficulties. Speaker Henderson and Chairman Payne are said to be opposed to it, and there has been much difficulty in getting a bare majority of the Republican members to attend the caucuses on the subject. The most that is now expected by the friends of the measure, it is reported, is the appointment of a committee of investigation.

One of the papers actively in favor of reducing the Southern representation is the Kansas City *Journal*. It says:

"The conditions are particularly propitious at this time for

THE SOUTHERN PRESTIDIGITATOR.

One of the oldest and most common tricks in legerdemain is that of taking an astonishing number of things from a hat.

—*The Minneapolis Times.*

doing something toward correcting such a gigantic evil. The Southerners in Congress are conducting a whooping campaign against the Administration and the Republican party on the charge that the Constitution is being violated by the imperialistic policy set up in the Philippines. Every day Congress is compelled to listen to a roar from some Southern Senator or Representative about the unconstitutional nature of what is being done by the Administration in our new possessions. In nearly every case the loudest protestors against the alleged unconstitutional procedures of the Administration and the Republican majority are those who have come freshest from an outrageous annulment of the Constitution in their own States. It would please the country mightily if the Republican majority should at this time assume the aggressive and give these turbulent Southerners a little of their own medicine. We may well imagine how swift would be the transposition of the whole Southern representation on the question of a close application of the Constitution if the Republican majority should decide to enforce its mandatory provisions with respect to parity of representation. And even if it should not be deemed wise to push such a bill to adoption at this time, it will be diverting to see the Southern nullifiers come right about face and go to defending what they now oppose."

The Afro-American papers take a keen interest in this matter. Says the Washington *Bee*:

"The colored citizen wants to see his rights acknowledged by the nation and to exercise them in an untrammeled manner. The contributions which are being asked to test the constitutionality of certain state laws will be unnecessary to advance political interests and can be applied to educational and charitable purposes. The nation is bound by every sentiment of decency and justice to do its utmost to see that the rights and privileges of Americans, of whatever race or color, are not denied or abridged. It is especially the duty of the Republicans to stand by the great statesmen and heroes who in years gone by were willing to offer their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor upon the altar of liberty, and who accomplished the emancipation of the slave and established the doctrine of the right of all human beings to the inestimable blessings of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. If the logic of events demands the curtailment of representation, there is to be no help for it, but we hope that it will be sufficient to institute rigid inquiry into the constitutionality of the state laws and by some means enforce a just, rigid, and effective election law which will enable every citizen to exercise his elective and other manhood rights. Perhaps the colored people themselves may find a means of cutting down Southern representation by leaving the section where they have been and are constantly humiliated and terrorized. When once aroused the friends of right and justice will find a sure way to rebuke injustice and wrong. My God, hasten the day!"

DECIDING WHO SHALL RULE VIRGINIA AND CONNECTICUT.

IT is now freely predicted by the newspapers in Virginia and Connecticut that the constitutional conventions sitting in Richmond and Hartford will vote to change the constitutions of these two States in such a way as to place the political power in each State in the hands of a favored class. In Virginia the white voter is to be favored at the expense of the black; in Connecticut, the people in the small towns are to be favored at the expense of those in the cities. It is calculated that in Virginia this will mean Democratic rule; in Connecticut, Republican rule.

The Virginia constitutional convention defeated by one vote, on February 6, a suffrage plan containing the celebrated "grandfather clause"; but the Richmond *Dispatch* says that it "will come up again," and declares that "it is pretty certain that the conference will favor an understanding clause—temporary or permanent—or a grandfather clause." The "understanding clause," another well-recognized device for eliminating the negro vote, does not seem to be regarded with unbounded favor in Virginia. The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* says that it has been unable to discover any evidence of sentiment among the people in favor of the understanding clause; and the editor of the Richmond *Times* says he has interviewed people in the "black belt" of Virginia on this subject, and has "found no single citizen who was in favor of putting any such clause as this into the Constitution." He proceeds:

"We confess to great surprise at the result of these inquiries. In interviewing these citizens of the 'black belt' there was no suggestion in the question as to what sort of an answer was expected or desired. There was certainly no purpose on the part of *The Times* to manufacture sentiment. The sole purpose of these inquiries was to ascertain the sentiment, and while in the short space of time allotted comparatively few men were seen, it is at least significant that the sentiment among those interviewed is all one way.

"We are satisfied that some of the politicians would prefer no change whatever in the existing system. Under the Walton law they are managing the negroes well to their liking, and one intelligent man, who has taken a conspicuous part in state politics, said that from a party point of view he thought that it would be a mistake and a serious injury to the Democratic party to make any change whatever. He argued that in some sections of his own county where the whites were poor and much prejudiced against the negro, they were held in line by the race question only, and that if the negro should be eliminated, they would, in his opinion, vote with the Republican party. But the men out of politics said that they were sick and tired of the expedients that had to be used to keep the Democratic party in power, and desired some honest measure which would remove the necessity for this sort of business. They expressed the belief that the 'understanding clause' would simply be another form of the evil.

"Now, we ask in all candor, if there is no demand from the

'black belt' for a measure of this character, from what quarter, pray, does the demand come?"

In Connecticut the constitutional convention has adopted a resolution declaring "that we are in favor of equal representation from each town in our House of Representatives," and it is reported that the prevailing sentiment favors one representative from each town. If this plan prevails, New Haven, with more than 100,000 population, will have no more votes in the legislature than the little town of Union, which has less than 500 population. A majority of the people of the State will have but 11 representatives, while a minority will have 157. Under the present arrangement the smaller towns have one representative and the larger ones two, and the small towns control the State. It was the agitation against this condition that forced the call for the convention; and now the convention seems likely to rivet the rule of the small towns tighter than before. The Hartford *Post* thinks that such action will only "ring the fire-alarm for renewed agitation," and the Hartford *Times* thinks that it will mean "the rejection of the constitution when it is referred to the people," and it remarks that this will exactly meet the wishes of some of the delegates who want no change at all in the constitution. The New Haven *Palladium* calls the adoption of the resolution "a flagrant blunder," and says that it reflects upon "the intelligence, justice, and honesty of the majority of delegates."

"It is rather interesting to note in this connection," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "that Connecticut acted in the full spirit of the 'grandfather clause' toward the colored citizens of the State as long as the matter was left in her own hands, and refused to admit them to suffrage until the amendments to the Federal Constitution compelled her to. A recollection of this fact may in a measure qualify the wonder that is generally felt over her disposition to insist in depriving the majority of her citizens of just and equal representation."

THE AMERICANIZATION OF THE WORLD.

W. T. STEAD, the celebrated British journalist, predicts that unless the people of Great Britain "decide to merge the existence of the British empire in the United States of the English-speaking world," they will see their empire stripped of its colonies one by one, and Great Britain reduced "to the status of an English-speaking Belgium." He is brought to this startling conclusion by a contemplation of the present power of the people of the United States, and their future possibilities. In the British *Review of Reviews* annual, "The Americanization of the World," he says:

THE "AMERICANIZATION" OF THE WORLD.
When it strikes the Arctic regions. —*The New York Journal.*

"The advent of the United States of America as the greatest of world-Powers is the greatest political, social, and commercial phenomenon of our times. It is only when we look at the manifold manifestations of the exuberant energy of the United States, and the world-wide influence which they are exerting upon the world in general, and the British empire in particular, that we realize how comparatively insignificant are all the other events of our time."

After a rapid survey of the strides American ideals have made in every department of science, art, and religion the world over, Mr. Stead answers the question "What is the secret of American success?" in part as follows:

"American success may be explained in many ways. A young and vigorous race has been let loose among the incalculable treasures of a virgin continent. Into that race there has been poured in lavish profusion the vital energies of many other races chosen by a process of natural selection which eliminated the weaker, the more timid, the less adventurous spirits. This great amalgam of heterogeneous energies constitutes a new composite race, which found itself free to face all the problems of the universe without any of the restraints of prejudices, traditions, or old-established institutions which encumber the nations of the Old World. Americans had no swaddling-clothes to cast. They sprang into life like Minerva from the brain of Jove without any need to rid themselves of the garments of infancy. They had also the immense advantage of an atmosphere which in many parts of the continent was a perpetual exhilaration. All these causes contribute to American success. They belong to the Americans as an inalienable possession, nor can we by any possibility hope to share them. They are as inseparable from the continent of America as the Falls of Niagara or the Mississippi Valley."

W. T. STEAD.

The writer further discovers three American secrets which he deems capable of profitable export to England. He enumerates them as education, increased incentives to production, and democracy. In each of these respects America surpasses England, the latter taking the lead only in municipal government. These considerations bring Mr. Stead to his proposed merging of the two great branches of the English-speaking race. He says:

"There lies before the people of Great Britain a choice of two alternatives. If they decide to merge the existence of the British empire in the United States of the English-speaking world, they may continue for all time to be an integral part of the greatest of all world-powers, supreme on sea and unassailable on land, permanently delivered from all fear of hostile attack, and capable of wielding irresistible influence in all parts of this planet. That is one alternative. The other is the acceptance of our supersession by the United States as the center of gravity in the English-speaking world, the loss one by one of our great colonies, and our ultimate reduction to the status of an English-speaking Belgium.

"One or the other it must be. Which shall it be? Seldom has a more momentous choice been presented to the citizens of any country. It is natural that British pride should revolt at the conclusion which is thus presented as the result of a rapid survey of the forces governing the present political and financial and industrial situation. But pride and prejudice are evil counselors. The question is not what we would best like to do, but

what is the best course possible in the circumstances? If it is admitted that the whole trend of our time is toward the unification of races of a common stock and common language; if it is further admitted that such unification would carry with it incalculable advantages in securing the English-speaking nations from all danger either of a fratricidal conflict or of foreign attack, while enormously improving both their prosperity at home and the influence which they can exercise abroad, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the object is one well worthy of being made the ultimate goal of the statesmen both of the United States and of the United Kingdom. . . . . .

"The subject is not one upon which politicians are likely to talk. Any utterance in favor of coming together under the American flag could so easily be misrepresented by a political opponent as an act of treason to the Union Jack that men whose horizon is limited to the next general election naturally refrain from expressing any opinion on the subject. But, privately, no one who moves in political and journalistic circles can ignore the fact that many of the strongest imperialists are heart and soul in favor of seeing the British empire and the American republic merge in the English-speaking United States of the world. This is an ideal splendid enough to fascinate the imagination of all men, especially of those who have proved most susceptible to the fascination of imperial federation."

IS OUR INDIAN SYSTEM KILLING THE INDIANS?

D. A. SANFORD, of Bridgeport, Okla., who has lived, as a missionary, among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for seven or eight years, declares that while the government Indian service is, on the one side, "very noble, generous, and philanthropic," on the other it is "base, selfish, and mercenary," and is "a terrible evil." It "perpetuates savagery," he says, "pauperizes the Indians," "fosters vice," and "breeds disease." The Indians that are under its influence, he states, "are dying rapidly." Mr. Sanford's views are set forth in *The Register*, published at Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and the editor of the paper speaks of him as "a man of high standing," and says that his views "are fully indorsed by all who are cognizant of the true conditions in the Indian service." Mr. Sanford writes:

"Many in the Indian service are noble, high-minded men and women, doing what they can to elevate and benefit the Indian race. But besides these, there is yet another class of men—not scamps and rascals—tho there are sometimes such—but moderately upright, honest people, who will not steal or lie, who are in the Indian service, not for their health, nor for the good of the Indian, but for the money there is in it for themselves. It is a good paying job, and that is what they are after. Money first; they recommend what will bring in the money. These are the men who are doing the mischief; these are the men who are perverting the Indian service from its highly philanthropic aims and purpose, making it vile and contemptible.

"Why has the ration system been continued? The commissioner calls it a curse. Rations pauperize the Indians, breed crime and vice; but Indian agents generally strive to hold on to the ration system, or perhaps strive to get it increased. Cutting off rations would throw large numbers of them out of a job. Contractors for Indian supplies would lose their occupations, a host of employees would be no longer needed. The Indians would learn to support themselves; the Indian agent himself would be no longer needed. Cutting off rations is manifestly against self-interests, so it is not generally recommended.

"Take the schools. People generally suppose the Indian schools are a great thing—that it is a good thing to get the Indian children into schools. People visit the large boarding-schools, see the Indian children well dressed and cared for; they see the excellent order maintained, the educational work carried on, and then go away thinking what a splendid work is being done.

"But they do not see the other side. It is the ambition of agents and employees to make as good a showing as possible with these schools. The more expensive they are made the better the salaries of employees in the service. The larger the number of pupils the more the persons who can be employed at good salaries; hence the ambition to keep these schools as full as possible. Contract schools, day-schools, and mission-schools must all give way in order to be able to fill these expensive government boarding-schools. The Indian children may be taught much better elsewhere. The results may be better, and it will cost the Government much less. What of that! The ambition is to fill the government boarding-schools, not for the good of the Indians, but for the benefit of the white man's pocket. There is great zeal in getting Indian pupils for the government boarding-schools. . . . . .

"The tribes that a generation or two ago, in their wild state, were rugged and strong are now dying rapidly. It is not civilization that is killing them. I say, most emphatically, it is not civilization that is killing the Indian. Rightly managed, the Indian would still be strong and rugged and healthy. But it is the methods and measures of the United States Indian Service that are killing off these Indians. These diseases could be prevented, but, instead, the very measures are recommended which tend to foster and breed disease.

"In other words, I regard the United States Indian Service, by its methods, as *responsible for the deaths* of large numbers of our Indians."

The sudden changes from the outdoor life of the Indian children to the indoor life of the boarding-school in the fall, and back to outdoor life in the spring, are fatal:

"There many have been dying, evidently with disease—tuberculosis—fostered by the boarding-school system. In one school, out of one hundred and twenty-five pupils, five died last year—all of consumption. In the Bridgeport farming district twelve young people died in the year 1901—twelve young people who had previously been in some of the government boarding-schools. Ten per cent. a year of our young communicants have died of consumption."

What with the placing of the children in boarding-schools, the leasing of the Indian lands to white men, and the system of rations and interest payments, the government measures "tend to destroy the home," and the Indian is made a wanderer. Miss Jayne, a Baptist missionary among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is quoted as saying:

"The gambling here is simply appalling. Led by the educated young men, the old men and women, as well as the young, spend hours and days in gambling. Mr. Hamilton, the missionary here, counted eight games in progress on less than an acre of ground during payment. And the drinking—boys who came here so pure and clean, looking so gentlemanly and polite, about July 4, are drinking and gambling and shaming their parents, who were so proud of them then."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHO?

"Who befrended Uncle Sam?"
"I," said John Bull,
"I used my pull.
I befriended Uncle Sam."

"Who helped him lick Spain?"
"I," said the Kaiser,
"I stood right by, sir.
I helped him lick Spain."

"Who stood off the Powers?"
"I," said the Czar,
"I was right thar.
I stood off the Powers."

"Who's his friend now?"
"I," said they all,
With unanimous bawl.
"I'm his real friend now!"

—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IF Admiral Schley is wise he will look out for a reaction; they always come.—*The Chicago News.*

"WHAT shall we do with the Philippines?" is the question now before Congress. Well, we might get them first.—*The St. Paul Globe.*

SOME esteemed New York contemporary should hasten to make arrangements to have Prince Henry edit one of its issues.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE "HORRIFIC DRAMA."

ONE of the effects of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's visit to America has been to emphasize the tendency toward the "problem" play, which is a marked feature of the present theatrical season. Among those who hold that the ascendancy of the "psychological" play is fraught with danger to true dramatic art is Mr. William Winter, the veteran critic of the New York *Tribune*. Equally emphatic in his disapproval is the dramatic critic of *Harper's Weekly*, who writes a cutting article of protest against "the appeal to the morbid and unhealthy" and "the prevailing epidemic of misery" in the New York theaters. He says:

"A glance at the play-bills during a recent week of the New York season shows an appalling preponderance of the gloom-compelling play. We seem to have gone into the business of man-baiting by the wholesale. We have, or at any rate think we have, a pretty high order of civilization in this country. If any one should tell us that we were in this respect inferior to the Spanish, we should laugh in his face and tell him to go to. Yet, if a people may be judged from the amusements they indulge in, it is difficult to see in what respect we are superior to the Castilian. When the Castilian finds himself in need of relaxation from the cares and trials of life, he takes his wife and his children to the arena, and forgets himself and his troubles for the moment in the delights of a bull-fight. For this we condemn him, we who in a similar case go to the theater to see and applaud the hounding of a man to his death, or the baiting of a woman to her social ruin, and a moral degradation whose only end is suicide, perhaps, or some other violent method of shuffling off the mortal coil. This is our pleasure, and the more horrific the horrors of the successive acts, the greater the gusto with which we do our gloating."

"The free coinage of silver," remarks this writer, "is nothing alongside of the free coinage of hysteria by which the playwrights of the day and a certain class of actors and actresses are filling their coffers to overflowing." He continues:

"During the week to which reference is made the citizens of Harlem were waxing merry over Mr. Clyde Fitch's 'Climbers,' a play in which the sole relief from morbid tragedy is a cynical, sneering kind of humor, which brings into a high light all the sordid meanness of a particularly weak human nature. At the Criterion Theater Mrs. Carter was smashing her way from milliner's shop to guillotine in a spectacular effort to make us sympathize with and even admire one of the worst courtesans in history. Not far away were Mr. Otis Skinner and Mr. William Norris, in 'Francesca da Rimini,' exploiting for the amusement of their patrons the mental tortures of a hunchback and a court fool, with murder rampant in every line and movement. In contagious proximity to them was that gladly clad exotic Mrs. Patrick Campbell, disporting herself in a series of horrors of Scandinavian and prurient English make, in not one of which was there a single note that rang true to human nature, and in each of which some man or woman is hounded to a miserable end for the delectation of a people who deprecate the Spanish bull-fight as vulgar cruelty. A scant half-mile from Mrs. Campbell a greater dramatic but more sartorially restrained artist was giving seven times a week an analytical study of the mental sufferings and tortures of a mother misunderstood and deprived of her child, compelling hot tears in her every movement, and sending the pleasure-seekers on the other side of the footlights home with the spectacle of a dead woman to cheer them in the wakeful hours of the night."

These plays are not only produced, but are profitable and successful. "We have had defaulters, murderers, and adulterers," declares the writer; "we have had death by chloral, paralysis, stabbing, the guillotine, heart-failure, and Christian Science served up for our amusement, and seemingly we have found it amusing." He writes further:

"Mr. Belasco's brutal perversion of history and candid elevation of a creature of the dregs to a lofty pinnacle of womanhood plays to standing-room only. Mr. Clyde Fitch's cynical and untruthful caricature of modern society, calling for a callous attitude toward life to keep it from being absolutely nauseating, not only survives its first night—upon which for its mere lack of taste alone it should have been contemptuously rejected by the public—but is successful in its second season. No play which makes mock of a funeral ceremony and elicits laughter from the frailties of mourners should last upon the stage for an instant beyond the moment of its birth. Mrs. Campbell draws crowded houses with her pictures of faithlessness, brutal cynicism, morbid hysteria, and ruthless parading of the things that most of us do not care to think of, much less speak of. And Mrs. Fiske for eighteen weeks has found it profitable to regale the multitudes with a woman-baiting play by which the heartstrings of every properly constituted human being are torn and racked and pulled and yanked, until it would seem as if we must succumb to the strain, or acknowledge ourselves to be a race of Yahoos, to whom the bull-fight of the Spaniard would be as inconsequential as the killing of a mosquito on a hot summer's night."

The writer, in conclusion, asks whether or not, in presenting only the "unhealthy" side of life, the managers and playwrights are meeting a real public taste, or whether they are not "mistaking a certain proportionately small but aggressively vulgar and morbid portion of the public for the real thing." He says:

"There are, after all, more people in the world who rejoice over a refreshing draught of cool spring water than there are of those who seek for the rare vintages of France and the Rhine, or the mysterious alcoholic concoctions of the American bar-room. The trouble seems to be that the manager and the playwright and many of the so-called stars confound the meretricious likings of the jaded appetite for the popular taste. In doing so we think they make a great mistake."

THE TROUBLES OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

THE storm that has threatened the very existence of an institution more than two centuries old, the Comédie Française in Paris, seems to have subsided. The "crisis" of the Théâtre Français, the first national theater, was not caused by a single act, but by a succession of details. For a long time past, the relations between M. Jules Claretie, the general manager, and the *sociétaires*, the members, of the theater, have not been cordial. When, by the decree of October 12, 1901, the right of selecting new plays was taken from the *sociétaires*, despite the famous decree of Moscow, now almost a hundred years old, an open quarrel broke out between the manager and the entire company of the Théâtre Français. The rights, the bicentennial rights, of the "Society of French Comedians," founded by Molière and his comrades, had received a severe blow. According to the *Revue* (Paris), "M. Leygues, the Minister of Public Instruction, thought to put an end to the 'crisis' by abolishing the reading committee. It was against this committee that *littérateurs* and journalists were crying out. They declared it composed of *parvenus sociétaires* incapable of judging justly; that good pieces were refused and mediocre ones accepted." The *Revue* expresses the opinion that "the Minister of Fine Arts wished by a master stroke to restore to the general manager the authority that he had lost, and the suppression of the reading committee had no other object in view."

The response of the *sociétaires*, it is known, consisted in refusing the duties of stage management heretofore undertaken by them, thereby throwing all the details of the direction of the Français upon the shoulders of M. Claretie. If by so doing they thought to harass him into resigning they were mistaken, for M. Leygues promptly appointed an outsider, M. Lucien Guitry, as stage manager. "M. Leygues is, as every one knows, a man of quick decision," says *L'Illustration* (Paris). He is insensible

to the influence of parties and politicians; he knows what he wants to do and does it. The other morning he heard the complaints of the *sociétaires*, and addressed them in severe terms:

"Ah! Messieurs les Comédiens, you pretend to be the masters! But just try once to bring your case before the courts: the Maison [de Molière] is not yours, and, if you drive me to extremities, I shall compel you to leave it. You believe yourselves indispensable to French art: you are strangely mistaken, gentlemen, and I am ready to accept all your resignations in a body, if you will kindly offer them to me.

"I respect your talent, Monsieur Mounet-Sully, but it will soon be time for you to retire, and I can at any time call upon M. Max to replace you. If M. Albert Lambert *fils* follows you, we will ask M. Magnier, of the Sarah Bernhardt theater, to be so kind as to join us. We can find other actors in Paris as violent as you, Monsieur Paul Mounet: M. Damoye has had no engagement for several years. He must be in possession of a rich store of cries. You retire to your country place, Monsieur Silvain? That is good: M. Garry, who left the Conservatoire with honors this year, will have a rapid advancement. You no longer wish to play lovers' parts, respectable Monsieur Baillet? We will utilize M. Dessonnes, who is languishing in subordinate places. Since you are going to flee to the Gymnase, my dear Le Bargy, remember me kindly to your wife and beg M. Calmette to call at M. Claretie's. Au revoir, Cadet: we will extend an offer to M. Germain of the Nouveautés. Finally, Mme. Dudlay has decided to give place to Mme. Segond-Weber! That is excellent; we shall only stipulate that Mme. Laparcière-Richepin second her. Mme. Bartet leaves us: the public will then be able to appreciate the delicate talent of Mlle. Moreno, and we shall engage Mlle. Blanche Toutain, who was so delightful in Yvette. Mademoiselle Minil, adieu! Your departure leaves no void!"

When the *sociétaires* had listened to the words of M. Leygues, and perceived, with bitterness, that there were other actors in Paris capable of taking their places, the following conversation took place, as reported by *L'Illustration*:

"'You despise our talents, Monsieur le Ministre; it is hard for us to perceive that we are more appreciated in Germany than in our own country. Coquelin, the elder, as you are aware, was received on Saturday, January 18, at noon, by Emperor William II. All the newspapers announced the impressive meeting of these two great men, and you know what formed the subject of their conversation for three-quarters of an hour—the Comédie Française. The Emperor expressed the great admiration that he felt for our company.'

"'That,' replied M. Leygues, 'is because he has never seen you play. He likes beautiful stories and believes in traditions.'

"'We might, perhaps,' threatened Cadet, 'obtain diplomatic intervention.'

"'It would only be necessary for me,' said M. Leygues, 'to foil those dark designs, to beg Emperor William to come incognito to Paris, and to offer him my box at the Comédie Française. After hearing you, he would renounce all idea of defending you.'

"'We will appeal to the people,' exclaimed M. Mounet-Sully; 'we shall see if it will permit you to destroy this glorious monument of the past.'

"'The door is open,' replied M. Leygues, 'go out and rouse all Paris.'"

The *Revue* admits that a spirit of anarchy has been gradually pervading every part of the Théâtre Français. The genius which was once its soul has been transported elsewhere. It is high time that work, simplicity, initiative, should return in good order. It hopes that M. Jules Claretie has the qualities necessary to bring about the reform that is needed. But how, it asks, can new plays be selected more unerringly by the single judgment of the manager than by the combined judgment of able and experienced actors? The *Revue d'Art Dramatique* (Paris) says:

"The decree investing the manager of the Comédie Française with the right to accept new plays constitutes a reform upon the desirability and utility of which opinions may differ, but which is badly conceived, incomplete, and imperfectly realized. It is so incomplete that altho it gives the manager the right to accept plays, it does not expressly abolish the reading committee, so that one is in doubt whether the committee is still in force or not, and whether appeal is not to be made to the manager only in extreme cases. . . . It would have been much more logical for M. Claretie, if he wished to remain undisputed master at the Comédie Française, to have taken steps to obtain the necessary authority for assuming the absolute direction.

"Possibly he would not have received it."

The *Figaro* (Paris) points out the long and faithful service of M. Claretie. He succeeded M. Perrin sixteen years ago, and has remained at the Comédie Française longer than any other manager. The *Figaro* dwells at length upon the ingratitude with which he has been treated. It further calls attention to the fact that the struggle between *sociétaires* and literature does not date from to-day, and recalls the famous contention with the great Hugo. The truth is, declares the *Tribuna* (Rome), in a long article inspired by the revolt against M. Claretie, that the Comédie Française is a decrepit institution, "possessing a repertoire without life and artists incapable of interpreting French life in its vivid reality." The great nation, we are told, has only one completely great artist—Sarah, and Sarah many years ago left the Maison Molière.

As for the immediate occasion of the outbreak between the members of the theater and the manager, it might have presented itself at any time. If it had not done so to-day, it would have done so to-morrow, for the cause lies deep and is lasting. Why, concludes this journal, should Italians leave their country and their traditions and flock to Paris to form themselves in the French school of acting as typified by the Théâtre Française? And what a singular desire it is on the part of Italian artists, who both in the past and the present have shown themselves to be possessed of far greater genius than French actors, and not only French but those of the whole world, to see Italy endowed with an institution that shall be another Comédie Française! Let them take warning!—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PROPOSED NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.

AMERICAN artists and art-lovers have been discussing for some time the practicability of establishing in this country a national gallery on lines similar to those existing in European countries. A few days ago a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Penrose which marks the most important step yet taken toward the realization of this project. Under the terms of the bill half a million dollars are to be appropriated for the purchase of land in Washington and the erection of a building thereon, to be maintained as a permanent gallery for the exhibition of such works of American art as may be obtained through purchase, gift, bequest, or in any other manner. The money for maintenance is to be furnished by future congressional appropriations. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"If the national gallery, entirely free from political influences, can be established in this country, a gallery in which it would be an honor for an artist to have his work displayed, a wonderful impetus would be given American art. Senator Penrose doubtless means that there shall be no politics or political interference in the management of the proposed gallery, since a clause in his bill provides that the selection of works of art shall be in the hands of twenty connoisseurs to be named by the President, and that these men shall hold office for five years and serve without remuneration. Unfortunately, this excellent provision may not have the good effect intended, on account of another clause which sets forth that the care of the National Gallery of American Art, to give the proposed institution its full title, shall be given to a custodian and a corps of assistants to be named by the Secretary of the Interior. Thus the maintenance of the gallery on the highest plane will not rest on the President, but on one of his Cabinet officers. Should the Secretary be a practical politician

and name persons as custodian and assistants for political reasons, the connoisseurs might be greatly hampered in their efforts to choose only the best examples of American art, and it can be readily understood that they might be still further embarrassed by the terms of congressional appropriations.

"Notwithstanding this weakness, which Mr. Penrose should remove by amending his bill, artists and art lovers can regard the movement undertaken with satisfaction, and they may take comfort in the thought that if the gallery becomes a fact accomplished, there will at least be a chance to place it on a high plane, even tho it may not reach that of some of the famous galleries in Europe. The movement indicates, furthermore, that the claims of American art are being recognized, and that an effort at least is being made in legislative circles to give it the standing it deserves and to encourage its wider development. While not all that the friends of art might desire, the bill of Senator Penrose, with trifling but desirable amendment, would have sufficient merit to entitle it to hearty support."

A NOVELIST'S CRITICISM OF THE CRITICS.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR, the author of a recent novel entitled "King Midas," has a score to settle with the book reviewers, and he proceeds to settle it in *The Independent* (February 6). "I should be loath to make the announcement to the critics that I have caught them in a trap," he says; "neither will I say that I have a case which I could prove in court; I shall content myself with the statement that a certain recent book of mine has had some experiences that are very, *very* curious and suggestive." His story in brief is this: He wrote what he believed to be a noteworthy novel, which he called "Springtime and Harvest." Unable to find a publisher for it, he published it himself, giving in a preface the story of the book and its publication. The following quotation is from this preface:

"For three years the author had been dreaming of a novel which he might write when he was strong; last spring, because his heart was shaken with the beauty of it, he went away to wrestle with his vision. Because he knew he had to give all his soul to the labor, he cut himself off absolutely from the world—found a little cabin in the wilds of Quebec, where for five months he lived entirely alone, doing a work so fearful that now, as he looks back upon it, it makes him tremble. Each day, as he wrought at his story, the wonder of it took hold of him more and more, until it took the form of a very demon of beauty that lashed him and would not let him rest. He burned out his soul at this work."

The young writer's book appeared in "a pathetic little red volume, badly printed on cheap paper, and badly bound." The reviewers generally did not read it. The few who did were, in the main, "condescending and compassionate," two or three going out of their way to be "gratuitously insulting." Mr. Sinclair admits that if this had been the end of the incident the silence of the reviewers might have been taken as a justification of the publishers who had rejected it. But the book was brought to the attention of some high literary authorities and was praised by them. Eventually it was taken up by a prominent publishing house and published without the preface under a new name and in handsome form. Copies were sent once more to the reviewers, and this time, Mr. Sinclair triumphantly notes, they paid considerable attention to the work. In most quarters it was highly praised. The "novice in literature" had suddenly come to display the "mind of a master"; the "crude work" had become, in the words of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "one of the strongest books of the year." The unfavorable reviews were very few. Mr. Sinclair's comment on the whole incident is as follows:

"Every one will grant that the first and most essential quality in a book reviewer is independence. The man must have some character and some idea of art; he must know a book when he sees it and must say what he knows. There are in this country to-day hundreds of papers and magazines that publish book-notes by the page, and hundreds of thousands of people who read them; is the thing wholly a farce? Is the public really imbibing the grave comments of men who judge books by publishers' imprints, and bindings, and advertising bombast, and 'sales'? Is it really true that a critic can be fooled into praising a book by a 'boom'; that a publisher can announce a huge first edition and print pages of advertisements, and write press notices about marvelous strength, vivacity of incident, insight into character and charming style, and then have the reviewers echo it all *ad lib.?* Or, to put it all into seven words, '*Can you tell the reviewers what to see?*'"

The New York *Times Saturday Review*, commenting editorially on Mr. Sinclair's article, finds "some inconsistency in the highly critical attitude he assumes toward his own critics," and declares:

"It does not seem to occur to Mr. Sinclair in publishing his own book and sending it around to the papers with an eloquent description of how it was written, in order that the papers might bring it to the attention of the public, and in order that it might get sold in such large numbers as would correspond with its extraordinary merit, that he was converting himself into a 'private money-making concern,' and making his book, not a 'thing of art,' but of commerce. Nor does he at any point enter his protest against the devices adopted by the publisher he finally found to make that commerce profitable to all concerned. Supposing for the moment that the reviewers are not entirely independent, self-respecting, and disinterested, is the author, in his transparent crystal dwelling, in a situation to throw stones at them?"

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"If any reviewers who read Mr. Sinclair's book in both forms found merit in it the second time which they could not discover when it bore the imprint of an unknown publisher, they deserve all the scorn the author can heap upon them. The chances are that there are few, if any, such reviewers in the list. In defense of those who paid no attention to 'Springtime and Harvest' it is to be said that they had a right to assume that a book which no publisher would accept and was issued by the author might well be passed by in favor of volumes thought worthy of publication by well-known houses. If the imprint and general appearance of the volume did not create something of a prejudice against it the absurd preface would have justified the conclusion that the book itself was in keeping. When Mr. Sinclair is older and has written a really taking tale, he will be able to smile at his verdancy of this period, and be less ready to attack those who failed to recognize his budding genius at first sight."

WOMAN'S HEROES IN FICTION.

IN these days of the romantic novel, it is difficult to believe that there is a lack of estimable heroes in fiction, or that there is any danger of decadence in the portrayal of the heroic type of man. Yet one woman writer, Miss Geraldine Bonner (of the staff of the San Francisco *Argonaut*), complains that "there are no great heroes" in contemporaneous American fiction. Of heroines, she says, we have a surfeit, whether they be "only devotedly feminine, like Eleanor," or of the "Amazon" type, like Alice of Old Vincennes, or "coquettish, like Janice Meredith, surrounded by a swarm of lovers who impede the progress of the American Revolution by continual offers of marriage." But when a man figures largely in a modern novel, he is "either an old, comic man, like David Harum; or an old, amiable man, like Eben Holden; or an odd, aggravating man like Edward Mainsty." This is a great mistake, declares Miss Bonner. Women are the great novel readers, and women like to read about heroes, and not "heroes of seventy," but "young, handsome, romantic heroes." She continues (in *The Argonaut*, January 13):

"It has been said by critics that women novelists have rarely drawn a natural and attractive man. The average woman writer's man is a thing that never was on sea or land. When he is good, an insufferable prig without a redeeming vice; when he

is bad, a Satanic impossibility. The real, two-legged male animal in his habit as he lives has, so say critics, but rarely figured humanly and naturally on the page of the female of his species. Some would have it that Lydgate in 'Middlemarch' is the best, the most living, manly, and convincing woman's hero in fiction. Here, for once, George Eliot got away from her weight of learning and lack of worldly experience, and drew with unhampered force a breathing figure, arresting, virile, and simple. It was the only time she did it. Adam Bede was a dimly bland improbability; Daniel Deronda an irritating prig strayed out of a tract.

"Experience of the world, knowledge of men and manners, seem to have nothing to do with a woman's capacity to imagine and depict a hero, who, whether he is natural or not, will yet leave his mark on the imagination of readers. The Brontës in their remote village, on the top of the vast and lonely moors, with a morose father and a dissolute brother, the only men that came frequently within the circle of their home-life, wrote of men with a living force and fire that makes their heroes alive to-day when their heroines are beginning to look quaintly *demodée*. Charlotte had her Belgian school-life to broaden her, but Emily, who died unmarried at twenty-seven, had spent her days in the dreary village or alone on the moors with her tremendous fancies. And yet 'Wuthering Heights' has a hero no one ever can forget—a vital force, darkly dominating, in that book of fierce, lurid, and impassioned imaginings. . . . . .

"Mrs. Ward, the only modern woman writer of equal weight with these great predecessors, has created no hero that has charmed her own sex. I should think the nearest approach to it was David Grieves, and that may only be because he is young, handsome, and shuns religious discussions. Even he, however, is not the sort of man women search for and dream of. Mrs. Ward's men all have a sort of beefy, British stolidity that prevents them from being possessed of what she herself calls 'the last maddening touch of charm.'"

Turning to the consideration of the men's heroes that women approve, Miss Bonner observes that their number is small. "The hero is, in fact," she says, "the most difficult thing in fiction to do well. Nothing must hide the workings of his noble nature, or encumber his growth to grace. We don't forgive him petty faults, or make excuses for his attractive weaknesses, and yet we have no patience with him if he is a prig, and frankly detest him if he is frivolous or mean." She writes further:

"Thackeray has never really been a woman's novelist. The greatest of all his books had no hero in it at all, and Dobbin, who, undoubtedly, was one of the men he liked best, had that outward uncouthness, that clumsiness of bearing and style, which so many English writers have given to their leading male figures on a sort of ugly-duckling plan. Of all his heroes, I should think Pendennis was the one women most disliked. They may like this kind of man in real life, but he is intolerable in a book where you can look at both sides of him and know what he thinks.

"Neither did Dickens leave us a hero that we could put in a shrine, and burn a candle before. Critics have found fault with Dickens on the ground that he could not draw a gentleman. Stevenson found only three among all the sorts and conditions of men that crowd his pages. These were Eugene Wrayburn, Sydney Carton, and Twemlow, in 'Our Mutual Friend'—an odd trio. It may be this lack of polish and high breeding which has prevented women readers from locating heroes in the Dickens gallery, for first and foremost the woman's hero has got to be a gentleman in what might be called the worldly sense of the word. If one took a vote I think one would find Sydney Carton would come out ahead, for despite his drunkenness, his vague principles, and his lost life, he was unquestionably a gentleman—one of the few in all Dickens's works."

One of the most satisfactory of modern heroes, concludes the writer, is Honoré Grandissime in George W. Cable's novel, "The Grandissimes." "I have never heard a dissenting voice," she says, "in the stream of feminine praise that goes up when this august name is mentioned. He is as beloved by women as was the Duc de Richelieu or Aaron Burr. Certainly no other American book so satisfactorily portrays the ideal man, from the feminine standpoint. As to whether men approve of him so highly, I don't know, but only jealousy would make them disapprove."

THE VISIT OF TWO FRENCH LECTURERS.

THE "Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard," which was founded by a group of undergraduates in 1886 as a social and literary club, is developing into one of the most influential centers of French thought and study in this country. French plays are presented annually by the club, and during the past five years the "Cercle," through the generosity of Mr. James H. Hyde, of New York, has been able to invite each year to Harvard some distinguished French *littérateur*. MM. Doumic, Rod, de Régnier, and Deschamps have already lectured under the auspices of the "Cercle," and this year the invited guest is M. Hugues Le Roux, who arrived in this country February 11. M. Le Roux is giving a course of eight lectures at Harvard University on "The Contemporary French Novel," and plans to speak in some forty American and Canadian cities before his return. A writer in *The Critic* (February), Mrs. John van Vorst, of Paris, describes his characteristics as follows:

HUGUES LE ROUX.
Courtesy of *The Critic*.

"This novelist, playwright, explorer, journalist, diplomat, lecturer, and patriot, has the same indifference to leisure as the busy American man, and his working hours are spent in the midst of life, in the service of his talent, his family, and the state. A Norman by descent, the native of a seaport town, he has the inborn taste for conquest and exploration. He has visited the North Cape, Abyssinia, and all the intervening countries; he has traversed the African desert and been to the center of Russia; but this other men have done, while Hugues Le Roux, in a way altogether personal, has explored humanity. He has lived with princes and paupers, with Nihilists, vagabonds, scientists, and cutthroats; he has been comrade to men of every condition. The wide field of his observations, the brusque contrasts in his experiences, have given him singular opportunities to study mankind, and his vital interest, his sympathy, his universal kinship, have enabled him to understand his fellow creature—man.

"There are over twenty volumes of the impressions M. Le Roux has recorded: 'Je Deviens Colon,' Les Larrons,' 'Enfer Parisien,' 'Les Saltimbanques,' 'Notes sur la Norvège,' 'Menelik,' etc., and half again as many works of fiction and philosophy: 'Gladys,' 'Les Mondains,' 'Nos Fils, Nos Filles,' etc. It is needless to say that Hugues Le Roux pleases. With the alert and resolute manner of an American he combines the grace and suavity we are accustomed to in Frenchmen. As an orator he is gifted, and his *conférences* on the 'Modern French Novel,' 'Abyssinia and Menelik,' 'French Society,' 'Paris Street Children,' etc., are sure to meet with success at Harvard and throughout the United States, where he will lecture in eighty [forty] different cities."

M. Léopold Mabilleau, another French lecturer, is also to be heard in the United States this season. He has been for several years director of the Musée Social in Paris, and has had a long university career. "Few men in France to-day," declares *The Bookman* (February), "combines so much solidity with so much brilliancy." M. Mabilleau is invited by the Boston branch of the "Alliance Française," and will speak on "Public Education in France."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO AMERICANS GROW PREMATURELY OLD?

WE have, as a nation, a tendency to grow old before our time, so it is asserted by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the well-known alienist. In a recent essay on "The Neurotic Indications of pre-Senility" he ascribes this national tendency to our "overuse of the nervous system," and he lays a share of the blame on the shoulders of our daily press. An abstract and review of Dr. Hamilton's book, written by Mayo W. Hazeltine, appears in the New York *Sun* (February 1). Says Mr. Hazeltine:

"In order to understand what is meant by pre-senility, or premature old age, we must have a definition of senility, that is to say the degeneration which, normally, may be looked for at a certain period of life. Dr. Hamilton accepts the definition of senility given by Dr. T. S. Clouston in his 'Lectures on Mental Diseases.' That definition runs substantially as follows: 'Physiological senility means the disappearance of reproductive power; a greatly lessened affection faculty; a diminished power of attention and memory; a diminished desire and a diminished power to energize mentally and bodily; lowered imagination and enthusiasm; a lessened adaptability to change; a greater slowness of mental action; slower and less vigorous speech, as well as ideation; fewer blood corpuscles, red and white; a lessened power of nutrition in all the tissues; a tendency to disease of the arteries (hence a man is sometimes said to be as old as his arteries); a lessening in bulk of the whole body, but notably of the brain, which is altered structurally and chemically in its most essential elements, the cellular action and the nerve currents being slower, and more resistance being encountered along the conducting fibers.' Again: 'As in the young man there is organic craving for action, which, not being gratified, results in organic discomfort, so in the old man there is an organic craving for rest, and not to gratify it causes organic uneasiness.' The changes embraced in this definition of senility characterize the normal weakening incident to age. When they begin to appear, however, before fifty, they must be regarded as pathological instead of physiological. They constitute pre-senility.

"How are we to recognize the approach of pre-senility? We derive from Dr. Hamilton's essay a good deal of information on this subject, information based on the observation of a large number of cases. For instance, the condition of cerebral irritation exhibited when in an ordinary anemic brain flushes of hyperemia occur is pronounced as evidence of pre-senility. The mental impairment resulting from altered blood pressure and the consequent malnutrition of the cortical elements is detected by the patient himself as well as by onlookers. In ordinary men possessed of an average power of self-control, there is a stability which is lacking in the pre-senile state. The sufferers from pre-senility become flushed and irascible under slight emotional stimulation, or lose the patience and ability to throw off care which may have characterized them in former years."

Among other indications the writer notes indisposition to intellectual work or to complex reasoning; a weakening of the association of ideas; an effort to arrive at results in the easiest way; inability to follow out new channels of thought; a tendency to vertigo or giddiness, and persistent insomnia. To quote again:

"He [the sufferer from pre-senility] prefers routine work to work that demands original research; he shrinks from the precise expression of ideas which can only be attained with mental effort: 'under all circumstances, he seeks the broad road of colloquialism and thoughtless speech'; he submits willingly to the yoke of old mental habits; he evinces a sensation of relief when he has accomplished the task required of him. Another symptom of pre-senility is 'an early impairment of memory, *especially of substantives*'; with this waning of the recollective faculty grows a kind of apathy and dulness. 'Little mistakes are made in calculations, letters are misdirected, and checks are unsigned.' Such omissions, if rare, may be insignificant, but, as they gain in frequency, they roll up proof of pathological weakness. . . . . .

"The avoidance of excessive indulgence in alcohol and tobacco is, of course, commended to pre-senile persons, inasmuch as such agents produce a rapid and repeated determination of the blood to the brain, and put too much work upon the heart. At the same time Dr. Hamilton points out that absolute abstinence may be as hurtful as excessive indulgence, in men who are habituated to alcohol or tobacco; 'it can not be denied that the lack of customary constimulants has sometimes precipitated a condition of affairs which might have been delayed by less radical measures.'

"In a discussion of the causes of pre-senility the author of this essay concurs with foreign observers in thinking that many Americans break down at an earlier age than is the case with Europeans; 'our national characteristics are such as to invite a premature decline in energy through an overuse of our nervous system.' This national tendency to pre-senility is attributed largely to 'our struggle for the rapid accumulation of wealth or for the gratification of an ambition, which is due to competition, and in no small measure to the stimulation of our newspapers.' We are reminded that many Americans enter on a business life in their teens, 'take little or no physical exercise of a beneficial kind and insufficient mental exercise of a recreative order, readily adopting the luxurious life of continental Europe, and in our unrest carrying everything to extremes. A pernicious influence of a part of the press fosters in young people a disposition to 'hustle,' and to select careers for which they are unfitted. Men who should be behind the plow or in the counting-house adopt professions for which they are not adapted, and often break down through attrition or thwarted ambition. The supposed necessity of keeping up a certain appearance involves a constant and fagging use of brain-power, which is accompanied by worry and by anxiety of the kind that makes men prematurely old. What injury such strife does not of itself effect is wrought by the stock-market.'

"The usefulness of a trustworthy exposition of pre-senility will be disputed by no one who has marked the unwelcome frequency with which in our larger cities men of fifty or even younger seem to have grown old before their time."

RECENT PROGRESS TOWARD FLYING.

THE success of Santos-Dumont and other experimenters with dirigible balloons has for the time being eclipsed the efforts of those who have been working with aeroplanes, but the latter are confident that the device without the gas-bag will be the future flying-machine. In a recent paper read before the Western Society of Engineers and published in its *Journal*, Wilber Wright asserts that the part of the problem that must first be solved is that of the balancing and steering of the machine—a fact first appreciated by Lilienthal, who lost his life while taking a down-hill aerial "coast" on his gliding-machine. Mr. Wright has carried on this inventor's work and has constructed gliding aeroplanes on which he has traveled four hundred feet through the air. Says *The Engineering Magazine* (February), in an abstract of his article:

"The principal differences between the machine of Wright and that of Lilienthal are in the methods of guiding and balancing. The method of control of Lilienthal, which consisted in shifting the body to cause the center of gravity to coincide with the center of pressure, did not seem sufficiently quick or effective, so a system was contrived consisting of two large surfaces on the double-deck plan, similar to that of Mr. Octave Chanute, and a smaller surface placed a short distance in front of the main surfaces in such a position that the action of the wind upon it would counterbalance the effect of the travel of the center pressure on the main surfaces. Thus changes in the direction and velocity of the wind have little disturbing effect, and the operator is required to attend only to the steering of the machine, which is effected by curving the forward surface up or down. The lateral equilibrium and the steering to the right or left are attained by a peculiar torsion of the main surfaces, which is equivalent to presenting one end of the wings at a greater angle than the other. The operator, instead of maintaining an upright position, lies horizontally, this offering less resistance to the wind. . . . . .

"Altho such experiments serve to give information concern-

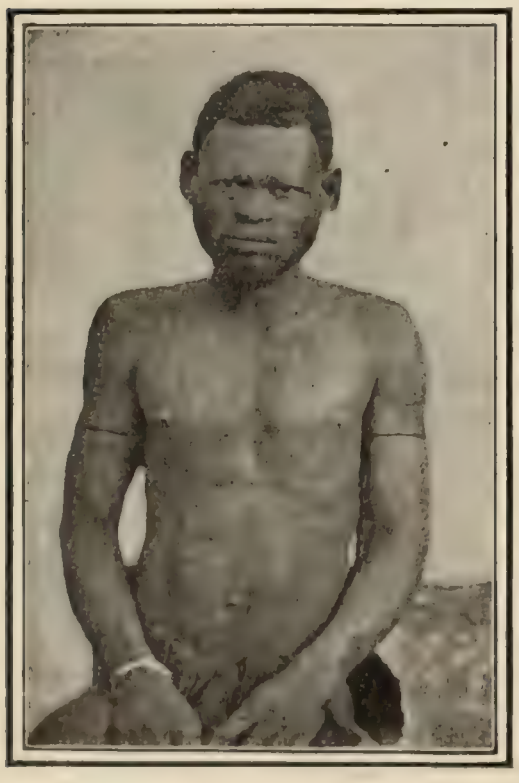
ing only the third of the three obstacles to be overcome in successful flight, the balancing and guiding, yet this is in itself no mean achievement. The construction of a much larger machine, and its equipment with a light and powerful motor, so as to avoid the necessity of limiting flights to down-hill gliding, aided by the wind, and to permit predetermined progress and direction, may now be far more intelligently undertaken, and with such a combination a veritable flying-machine would be produced, one differing as much from a dirigible balloon as an ocean liner from a Chinese junk.

"Progress is evidently being made on all sides in the development of the essentials of mechanical flight, and not the least progress which has been made is the overcoming of popular prejudice against experimental work in this line. Not so very many years ago any engineer of reputation who ventured to countenance the construction of a flying-machine would have found that reputation gone. To-day he meets with intelligent cooperation and encouragement, a fact which in itself shows the advance not only in the work of the engineer, but in the intelligence of the public."

APE-MEN AND GOBLIN-MEN OF THE KONGO.

THE great Kongo forest of Western Central Africa is in some respects the most wonderful region of the world. Out of it come all sorts of curiosities, botanical and zoological. In *The Pall Mall Magazine* (February), Sir Harry Johnston, governor of Uganda, writes of some of the curious inhabitants of the region—negroes who seem in many respects to be nearer to the apes than any others now living. The writer, after affirming his belief in the Asiatic origin of man, goes on to say:

"The first type of negro which entered Africa from the north was probably very simian in appearance, and but little changed descendants of this earliest type may probably be seen at the present day in the ape-like people discovered, or rather noticed for the first time publicly, by Messrs. Grogan and Sharpe and by myself on the eastern borders of the Kongo forest; also in similar low types to be found here and there amongst the negroes of the Southern Kongo basin,—perhaps, too, in the wild mountain country to the north of the River Benue, and elsewhere in Western Africa. This ape-like type in the Uganda Protectorate and in the adjoining districts of the Kongo Free State is represented by a sort of pariah tribe called the Banande. These ape-like people are not definitely organized into a tribe by themselves, but hang about the fringe of other communities. They speak the languages or dialects of the better-looking people who are nearest to them, but as a rule they use the Lu-konjo dialect, an extremely archaic Bantu language. Some of these ape-like men have skins of a dirty yellowish-brown. . . . The head-hair is black and thick; beard, moustache, and whiskers are fairly abundant. The eyes are deep-set, and the overhung brow ridge is extremely marked. The upper lip is long, and neither of the lips are so much everted as in the ordinary negro. The body is covered nearly all over by a fine yellowish down, not apparent at any great distance, but tending to accentuate the yellow appearance of the skin. There is great prognathism, and the chin is weak and retreating. These people do not circumcize, and they appear to be rather stupid, timid, and unintelligent. They live in very rude habitations of boughs and leaves, and spend their time chiefly hunting and trapping small mammals. They also live a good deal on honey and bee-grubs. It would seem, however, on the western flanks of Ruwenzori, and in the forests northwest of the Semliki River, as tho superior races had occupied the country once given over to the ape-like type, and had mixed with this inferior people, so that the ape-like physiognomy may crop out again and again in races whose average numbers exhibit a higher type of feature and figure. It is so amongst the Ba-konjo, Ba-amba, and Ba-mbuba, which are not tribes of ape-like appearance, but which produce from time to time reversionary types in the midst of a population of later design. A peculiarity of these reversionary forms is usually the disproportionately short legs. Ape-like types also crop up in the same way amongst the wild savages inhabiting the Western flanks of Mount Elgon, a huge extinct volcano in the Eastern half of the Uganda Protectorate."



AN APE-LIKE TYPE OF PYGMY.

A LOW TYPE OF NEGRO FROM ANKOLE.

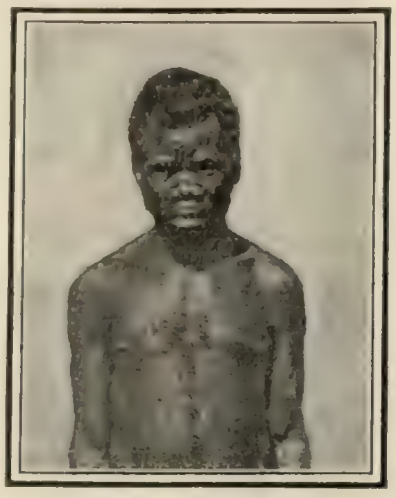
Ape-like characteristics are also shown by the curious dwarf or pygmy tribes of the Kongo, once supposed to be mythical. These diminutive negroes are 4 feet 7 inches in height for the men, and only 4 feet 2 inches for the women. Of them Sir Harry says:

"The demeanor and actions of the little Kongo dwarfs at the present day remind one over and over again of the traits attributed to the brownies and goblins of our fairy stories. Their remarkable power of becoming invisible by adroit hiding in herbage and behind rocks, their probable habits in sterile or open countries of making their homes in holes and caverns, their mischievousness and their prankish good-nature, all seem to suggest that it was some race like this which inspired most of the stories of Teuton and Celt regarding a dwarfish people of quasi-supernatural attributes. The dwarfs of the Kongo forest can be good or bad neighbors to the black people, according to the treatment they receive. If their elfish depredations on the banana groves or their occasional thefts of tobacco or maize are condoned, or even if they are conciliated by small gifts of such food being left exposed where it can be easily taken, they will in return leave behind them in their nightly visitations gifts of meats and products of the chase, such as skins or ivory. I have been informed by some of the forest negroes that the dwarfs will occasionally steal their children, and put in their places pygmy babies of ape-like appearance—changelings, in fact, bringing up the children they have stolen in the dwarf tribe."

The pygmies, we are told, live entirely by hunting, altho they will eat wild honey. They live separately in tiny huts about four feet high, even the children being put into separate quarters as soon as they leave the breast. They are very shy, and information about them is difficult to obtain. Their songs and antics are truly elfish. Among their ape-like characteristics are the "toed-in" feet and the soft brownish down on the body. In many respects, however, tho physically nearer the apes, the dwarfs are further advanced than other and larger negroes. Says Sir Harry:

"They are admirable mimics. They learn languages easily, tho they speak them with a defective pronunciation. The little dwarf women readily attach themselves to negroes of the big races, and make affectionate and dutiful wives. When Captain (now General Sir Frederic) Lugard journeyed through the Semliki forests, at the time when he was organizing the future protectorate of Uganda, the Sudanese soldiers by whom he was accom-

panied brought away with them several dwarf women, whom they married. It used to be an amusing sight to see husband and wife together, the husband perhaps six feet in stature and broad in proportion, and the little wife four feet only, and disproportionately broad. The dwarfs seldom wear anything in the way of ornament, and go about in their forests quite naked; but when in contact with negroes who wear a certain amount of clothing, the dwarf will put on an apron of leaves or bark-cloth sufficient to serve the purposes of decency. Their ears are not pierced. The only esthetic adornment which they appear to adopt is the piercing of two holes in the upper lip. . . . Into the punctures they insert flowers, teeth, or porcupines' quills. . . . . .



A KONGO PYGMY.

"It is possible there still exist at the present day traces of African dwarf races in the negro population of the West Indies. This at any rate was the case forty or fifty years ago. There is a tradition to the effect that amongst the slaves shipped from the Kongo regions at the end of the eighteenth century were specimens of dwarf races from the far interior. In Trinidad and some of the southern islands of the West Indies these little people remained for a time distinct from the other slaves, and people of my acquaintance still living have seen and spoken to them. They were recognized at the time as being quite distinct from the ordinary negro type, and were generally known as the 'Kongo dwarfs.'"

EVOLUTION BY EXPLOSION.

AN interesting suggestion toward a modification of the theory of evolution is made in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 28) by Hugo de Vriès. According to this author's views development has not been steady and gradual, but has taken place in short periods of very rapid variation separated by long periods of rest during which each species has remained immutable. As these rest periods are very long compared with the periods of change, the great mass of animals and plants at any one time will not be subject to mutation. M. de Vriès believes that this view is upheld by observed facts and that it removes all remaining objections to the development theory as generally held. He begins with the assertion that the common origin of animal and vegetable species is the sole possible explanation of the many relationships that connect organisms. The only remaining objection to the development theory that is at all valid is, he says, the apparent immutability of present species. Dogs have been dogs and horses horses as long as we have record, and the plea that alteration is taking place very slowly is met with the reply that zero still remains zero, even if we multiply it by a million. A regular alteration that remains imperceptible in a thousand years is unlikely ever to become perceptible. The weak point of the theory, according to M. de Vriès, is that the transformation is assumed to be gradual; Darwin himself, so we are told, fully recognized this. But the writer thinks that this point is not necessary to the theory. He says:

"If we relieve the variation theory of the hypothesis of slow transformation, species will appear as the invariable units required by the facts. Every species has its beginning and its end, and behaves like an individual; it is born, has a brief period of youth, and takes its place as an adult by the side of its elders; after a longer or shorter life it disappears entirely.

"We can push the comparison further yet by considering groups of related species. A very well-known group of this sort is that of the roses, whose wild varieties, in number more than one hundred, resemble each other so closely that only experts can distinguish them. . . . Groups of this kind . . . are found most frequently among insects.

"Stanfuss, whose experiments on heredity in butterflies have thrown so bright a light on these questions, makes use in this case of the expression 'transformation by explosion.' The richness in varieties looks to him like the result of an explosion; it is as if an original species had been shattered into hundreds and thousands of parts, many of which had disappeared, while those that remain have formed new species. In many species the differences between different varieties are too great to be thus explained, but for certain groups Stanfuss's idea does not seem to be open to serious objection."

According to the author, then, there are periods of sudden transformation when a species splits up into countless varieties. Through the action of natural selection, the fittest of these survive and after a brief period of development become separate species. Later, each of these undergoes an explosive transformation in the same way. He says:

"These periods of transformation or mutation are the periods during which new species are formed; from what we learn from geology they must have been generally short and separated by long intervals, during which types persisted without modification in complete invariability. Thus periods of immutability alternate with short periods of mutation, and according to the conditions of life at the moment of these latter, the new forms are more or less numerous, more or less divergent, and more or less progressive.

"This conception enables us to reproduce the genealogical tree of the vegetable and animal kingdoms in its entirety . . ., altho it is only a hypothetical representation. The successive explosions took place at epochs long past, and it is impossible to know their circumstances by direct observation; only comparative and systematic investigations can give us an idea of them."

But altho most modern species are in their stage of immutability, we may be able, here and there, to catch one in its brief "explosive" period of mutation. The author thinks he has discovered one of these in the plant *Œnothera Lamarckiana*, which, he says, gives rise yearly to new varieties, and is "evidently in a transformation period." After enumerating some of its recently formed varieties, he is of the opinion that we have here not a mere chaos of new forms. They are very slightly different one from another, and form an "explosion group," with all the peculiarities that attach thereto. The writer believes that we have here evolution not only in actual but in visible progress. If evolution has taken place spasmodically in this way throughout the whole organic world, he thinks, the objection on the score of the great time required falls to the ground, since the greatest possible changes may have taken place in the course of a relatively short period of "explosive" mutation. He estimates that in the development of an ordinary plant the mutation periods have been separated by rest-periods of at least 4,000 years, since certain European plant-species have certainly remained unchanged during this length of time, as shown by the specimens found in Egyptian tombs. If we accept Lord Kelvin's estimate of 24,000,000 years for the duration of life on the earth, this would make the number of mutation periods 6,000, which M. de Vriès believes to be as near as we can get to the facts with our present knowledge.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Advantages of Shoddy.—Shoddy, or fiber remanufactured of shredded woolen rags, is usually thought of as a fraudulent substitute for new wool, and the very name has thus become a by-word; but we are assured by *The Textile Record* that its use is quite legitimate. In the same breath, however, this paper protests against the passage by Congress of a bill requiring all goods containing shoddy to bear a tag relating the fact. It says, editorially:

"If this bill shall go into effect, some of the wearers of very fine clothes will learn, probably for the first time, that shoddy is

a useful article to perfectly honest manufacturers who make superior goods. Shoddy has a much worse reputation than it deserves. It came into disrepute during the war, because some of the contractors for army clothing misused it. Shoddy stands for a certain useful commodity rescued from waste; in other words, wealth saved to the community. A man who buys a heavy overcoat for eight dollars does not expect to have it made of nothing but long-staple wool. For a low price he gets a warm garment compounded of wool, cotton, and shoddy, and actually, as a matter of fact, he is under great obligation to the manufacturer whose ingenuity devised a mixture which will keep the wearer comfortable at very low cost. To tag that garment, and announce the presence of shoddy, will help nobody. If use of shoddy should be forbidden, the price of all-wool overcoats would be much higher and poor men would have no overcoats. The real purpose of the bill referred to is to tickle the wool-growers with the notion that the people will refuse to take shoddy goods and will insist upon pure wool. We are confident that it will have no such result. It will either put a stigma upon the poor man's garment, or it will force the manufacturer to substitute cotton for shoddy. And, by the way, we should like to ask why, if the presence of shoddy in cloth is to be proclaimed upon a tag, the presence of cotton should be still concealed? In truth, the bill is of no real worth to anybody."

OUR BLOOD-RELATIONSHIP WITH THE APES.

THE recently devised biological tests of blood have given a new significance to the term "blood-relationship." As noted lately in these columns, Dr. Friedenthal and others believe that tests of this kind have established a probability of our cousinship with the apes, since transfusion of human blood, which is harmless with them, is always injurious to other animals, operating by dissolution of the blood corpuscles. But it has been found that the serum of an animal may be immunized against human blood by appropriate treatment, and it is then called "human anti-serum." Such serum, when mixed with human blood, produces a precipitate. Dr. A. S. F. Grünbaum, lecturer at University College, Liverpool, announces in *The Lancet* (London, January 18) that "human anti-serum" produces precisely the same precipitate with the blood of the apes. He writes:

"Other observers have already pointed out that 'human anti-serum' precipitates the lower monkeys' blood to a slight extent. Adopting the general mode of application of the test, I find that 'human anti-serum' gives a precipitate with all three species of anthropoid apes already named, and to me this precipitate is practically indistinguishable from that obtained with human blood either in quality or quantity. Occasionally it seemed that the blood of the orang gave a more gelatinous precipitate as compared with the granular precipitate of the other bloods, but this may have been due to accidental circumstances. The granular precipitates from other bloods are also liable to become sticky when shaken up. But it is not only by the action of 'human anti-serum' on anthropoid blood that this close relationship of the various bloods may be demonstrated. I have prepared gorilla, orang, and chimpanzee anti-serum. Tested in the way described they all react, not only with their own blood but with each of the others, *and also with human blood.* Here again, in the absence of definite standards, I am unable to assert that there is any difference of reaction amongst the many combinations of anti-serum and blood which can be made with the four above-mentioned bloods and sera."

There is thus certainly a strong resemblance between man's blood and ape's blood, and so, in one sense at least, a "blood-relationship."

"Absolute" Vaccination.—"It has been claimed and, I think, rightly," says Arthur Maude, in *The Hospital* (February 1), "that every doctor at least should be 'absolutely' vaccinated as recommended by Warlomont. This condition is produced by revaccination again and again as soon as the effect of one vaccination has disappeared. Recently the writer inquired of his fellow guests at a large medical dinner how many had been 'absolutely vaccinated'; very few had even heard the term—none had practised it. The writer's personal experience is thus: he was supposed to have been vaccinated in infancy, was revaccinated at eight years old with pronounced results, revaccinated at 17, and again at 24 with marked result. In 1892 some one had proposed the theory that vaccination was a prophylactic against influenza; determined to carry this to its logical conclusion, the writer revaccinated himself four times at intervals of a month with decreasing results, eventually with no reaction; since then he has regularly vaccinated himself every few months with absolutely no effect, tho the lymph has been in all cases above suspicion. This, I think, is the way for a doctor to be vaccinated, and after two applications it causes no inconvenience at all."

Permanent Sources of Radiation.—The so-called radio-active substances, which continue indefinitely to give off radiation without apparent stimulation, have been mentioned from time to time in these columns. From one of these, the substance radium, the emanations are so powerful that it can not be carried in the pocket without danger of serious "burns" like those due to the *x*-rays. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (January 11), in noting this: "A constant source of Roentgen rays so powerful that it should be carried in a lead tube to avoid danger of burns, is a bit startling to say the least, and while its visible radiation was not strong, its extraordinary properties are enough to set one thinking strenuously. In point of fact, neither radium nor its ally, the so-called polonium, can be yet considered as a chemical element in good and regular standing. Their chemical status is not fairly determined, but whether they prove to be elements in the ordinary sense or allotropic modifications of better-known substances, their behavior is truly most remarkable. . . . The real nature of the radiation is, of course, involved in the same mystery that surrounds the Roentgen ray. In spite of the very large and valuable body of work that has been done upon this subject, the ultimate nature of the phenomena is still very far from a satisfactory explanation, since several hypotheses meet the facts fairly well, and no one of them can be verified without involving still further hypotheses as part of the argument. But the behavior of radium opens a beautiful vista of possibilities. What would happen in the art of illumination if some one should hit upon a luminous point fifty times as brilliant and permanent as the ordinary calcium sulphide variety? If one had only to expose the light-giving body to sunlight or bright daylight for a few hours to obtain storage of energy for the evening, how the electrical arts would get shaken up!"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"EXPERIMENTS with the submerged bell as a means of signaling for marine purposes have been going on some time, and it is said that the idea has been greatly improved since the first tests several months ago," says *The Scientific American*. "An 800-pound bell suspended from the barge *Sea Bell* was struck with a force only equal to a 1-foot fall of a 50-pound pile-driver, and the vibrations made were clearly noticeable on board of the *Ivernia*, which was in another part of the harbor about a mile away. The clearness of the signals was most startling, and a number of those present could hardly be convinced that the vibrations of a bell rung a mile away could pierce the thick skin of the steamer and make themselves manifest with such remarkable distinctness. The sounds were noticed by the men on other boats in the harbor who were unacquainted with the cause. This system is the joint invention of the deceased Elisha Gray and Arthur J. Mundy, of Boston, Mass."

"THE work of raising the Great Monolith at Stonehenge, England, has enabled archeologists to form a more reliable estimate regarding the epoch in which these druidical monuments were erected," says *The Scientific American*. "There has hitherto been much controversy on this point, certain authorities clinging to the assertion that it was built in Roman times, while others contend that it was erected during the bronze period. While making excavations round the monolith for the concrete bedding, a large number of neolithic stone implements were unearthed that show every sign of having been used to cut and square the stones. They all bore marks of hard working, and when of no further use for cutting, the stones had been apparently thrown aside and afterward used to make a bedding to support the uprights. Experts therefore now entertain little doubt that Stonehenge was built in the neolithic age, for had it been built in the bronze or iron age, bronze or iron tools would have been used. Altho leading authorities do not quite agree as to the actual date of the introduction of bronze into Britain, it is generally conceded to have been about 1,500 B.C. It is consequently apparent that Stonehenge must have been constructed at some period considerably previous to that date."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC DEFENSE OF GAMBLING.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been aroused by the fact that the Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.) has editorially come to the defense of President Charles M. Schwab, of the Steel Corporation, the reports of whose gambling exploits at Monte Carlo have already been noted in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 25). *The Observer* says:

"A great outcry has been raised over the fact that when Mr. Charles Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was recently in Monte Carlo he went to the gambling-halls, as almost all other visitors do, and staked some money on the games, winning and losing various amounts.

"Lest Catholics themselves should get a false conscience from this Protestant clamor, *The Observer* thinks proper to state that there is nothing essentially evil in taking part in any game of chance, that Mr. Schwab did not exceed in his ventures the amount of money that he could afford to spend for his amusement, and that it is not against the civil law in Monte Carlo to play those gambling games.

"When there is no cheating at a game of chance, when the players can afford to risk the stakes, when they do not lose their temper and grow angry, when they do not waste time that belongs to some duty, and when in no other way do they offend against justice or charity, under what commandment do they commit a moral wrong? There is nothing sinful in chance, since the eleven apostles chose a successor to Judas by lot. There is nothing wrong in making an agreement to let chance decide who shall have a stake. . . . . .

"The to-do that has been made of his play is only an outcropping of the latent Puritanism that wants to make the straight and narrow way a good deal straighter and narrower than it is."

In somewhat similar vein, *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) says:

"The next time Mr. Charles Schwab indulges in a little quiet gambling he will probably hire a private room. The publicity of his Monte Carlo experience has given him a notoriety which even the American multimillionaire may not regard as desirable fame. However, he can congratulate himself upon having given both pulpit and secular homilists an opportunity to indulge in their favorite occupation of condemning the sins they are not inclined to, or rather which are beyond their means. Mr. Schwab has not set a good example, but as he and a few others like him have done some things much worse without arousing the ire of the truly good, the indignation over his gambling at cards seems somewhat superfluous. As a directing genius in trusts that grind the face of the nation there is very little said of him by pulpit and press. A big noise over little sins may serve to distract attention from big ones."

That these views, however, are highly offensive to the religious sentiment of others is shown by the comments which *The Observer's* apology for Mr. Schwab has called forth. The Boston *Watchman* (Bapt.) compares the logic of the Pittsburg paper to that of the Jesuits, who "have been charged with a correspondingly diplomatic method of readjusting their standards of moral requirement to the exigencies of the situation,"—the deduction obviously implied being that Mr. Schwab's Roman Catholic beliefs and benefactions are responsible for this defense. *The Advance* (Chicago, Cong.) says:

"Like many another man he thought his private vices did not concern the public; that what he did out of business hours did not count; but he found it did count; the wild oats took root very quickly, and he will come home to find his reputation and public confidence in him gone.

"What guaranty can the holders of the stock of the great corporation of which Mr. Schwab is president have that their holdings are safe? None at all. Here is a moral delinquency that is openly scandalous.

"We have had held up to young men business success as the great thing to be obtained, this is the prize of life; this fall of Mr. Schwab shows very plainly that that prize, without a sterling moral character, is worthless."

Collier's Weekly (New York) declares that *The Observer's* point of view is not a new one, and that it is logically sound. It goes on to say:

"But practical moralists have hesitated about publishing it because the distinction it creates is a little too fine for the average mind. It is good logic but risky ethics. No one complains very bitterly about Mr. Schwab's gambling because of the harm it does Mr. Schwab. He is rich enough to afford it and cool enough to keep his temper. But he has been very justly criticized for public gambling because of the example his position gives to men who are not rich and level-headed."

CANON GORE AND THE ANTI-RITUALISTS.

FOR some weeks the Church of England has been in something of a turmoil over the contested appointment of Canon Gore, of Westminster Abbey, as the Bishop of Worcester. At one time it seemed likely that his enemies would succeed in preventing his acceptance of the bishopric, for they obtained a *mandamus* in the London courts compelling the church authorities to hear their objections and summarily ending the consecration ceremonies. On February 10, however, the Lord Chief Justice rendered a decision in which he took the position that the objectors had no right to interpose, pointing out that no such interference in the crown's prerogative to nominate bishops had been tolerated since the reign of Henry VIII. At the time of writing, therefore, it seems probable that Canon Gore will be consecrated without further delay. Or, to quote the words of *The Rock* (London), the ultra-Protestant paper that has led the crusade against him, there is grave fear "that the attempts to prevent his consecration will be futile, and that the author of the pernicious teaching in 'Lux Mundi' about our Lord's fallibility, and the ex-member of the 'English Church Union,' the 'Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament,' and of other Romanizing societies, will eventually become a bishop."

CANON GORE.
Courtesy of *The Churchman.*

Bishop-making in the English Church, as the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) observes, is as a rule "a very simple and plain-sailing process, and has all the smooth working of a mandate to be obeyed and a foregone conclusion to be accepted." As soon as a see is vacant, the Prime Minister advises the crown to appoint a new bishop, making a certain specific nomination. The crown thereupon forwards this nomination to the chapter concerned, and with it the *congé d'elire*, or permission to hold an election, behind which stands the portentous statute of royal supremacy requiring the chapter to "elect" the person named and "no other." In the case of Canon Gore, the customary precedents were all duly complied with, and a day was set for his consecration by the Archbishop of Canterbury. But a part of

the ancient procedure, preserved from the legislation of past centuries, requires that the archbishop, or his vicar-general, in holding the confirmation, shall summon all and sundry who may have any objections to come forward and state them. This was just the opportunity desired by Canon Gore's opponents, who appeared in their strength on the day of the confirmation, headed by the notorious anti-ritualist, John Kensit. The public ceremony was interrupted by a number of "objectors," and when the vicar-general refused to consider their objections, a great uproar arose. According to *The Rock*:

"A number of persons in the body of the hall rose at the conclusion of the vicar-general's statement, and several of them, speaking at the same time, claimed to be heard. Mr. Kensit wished to know how the vicar-general, having called upon opposers to come forward, could give a decision without hearing them, and he asked whether it was an attempt to stifle public opinion. This question was greeted with cheers and groans from the back of the hall, whereupon Mr. Kensit asked the vicar-general to call for order, remarking that people ought to know how to conduct themselves even if they were Ritualists. Continuing, he said he had been asked to come forward and state what his objections were, and he therefore claimed the right—even against the vicar-general's ruling he intended to insist upon his right as a layman and a free-born Englishman—to enter his protest against such a dangerous man as Canon Gore. After a sharp discussion Mr. Kensit responded to the vicar-general's appeal to him to obey the order of the court. Then followed Colonel Whale, Mr. J. H. Fullerton, Mr. Wiseman, all coming under the same ruling, to which the last-named resisted up to the point of 'technical ejection.' There were loud cries of 'farce' and 'fraud,' in which Colonel Whale's vigorous voice could be heard.

"Further disturbance arose as those present slowly dispersed, Mr. Kensit and his followers entering into arguments with those who were opposed to them. Outside the hall a large crowd collected, and Mr. Kensit distributed printed copies of his objections. He and others were proceeding to address the crowd when the police interfered and ordered them to move on. Eventually Mr. Kensit and his supporters made their way to a side street, and essayed to hold a meeting. A hymn having been sung, Mr. Kensit proceeded to address the crowd, when the police again interfered and threatened to take him into custody unless he moved on, alleging that he and his followers were blocking up the whole of the road. Mr. Kensit, Jr., declared that they were causing no obstruction, and that the police officers were acting illegally. After some little delay the crowd moved to one side of the thoroughfare, and Mr. Kensit briefly addressed them. He said they had been to the Church House to object to the election as a bishop of a man who was nothing more nor less than a Romanist. If Canon Gore were an honest Romanist and liked to go over to the Church of Rome, none of them would interfere with him. An attempt was being made to bring into the Protestant Church the Mass and the Confessional. Other speakers addressed the assemblage, and the crowd shortly afterward dispersed."

In view of this disturbance and of the *mandamus* which the objectors subsequently obtained, Canon Gore refused to present himself for consecration, in spite of the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury is said to have been willing and even anxious to proceed with the consecration. His conduct in the matter draws a tribute of praise from the London *Pilot*, which declares that "the warmest thanks of all who dislike to see what ought to be a solemn ceremony treated as a farce are due to Canon Gore for his determination not [at that time] to be consecrated."

Commenting on the whole incident, *The Church Review* (London) expresses the hope that regulations may be adopted in the near future which will make such occurrences as that described impossible. *The Christian Commonwealth* (London, Nonconformist) says:

"It is evident, we should say, to any thoughtful observer that this kind of protest is not calculated to promote Protestantism. A little study of the related interests and connected issues ought to convince unprejudiced minds that the persecution of Dr. Gore, as many sympathizers with that new prelate will interpret the demonstration to be, must tend rather to advance the Popish tide than to retard it. For the prerogative of preferment can not be at one and the same time vested in the royal will and controlled by the people. . . . The present position of the Anglican Church is the heritage of the imperfect Protestant Reformation, which was vitiated, because it merely substituted the King's authority for the Pope's, and was also incomplete because its theology did not go back to the New Testament, to the apostles, and to Christ, but only to the Fathers and the subapostolic doctrines."

When Canon Gore's consecration does take place, remarks the New York *Outlook*, it will add to the Bench of Bishops a foremost figure among Anglican churchmen. The same paper adds:

"Whether men agree with him or differ from him, all unite in having high respect for his unswerving honesty as well as for his preeminent scholarship. It has even been said that no man in late years has influenced the religious life of England, as lived by university men, more than has the Bishop-designate of Worcester. It remains to be seen, however, whether his powers as an administrator and a prelate are on a par with his rare intellectual gifts."

THE MESSAGE OF ORTHODOX RELIGION TO OUR AGE.

HAS orthodox religion a message to our age? This query was raised in an article that appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST not long ago, and has been the subject of discussion in several of the religious papers. Two of these papers, *The Lutheran* and *The Presbyterian* (both of Philadelphia), resent the form of the question and answer it with an emphatic affirmative. "Orthodox religion," says *The Presbyterian*, "is sending its good news of salvation through a crucified Redeemer to earth's remotest bounds with a force and fulness never before known, or, at least, since apostolic times." It continues:

"There has arisen a class of preachers, who are proclaiming a social gospel, a scientific gospel, a literary gospel, a reformatory gospel. The cry appears to be, Anything to get rid of the Old Gospel, which 'the orthodox religion' upholds and preaches. All kinds of political reforms are initiated; critical theories in theology are ventilated; the newest industrial formations are given currency; and the thought and effort are centered upon the material, intellectual, and moral improvement of earth. It is no wonder that in the enthusiasm kindled over these and other efforts for human amelioration, there is considerable diversion from 'the orthodox religion,' but it has a staying and conquering power, and it will always have myriads in this and the oncoming ages to heed its teachings as a message from God and His Son, Jesus Christ. It would be a magnificent thing if all would turn away from the syren voices which lure away from the Old Gospel of salvation through personal repentance of sin, faith in Christ as the only Redeemer of mankind and holy living, or through a renovated soul and life by the transforming grace of the Holy Ghost; but where any prefer to pass it by as of no account at such a time as this, the responsibility rests with them, not with those who press it upon the mind and heart of old and young. A conceited age may think it has a different message than that which the Son of God has given it, but the Christian religion, which has done so much for all classes and conditions in the past, will ever vindicate its right to exist, and will work out the purposes for which God gave it until latest periods."

The comment made by *The Lutheran* is in part as follows:

"Orthodox religion has the message that Jonah bore to the people of Nineveh. It has the message that came from God's mouth to Adam and Eve after the Fall in Eden. It has the message that Abraham and Lot received in connection with the burning of Sodom. It has the message that Noah was ordained to promulgate to all the people of his generation. It has the message that Isaiah announced to the princes and politicians in the palace at Jerusalem. It has the message that Elijah forced on Ahab. It has the message that Hosea and Amos and Joel pronounced upon the luxurious and pleasure-loving in Samaria and Judah. Orthodox religion has the message that John the Baptist unfolded to the soldiers assembled round about him on

the banks of the Jordan, and to Herod who was living unlawfully with his brother's wife. It has the message that Christ announced to the Pharisees who sat in Moses's seat and that he bore to Jerusalem with sorrow in his heart and tears in his eyes. This is the message of orthodox religion. And this is the message which the world to-day, like the world of old, is unwilling to hear."

The Christian Register (Boston, Unit.) answers the question more guardedly, declaring that "two things quite unlike each other are included in the phrase 'orthodox religion.'" It says further:

"If two charges were made after this fashion, orthodoxy has no message, and religion has no message, we should see at once that two very unlike things were stated. There are very few who would affirm that religion has no message to the twentieth century. Indeed, there are not many who would not hold such a statement to be absurd. But, if one should say, 'orthodoxy has no message, as orthodoxy,' many would assent,—many even who are members of so-called orthodox churches. 'Orthodoxy' is one of those degenerate words which has lost its original meaning. It no longer means right doctrine, but a peculiar kind of doctrine which is claimed to be right. Some of the doctrines which take shelter under that name even Presbyterians now admit are not right. The full perverted meaning of the word 'orthodoxy' in our time is, 'I am right, and you are wrong.' This meaning the intelligence of the world has condemned, and to this meaning, including trials for heresy, excommunication, non-fellowship for heretics like Universalists and Unitarians, the intelligence of the churches no longer consents."

IS THE NUMBER OF MINISTERIAL STUDENTS DECREASING?

THIS question, which was discussed in our pages October 19 and November 2, has created alarm in the ranks of several of the leading religious denominations of the country and has resulted in a general investigation—a taking of stock. With a view to ascertaining the exact conditions which obtain among the Baptists, *The Standard* (Chicago, January 18), the leading organ of the West, recently addressed a personal letter to each of the theological schools operated by the Baptists. As a result of this investigation of the fountain-heads, *The Standard* finds that the decrease in the number of theological students is not only real, but widespread. The distinguished president of Rochester Theological Seminary (New York) confesses:

"With the most of my brethren who are engaged in instruction I have my fears for the future. What I hear from other seminaries of our own and of other Christian denominations compels me to believe that the proportion of graduates who enter the ministry is still diminishing, and that those who do choose that calling are not in general of as high a grade, either intellectually or morally, as was the case forty or fifty years ago."

Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, of Newton Theological Institution (near Boston), has evidently gone carefully into the consideration of the matter. He says:

"Government statistics for the last quarter of a century show an actual increase of attendance at theological seminaries of about 53 per cent. But this has not kept pace with the growth of population nor with that of other professional schools. Within the same period the number of recorded theological students has fallen from 120 to 114 per million people, while the proportion of law students (always less in number than those of theology up to 1895) has risen from 61 to 163, and of medicine from 196 to 327. During the last year of the century theology lost 252 students, while law gained 642 and medicine 1,435."

The largest theological seminary in the United States is in the South, namely, the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville. Prof. John R. Sampey, of this institution, writes as follows:

"I note that there are complaints, both in Great Britain and in our own country, of a decrease in the number of young men entering the Christian ministry. If there is a falling-off among Southern Baptists it is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. The attendance in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has been slightly reduced by a diminution of the financial aid to students and by a more persistent effort to get all our young men to take a college course."

Prof. Shailer Mathews, of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, declares emphatically that "the churches are not sending men into the ministry," adding that "the colleges are not bringing the claims of the ministry to bear upon their students, and well-to-do Christians are not anxious that their sons should become ministers." And Prof. Ernest D. Burton, of the same institution, says that his impression is that "the men who are now pursuing a theological course intending to enter the Baptist ministry are fewer in number relatively to the number of churches to be supplied, rank somewhat higher in ability, and are receiving a somewhat more thorough preparation for the work of the ministry than the men who were in the seminaries twenty years ago."

Perhaps the most satisfactory summing up of the situation is that given in the letter of Prof. Ira M. Price, secretary of the Theological Faculties Union of Chicago. He writes as follows:

"The decrease in the number of students for the ministry in some of our institutions of learning is a fact. In others, by far the greater majority, there is an increase over the attendance ten years ago. Careful examination by Dr. Little, of Evanston, of the statistics of all theological schools show (1) that there is no decrease in the number of college graduates studying theology; (2) that there is no decrease in the number of students in theological seminaries generally. But these facts demand explanation: (1) The disproportion between the number studying theology and the number studying medicine and law; (2) the decrease in attendance in some of the ablest theological schools of the country; (3) the small number of students furnished to the theological seminaries by the great colleges; (4) the number entering the ministry that do not attend any theological seminary."

The Standard, in discussing editorially the reasons that have led to a decrease in ministerial students, names what it regards as three fundamental causes of the deficiency and suggests appropriate remedies. We quote from the issue of February 1:

"(1) A cause: The minister has lost his old adjustment to the church and the community as a recognized authority and leader, and has not found a new adjustment that gives free play to his powers. In a dozen ways the minister is made to feel that he is dependent on the personal whims, the ignorant or thoughtless criticisms, the financial generosity or fickleness, of some who are prominent in church circles; and in the community at large he finds that these conditions are a handicap to him in winning and holding whatever position as a man among men he may deserve. The remedy: Let the church by study of the Scripture and by reflection on the true nature of the minister's work gain a new sense of its dignity. Let the pastor discreetly insist upon the rights that belong to manhood—the right to be dealt with squarely, the right to hear and to tell the truth in love when necessary, the right to receive fair and promptly paid remuneration for his services, the right to think for himself, the right to condemn sin; and it will be understood that we have no patience with the pastor who abuses these rights to the detriment of the cause for which the church stands.

"(2) A cause: The deplorably low standards of intellectual industry that still prevail in some of our theological schools notwithstanding the high attainments of the teachers. . . . It is a distinct descent from the class-room of a good college to that of the seminary, not because the teaching is less accurate, but because the discipline is less strenuous and the intellectual ambition less keen. . . . The remedy: Require theological students to follow the methods and attain the results that are expected in the best colleges, and so raise the student standard. . . . . .

"(3) A cause: The claims of the ministry upon the brightest and ablest young men are not adequately presented to students at the age when they are deciding the question of life-work.

That period is approximately the first three years of college life. Many, of course, decide earlier; few decide later. A remedy: Let us have our wisest and keenest and most tactful and genial men as pastors of the churches in college towns. No matter whether the church is a little one or a big one: a 'mission' church or a prominent one. Let the pastor devote himself largely to the boys, for the general culture of their spiritual life and also to recruit the ranks of students for the ministry."

"MORMONISM AND PURITY"—A METHODIST VIEW.

THE announcement that the missionaries of the Mormon Church are conducting a more than usually active campaign in the Western States and are covertly preaching their old polygamous doctrines is causing disquietude in many quarters. Mr. William R. Campbell, a writer in *The American Methodist Episcopal Church Review* (Philadelphia, January), expresses the opinion that Mormonism, so far from waning in influence, as is often assumed, is growing stronger every year. "One State," he declares, "it entirely owns, and six other States and Territories it demoralizes by its balance of power methods, while it hopes soon to gain enough proselytes to enable it, through its colonizing schemes, to gain control of the politics of enough additional States to prevent forever the ratification of an anti-polygamy constitutional amendment." In view of these considerations, he thinks that the bearing of Mormonism on the question of purity is a matter of vital concern to the whole nation. He writes:

"It is self-evident that the Mormons can not stand for social purity as we understand it, for their teaching and practise of polygamy are diametrically opposed to our idea of the purity and integrity of the home, as much so as is the brothel; but polygamy aside, we must give them credit for teaching and advocating social purity as they understand it. What, then, is their idea of sex? The Mormon idea of purity is based upon their idea of God and their idea of sex. They believe that the sexual relation existed in eternity, before our world was created; that God Himself lives in the marriage relation with His heavenly wives, by whom He is begetting spiritual offspring; that our spirits are His offspring in the same sense in which our bodies are the offspring of our earthly fathers. This doctrine is clearly set forth in Eliza R. Snow's famous hymn:

O my Father, thou that dwellest
In the high and glorious place!
When shall I regain thy presence
And again behold thy face?
In thy holy habitation
Did my spirit once reside?
In my first primeval childhood
Was I nurtured near thy side? . . .

I had learned to call thee Father
Through thy spirit from on high;
But until the Key of Knowledge
Was restored, I knew not why.
In the heavens are parents single?
No; the thought makes reason stare!
Truth is reason; truth eternal
Tells me I've a mother there.

When I leave this frail existence,
When I lay this mortal by,
Father, Mother, may I meet you
In your royal court on high?
Then, at length, when I've completed
All you sent me forth to do,
With your mutual approbation
Let me come and dwell with you.

Moreover, it is the Mormon belief, says Mr. Campbell, that God was once a man, and "became God by the right use of His sexual powers, as it is possible for other men to do." Joseph Smith taught that "God Himself was once as we are now, and is an exalted man, and sits enthroned in yonder heaven." B. H. Roberts, in "New Witnesses for God," declares:

"What a revelation here! As I have remarked elsewhere, instead of the God-given power of procreation being one of the chief things that is to pass away, it is one of the chief means of man's exaltation and glory in that great eternity which, like an endless vista, stretches out before him! Through it man attains to the glory of the endless increase of eternal lives, and the right of presiding as priest and patriarch, king and lord, over his ever-increasing posterity. Instead of the commandment, 'Be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth' being an unrighteous law, it is one by means of which the race of the Gods is to be perpetuated, and is as holy and as pure as the commandment 'Repent and be baptized.' Through that law, in connection with an observance of all the other laws of the Gospel, man will yet attain unto the power of the Godhead, and like his Father—God—his chief glory will be to bring to pass the eternal life and happiness of his posterity."

According to the Mormon theory of life, continues the writer, it is one of man's chief duties in this world to live in the marriage relation and beget many children, and thus "furnish bodies for the spiritual offspring which God is all the time begetting through cohabitation with His heavenly wives." Mr. Campbell goes on to say:

"They therefore believe that it is highly important that all good men and women—meaning good in the Mormon sense—should marry and have offspring, so as to make up, as far as possible, for the loss sustained by unembodied spirits in the past. Without polygamy, thousands of worthy women would be deprived of their inherent right to fulfil their mission to earth, and to have a part in this great and blessed work. Polygamy is therefore necessary to the exaltation of all women who would not otherwise have the privileges of wifehood and motherhood, as well as necessary to the exaltation of all spirits who would not otherwise obtain bodies.

"The Mormons believe that adultery should be punished by death, and have often so taught. They are all the time pointing to and decrying the evils which exist in our large cities, denouncing the prevention and destruction of life among the aristocracy, as well as the social evil among the degraded. They do this to such an extent that I do not wonder that many superficial men and women get the impression that, as a matter of course, the Mormon people who are not practical polygamists are the cleanest and purest people in the world. They are all the time aiming to leave such an impression, and they do leave it upon many honest minds."

The question naturally arises: "How does the Mormon theory of life work?" The Mormons have so much confidence in their beliefs that they claim that, if they were carefully and honestly put into practise by mankind, they would not only serve as an effective remedy for the social evil, but would result in the physical, intellectual, and moral elevation of the race. Mr. Campbell, of course, vigorously challenges this theory, but he makes no attempt, in the article under review, to show just what would be the effect upon society of the adoption of Mormon marriage doctrines.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROF. CHARLES W. PEARSON, whose recent utterance on Biblical miracles occasioned such wide comment in religious circles, has solved the difficulty raised by his "heretical" views by resigning his professorship in the Northwestern University. In tendering his resignation Professor Pearson declared: "I made an attempt to inaugurate a new policy, but the changes proposed, tho I do not doubt that they will be accepted in the comparatively near future, are not welcome. I deemed it my duty to make my plea in the church and in the university. The plea having been rejected, it seems equally my duty to withdraw from both. I expect, as opportunity offers, to continue the work upon which I have entered."

THE Y. M. C. A. movement has recently taken root in Russia under the name "The Russian Society for the Moral and Physical Development of Young Men." The Russian Society was founded by two Americans, Franklin Gaylord and James Stokes, who have been signally honored by the Czar. Prince Alexander of Oldenburg is also actively interested in the movement. At the annual meeting just held in St. Petersburg, Prince Alexander presiding, the secretary of the executive council, Peter Sidoroff, reported 1,016 new members received for the year, and an average attendance at the the evening classes of 400. The society has established a good library and reading-room in St. Petersburg, and the concert-room, lecture-rooms, game-room, class-rooms, etc., are well equipped. The gymnasium is the best of its kind in Russia.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE'S ATTITUDE IN OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

THE press of England and Germany, even prior to the recent sensational developments (treated in another department this week), in the discussion of Europe's attitude during the Spanish-American war, has been tending to acrimony. A temperate observation is made by the London *Spectator:*

"There was never any doubt or difficulty about the matter. It would have been utterly impossible for our Government—even if they had been disinclined to be helpful, which, as a matter of fact, they were not—to take up any other position. As we said at the time, if America had actually been faced in arms by a European coalition, England would have been at her side in twenty-four hours. The notion of Englishmen calmly looking on while foreign fleets were attacking New York, Boston, and Baltimore is simply unthinkable. No British Government that tolerated such a thing could have lasted a day."

No attempt is made by the London *Times* to dissemble the annoyance occasioned by certain phases of the dispute. It declares:

"The eagerness with which the semi-official press of the Continent is seeking to discredit Lord Cranborne's account of the communications between the Powers on the Spanish-American war seems likely to defeat itself. The Americans, with their usual good sense, are not disposed to bear a permanent grudge against the governments and the peoples who misjudged the situation and espoused the losing cause four years ago. They are quite ready, as a distinguished citizen told our Washington correspondent, to be friends with Powers who in 1898 were no friends to them, but they 'know the facts, and do not care to be taken for fools.' They know the facts better now than they knew them when this pithy summary of the situation was uttered."

The participation of the British ambassador in the proceedings was thus stated three weeks ago by the same London daily:

"Lord Pauncefote communicated with the State Department, drew up the document [the joint note of the Powers], and, in accordance with his general instructions from London, submitted it to Mr. McKinley's Secretary of State with a request that he might be informed whether Mr. McKinley's Government would care to have it presented. Mr. McKinley said he would be delighted, as this would give him an opportunity of saying what he wanted to say. Lord Pauncefote then told his colleagues that this was the only form of appeal to the United States he would agree to."

The question of Great Britain's motive is taken up in the following words:

"Our interests were on the side of America, and we had sagacity enough to understand that this was the case. Sentiment, at the same time, entered largely into our motives. We were honestly glad, as we always are, to be able honestly to cooperate with the great people who inherit our language, our laws, our religion, and our manners."

The German newspapers have taken up the subject in what may well be termed an anti-English spirit. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) prints an elaborate historical sketch of the diplomatic proceedings immediately prior to the outbreak of war. It admits its inability to give all the details, but it states positively that Germany's refusal to sign a second joint vote which Lord Pauncefote proposed, prevented the Powers from declaring our intervention in Cuba "unwarranted." It characterizes as "romance" the English side of the affair. The official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), in the face of an English denial, repeats the story about Lord Pauncefote, which has since been officially published with documentary evidence. It is noteworthy, too, that the French press has at last broken the silence it at first maintained on this subject. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The policy pursued by England to gain the favor of the United States presents itself in two quite different aspects. On the one hand, this Power, in its dealings with the great republic of the new world, seems disposed to sacrifice its interests and even its self-esteem. It is then the British Government that plays the active part, a part evidently painful, but one not without merit, in view of the sacrificing spirit required. On the other hand, England tries to blacken the continental European Powers in the eyes of the Americans, in the hope that they will feel the more sympathy with herself; then it is the press or a few politicians who take the lead."

The Paris daily then entered upon an analysis of the discussion, as far as it had proceeded at the time, concluding:

"The correctness of our attitude was appreciated in both Madrid and Washington, and on both sides there was gratitude to us for having acted as mediators. The Americans finally perceived that they had been misled when they supposed our country had forgotten its obligations as a neutral where they were concerned. Hence the fresh campaign we are witnessing can discredit only those who originated it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPOILING PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT?

THE allegation emanating from German sources to the effect that England seeks to spoil Prince Henry's visit inspires amusement in London papers. *The Saturday Review* (London), which is hostile to the United States, is an exception to the general rule in that it remarks:

LATE PORTRAIT OF PRINCE HENRY.

"It is hard to see what motive was served by the revelations of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs save that of spoiling Prince Henry's visit. This will not be done, in the first place because no old story of German hostility *in posse* will affect the republican adoration of an emperor's brother *in esse*, and in the second because the political aims of Germany and the United States in South America are too vitally divergent to be reconciled by royal politeness. We therefore have advertised our incapacity to keep a secret, tho an open one, and stirred up continental hostility again at an inconvenient time."

The London *Spectator*, always friendly to the United States, says:

"It has been stated that the announcement in Parliament was timed to damage Prince Henry of Prussia's visit to America. That is an entire delusion. The visit causes no feeling of jealousy or uneasiness here. Most Englishmen are, indeed, unaware that it is to take place, and those who do know the fact are anything but annoyed. The German sailor-grandson of the Queen, as far as he is known here, is distinctly popular."

The London *Tablet* says flatly that "a chill has been cast over

the enthusiasm at first heralding the projected visit by Lord Cranborne's revelation of the course of the negotiations between the European Powers in reference to the Hispano-American war." This stanch Roman Catholic weekly proceeds:

"Altho neither sentiment nor gratitude plays a large part in international affairs, the result of these disclosures has been to rub a little of the bloom off Prince Henry's anticipated visit, but they will not detract from the cordiality, altho they may from the effusiveness of his welcome. He will, in any case, be treated as a visitor pure and simple, and not as a diplomatic agent in disguise. It was thought that the Kaiser, with a shrewd eye to business, would have been glad to secure a little latitude in his dealings with Venezuela through his intervention, but the design of thus utilizing the event, if it were ever entertained, is likely to be thwarted by the courteously negative attitude of the American statesmen."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S YACHT "HOHENZOLLERN."

German newspapers are, however, for the most part firm in their conviction that England is trying to spoil the visit. Even the democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which goes into the matter elaborately, holds to this view. It observes:

"Altho any unprejudiced observer can see in the Prince's journey and in its friendly acclaim by the Americans nothing more than a desire to maintain and to strengthen cordial relations between the two countries, a section of the English press thinks it necessary to use the occasion to set the Americans against Germany. The most convenient way to do this is to revive the memories of the Spanish-American war."

PRINCE HENRY'S FAMILY.

This German newspaper proceeds to study minutely the attitude of the Powers toward America. "The German Government," it says, "in the beginning of the Spanish-American war, took a position—based upon misunderstanding—that was not friendly to the United States, whereas the English Government, whatever its disposition and intentions may have been originally, showed a friendly face to the Americans even before the war broke out." But all this, it adds, has nothing to do with Prince Henry's visit:

"So far as we know, Prince Henry has never been sent upon any particular political mission, and in his trip to America he will certainly have no such function to fulfil. . . . Hence no other nation need feel anxiety, for the United States of America are not disposed to-day to be mixed up in European complications or to enter into an alliance with any European Power."

It will not be easy to avoid demonstrations of German-Americanism during the Prince's visit, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, notwithstanding the Emperor's deprecation of such a thing. The *Deutsche Zeitung* dissents strongly from the view that the German element in the United States should be kept in the rear during the royal visit. It presents statistics of the German element in the population of leading American cities, and says:

"So to strengthen these great masses of population (now without political leanings) in their race and national consciousness that they would form at least a counterpoise to the obstinate efforts of American citizens of English origin and English speech to make them serve English political ends, would be an object worthy of Prince Henry in that exalted person's coming tour."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CORONATION AND THE SMALLPOX.

THE epidemic of smallpox which is now so gravely concerning London has caused anxiety in connection with the coronation next June. *Truth* (London) says that the disease must be checked if the crowning of King Edward is to be as brilliantly successful as all England hopes. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) reassures the general mind in these words:

"Contrary to the common superstition that epidemics are most virulent during the hot months, Sir James Crichton Browne tells us that heat and bright sunlight are inimical to smallpox, and that the epidemic may be expected to reach its height between the present day and May."

But this paper admits that there is much "to justify the apprehension that the present epidemic is likely to assume proportions unknown for a good many years past." However:

"London is in presence of an invader whose intrusion has been encouraged by the mad folly of the few and the supineness of the many. It is no good to cry over spilt milk; we have to face the situation as it has been made for us, and that is best done by cultivating the calm mind which comes from the assurance of personal security."

"The disease will probably claim many more victims from Lon-

don before it can be expelled," says *The Standard* (London). "During the next two or three months the resources of smallpox hospitals, their medical attendants and nurses, are likely to be severely taxed." It throws this side-light on the situation:

"In another way this outbreak confirms past experience. The protective effect of vaccination is not lifelong. The great changes which occur between infancy and the adult age always partially, and sometimes wholly, exhaust it; and even afterward there is some, tho a slower, decline in its virtue. The good effects last longer with some persons than with others, but in all cases a second vaccination toward the age of twenty seems to be almost as great a necessity as a first one in infancy. It may well be repeated in advanced life, as a precautionary measure, tho susceptibility to the disease decreases distinctly after the age of fifty."

PREMONITIONS OF THE BRITISH-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE surprise expressed by the European press at the new alliance between Great Britain and Japan is not easy to understand in view of the attitude of the Japanese press and the press of the Orient generally. The *Kokumin* (Tokyo), owned and edited by a member of Marquis Ito's last cabinet, very recently printed a long article on Anglo-Japanese relations in

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

which it averred that Great Britain and Japan are drawn together by mutual interests. The impression that Japan is a mere tool of England is false, declares the Tokyo organ, but as England and Japan both wish to preserve China's integrity, they are bound together by a strong bond. Commenting on this editorial, the Kobe *Herald*, a British paper published in Kobe, Japan, says:

"The close relations of England and Japan in the Far East can be held to constitute an informal compact which neither should seek to prejudice without appreciating and allowing for the other's point of view. . . . The *Kokumin's* declarations and observations are statesmanlike and to the point, and they might, as we have said, be commended to the notice of politicians and parties in England."

It is well known that the Russian newspapers have been urging Japan to make a treaty with the Czar's Government. Japan was to abstain from opposing Russia in Manchuria, and in return Russia would give Japan a free hand in Korea. Japanese newspapers have been unanimous in denouncing any such arrangement. Another aspect of the subject is thus dealt with by the Kobe *Chronicle*, another British paper published in Kobe:

"Those who believed that Japan last April was on the verge of a war with Russia over Manchuria completely misunderstood the situation and knew little of the men then in power, in whom recent events in the Far East have developed very great caution. We believe that all parties in Japan would, if necessary, unite in favor of a war to prevent Russia from seizing Korea. But Russia does not go to work by means of open seizures leading to a *casus belli*. By the force of circumstances and most skilful diplomacy she has secured a position in Manchuria, where it is difficult to say whether she obtains most advantage by remaining indefinitely or by evacuating under conditions."

Of Japan's position from the treaty-making point of view, *The Friend of India*, a British paper published in Calcutta, says:

"Japan objects to a Russian annexation of Manchuria. She would object even more strongly to the creation of a Russian naval station in one of the Korean harbors. The existence of such a station would obviously be a serious menace to the peace, and possibly to the independence, of Japan. As Russia is at present situated, her naval squadron in Far Eastern waters is comparatively harmless, because the section that defends Vladivostok is isolated by the Korean peninsula from the section stationed at Port Arthur. It would be a comparatively easy matter at present for the Japanese fleet to prevent the combination of these two squadrons and to crush them in detail. If, however, the Russians had a naval station in Korea, they could there concentrate the whole of their Far Eastern fleet and hold it in readiness to move either to Port Arthur or to Vladivostok, or possibly to Yokohama. At all costs Japan must guard against this possibility, and she will therefore probably resist to the death any attempt of the Russians to gain a foothold in Korea."

GERMAN OPINION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

GREAT interest has been aroused in Germany in the press dinner arranged in Prince Henry's honor in New York. The event seems not to have been anticipated, German newspapers being a practical unit in despising the newspapers of the United States. Says the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*:

"American newspapers have, as a rule, exceedingly underbred editors. Many of them were originally mere workingmen who have only been through the elementary schools. They can not, therefore, write a readable article. It is often a serious problem to them to get articles, for the few informed persons who know how to write them properly demand very high pay. To copy the articles in the widely read sheets would never do, because everything must be new. Hence the publication of the anti-German articles of the London papers."

Another result of the bad character of American newspapers, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is that they corrupt the German-American press:

"That we may not be led into exaggeration, we will only say that the newspapers of the United States which are printed in the German language seem, without exception, even in their best written and most serious articles, never free from Anglo-American words and phrases. In the medley of their contents, the boldness and caprice of the typography, the low, sensational character of their news and 'scare' tales, they seem to us old Germans to be hasty and wooden translations, American in thought, American in aim, mere imitations, altho slightly more respectable, of their pot-hook contemporaries in the English language."

The alleged steady decline of the German-American press throughout the United States is a source of great regret to the *Neueste Nachrichten*, of Leipsic, which says that the late Wil-

liam Steinway and the late Oswald Ottendorfer did all they could to prevent it:

"But they could not, with all the will in the world, find any means of stemming the tide, and so they had to stand helpless in the presence of the dire portent. Emigration had, in comparison with previous years, practically ceased, and the better classes of Germans returned, whenever they could, to their native land. The subsequent emigration from Germany to the United States comprised an inferior element, that could in no way contribute to the growth and strength of a Germanizing movement. Oswald Ottendorfer had been found fault with for supporting and upholding the German-American press, but he had been of opinion that the German-American press must be the foundation of any Germanizing movement in the country. If that press declined, then farewell to Germanization!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "VINDICATION" OF HERR WOLF.

"ONE of the most extraordinary of political episodes has just come to a most extraordinary end," declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, alluding to the reelection to the Austrian Reichsrath of the Pan-German leader, Karl Herman Wolf. After unsparing references to the circumstances in which Herr Wolf resigned last November, and to "Frau Grete Siedl, who, in sentimental fancy for the heroic conqueror of Badeni, surrendered her all to him," the same paper adds:

"The most intimate details of the sinful affair, which only Frau Tschan, mother of Frau Grete Seidl, forgives, have become burning political events. At last Wolf, obeying the call of his devoted followers, became a candidate once more, and, traveling from one end of his election district to the other, told the voters the most intimate details of this love-affair."

The Austrian newspapers have devoted themselves to an acrid and elaborate controversy over every phase of the case, involving not only Herr Wolf and Frau Seidl, but her husband, a college professor, and her father, Dr. Tschan, also a Pan-German leader in the Austrian Reichsrath. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), in the course of one of its many utterances on the political effects of Wolf's triumph, says:

"The remarkable, unprecedented, and abnormal feature of the affair is that altho voters usually deem a candidate but the representative and embodiment of his party and its policy, the Trautenau voters, on the contrary, gave their votes to the victorious candidate in opposition to the advice of his own party. Personal devotion, not political conviction, finds expression in the result of the election. As there is a form of passion between man and woman that can not be cooled by moral considerations or a discreditable past, so, it seems, is there a blind attraction among the masses toward their spoiled darlings. . . . The masses obey not political considerations, but political instincts. They give their sympathy to him who is in harmony with those instincts. Where they perceive no such harmony, they are distrustful, or at best indifferent. This fact explains the popularity of Deputy Wolf of Trautenau, and of many another like him whose vogue appears incomprehensible."

Criticism has been occasioned by the attitude of Wolf's own paper, the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*, which has been printing letters from the compromised lady's mother. In Trautenau, which has just reelected Wolf, the *Zeitung* says:

"Wolf has in no way injured Professor Seidl as a husband. It is true that Wolf had relations with Frau Seidl four years ago when she was unmarried. This is the only fault that can be imputed to him in all this affair. The fault is one which Wolf's wife has been asked to forgive. She is a woman as intelligent as she is good. She has forgiven her husband his error with a lovely maid, just as thousands of other wives have forgiven a solitary error due to man's weakness."

This paper points out that far more serious scandals have been uncovered in the private life of other members of the Austrian Reichsrath. The *Trautenauer Wochenblatt* denies everything said in Wolf's favor, adding:

"Wolf can serve no interest of anybody's in parliamentary life, no matter how he tries. As soon as he opens his mouth his opponents will treat him as he, in the past, has treated them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON MANCHURIA.

MANCHURIA has been a live subject in Japanese newspapers for a long time. The rumored terms upon which Russia and China had reached an agreement prompted the *Asahi* (Tokyo) to say:

"Russia, fearing the anxious interest of the Powers, has now declared the retrocession of Manchuria. Nevertheless, her real purpose had been to retain the territory permanently. Her new resolution is manifested in the partial evacuation of Shing-King province by her troops. This may be effective in soothing China and the Powers. On the other hand, she still clings to her occupation of the two provinces of Kirin and He-Lung-Kiang. The suspicion that her ultimate intention is to annex them may be justified by this fact. . . . The Powers must neither neglect nor overlook the circumstance."

"We must at once adopt a definite policy in regard to the Manchurian problem as a precaution against any future trouble," says the *Mainichi* (Tokyo), the same paper adding:

"It is clear and certain that Manchuria is a Chinese province, and as long as the Emperor holds its sovereignty Russia ought to ask His Majesty's sanction when she wants to construct railways or to open mines there. Then the Powers which are in close relation with China likewise ought to secure the right not to be thwarted by her in their peaceful enterprises in that part of the empire. This is the point upon which the Powers' interests are unanimous. Securing this, Manchuria will be made a free region for any nation's projects under Chinese sovereignty. It is the only means indirectly to check the Russian ambition for aggrandizement and to promote the interests of the whole world."

Any agreement between China and Russia as to Manchuria is a menace to China's existence, asserts the Tokyo *Hochi*, adding:

"If Russia persists in the accomplishment of her ends, even to the extent of using force, the Powers could not or would not approve her action, as it will disturb the peace of the Orient and obstruct commerce."

No agreement that Russia and China may enter into regarding Manchuria can be binding upon Japan, says the *Jiji*. "If such an agreement were entered into secretly it would be impossible to enforce it." The semi-official *Nichi-Nichi* (Tokyo) says the occupation of Manchuria by Russia need not lead to a quarrel. Civilized nations do not hastily refuse to credit one another's declarations.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

JEALOUSY OVER THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.—"A protracted negotiation, long continued, which has played a great part in international politics and which has profoundly agitated certain Powers, has come to an end," says the Paris *Temps* of the Sultan's irade authorizing the Bagdad Railway. "The line will be pushed to the Persian Gulf, but it is said a Koweit terminus has been abandoned." The financial organ of M. de Witte at St. Petersburg professes to be indifferent to this German triumph, but the London *Times* says Russia "does not desire to see a considerable part of Asia Minor brought under German influence, to have a German railway to the Persian Gulf."

ANOTHER GERMAN DUEL UPROAR.—Once again the newspapers of the Kaiser's empire are filled with editorials concerning a duel. This time the victim is very distinguished—Landrath von Bennigsen, a noted publicist and son of a National Liberal party leader. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) dwells upon the painful features of the case: the dead man exchanged shots with his wife's seducer, who, after the duel, went to a dance-hall of evil report and was arrested in an intoxicated condition, with a love-letter from the new-made widow in his pocket. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* denounces the state of the law which leaves the survivor of this duel amenable to no legal punishment whatever.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

LINCOLN'S VITAL POLICY.

LINCOLN'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION. By Charles H. McCarthy, Ph.D. Cloth, 8vo, xxiv + 531 pp. Price, $3.00. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN the making of America no figure has been so conspicuously inviting to the student of history, the writer of biography, the poet, and the eulogist, as has that strong, homely, oaken character, Abraham Lincoln. The perspective view of Washington is that of more than a century, while Lincoln, now less than half that distance from us, claims as generous a space on our library shelves as does the Father of his country.

CHARLES H. McCARTHY.

The latest Lincoln book is this rather voluminous thesis on the great war-President's plan of reconstruction. This book is far from being the least valuable as a contribution to historical literature, and it suggests surprise that something of its kind has not been done before. The book treats of that side of Lincoln that historians have inadequately treated or purposely omitted. Even Lincoln's biographers have had their vision obscured by the cloud of battle-smoke or been carried away by the glare of victory, for they have generally failed to see that all through the heat and temper of destruction and dismemberment Mr. Lincoln was wrestling with the graver, harder, greater problems of reconstruction and reunion.

In the early part of the book the author takes up in a somewhat particularized manner the political history during the four years' conflict of Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Virginia. Here also is given a full and careful story of the serious constitutional questions that arose over the division of the Old Dominion along the Alleghany line, creating the new State that was to have been called Kanawha, but which became West Virginia.

The chapter on "Anti-Slavery Legislation" is an admirable bit of concentrated historical writing, faithfully conveying Mr. Lincoln's prudent conservatism, and showing that, great and supreme as the issue was, Mr. Lincoln made it ever subsidiary to his paramount purpose speedily, effectually, and permanently to overthrow the Confederacy.

Early in 1861 Mr. Lincoln held that "No government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination." He at that time believed the disloyal element in the Southern States, South Carolina excepted, to be in a minority, and the conflict waged by the general government was a war against insurgents. Mr. Lincoln's radical plans were opposed by Senators Sumner, Stevens, Wade, and others who created what became known as "the Congressional plan." The President, however, through all the growing perplexities and constantly added aggravation of the war never vacated his firm conviction that the States pretending independent government were part of and inseparable from the Union, and must be held to obedience to the Constitution they themselves had helped to promulgate.

That it treats of a meagerly recorded but vital policy in our nation's career makes the book at once a highly valuable addition to our historical literature. In every page it is evinced that the work is the product of a true student of research.

THE VERGE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE. Being the True Story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan. By Frantz Funck-Brentano. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 350 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THIS volume contains the latest details about a piece of gossip that once shook the continent of Europe. Those who believe that gossip, like wine and books, improves with age, will find here a great deal to interest them. As the author reminds us in the beginning, however, the story has more importance than as mere scandal about a queen; for it happened in the days when the private affairs of queens made history; and the hatred and contempt it won for Marie Antoinette marked one of the last steps toward the Revolution.

This volume is an account by a French author from newly discovered documents. Both the translation and the narrative are satisfactory, tho the latter is too full of detail in places. Nevertheless the story is a marvelous one, more incredible than any romancer would dare invent. The reader sees and pities the unfortunate queen, who is dragged into this whirlpool of intrigue without the slightest fault or knowledge on her part, and who comes out of it hated by all Frenchmen. He is permitted to watch the machinations of an adventuress—once a beggar—more daring and more successful than any we have ever read of in fiction. This woman—Madame de la Motte—builds up for herself a reputation for having court influence by going to Versailles and fainting "from starvation," and being pitied by the nobility. Then she deceives a cardinal into thinking he has won the queen's favor, forges letters from the queen, gets up an interview in which the queen is impersonated by a girl of loose character, and finally induces the cardinal to purchase the historic necklace on credit for the queen, and deliver it to Madame de la Motte. In the present account we are able to witness every detail of the curious transaction, derived from various original sources which the author has studied with the self-sacrificing conscientiousness of a historian.

There is a curious chapter on Cagliostro, the celebrated charlatan, in reading which one marvels equally at his own inventiveness and the credulity of the times.

THE CRITICS AND THE APOSTLES' CREED.

THE APOSTLES' CREED, ITS ORIGIN, ITS PURPOSE, AND ITS HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION. A LECTURE WITH CRITICAL NOTES. By Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Washburn Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary. Cloth, 206 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE devotee who wishes to remain undisturbed in his religious imagination while he intones the majestic formula, "I believe in God the Father Almighty," will be satisfied to know that this book is very technical and scholarly, and not likely to trouble directly the average worshiper, who will remain unconscious of the havoc wrought in the traditional view of this ancient symbol. This book may be called a piece of genuine Higher Criticism applied to the most revered product of Christianity, next to the Bible itself. Its main purpose is to prove that the Creed arose as a polemic, to offset the Marcionite heresies of the second century. In this conclusion the author independently differs from Caspari and Kattenbusch, upon whose labors, however, much of his work is grounded. He is at one with the German critics in affirming that our present Creed is a late development from an old Roman symbol that reads as follows:

ARTHUR C. McGIFFERT.

"I believe in God the Father Allcontrolling, and in Jesus Christ his Son, born of Mary the Virgin, crucified under Pontius Pilate, and buried; the third day he rose from the dead; he ascended to heaven, he sitteth on the right hand of the Father; thence he will come to judge quick and dead; and in Holy Ghost; resurrection of the flesh."

The original basis of the creed was a baptismal formula, perhaps one of those found in the New-Testament text. The Creed, according to this author, arose at Rome, and was formulated in the third quarter of the second century (150–175 A.D.). The addition "Descended into Hades" first appeared in the Aquilean symbol as given by Rufinus (400 A.D.), who tells us that it did not belong at that time with the old Roman symbol. There is no material for determining its origin or significance. "The Holy Catholic Church" was a clause of still later date, intended to exclude faith in all heresies and schisms, and therefore not properly applicable, as Protestants suppose, to the church universal. The author points out that the Creed is not apostolic, nor from the early post-apostolic age; that it does not represent, and was not intended to represent, the common faith either of its own age or of any age; especially as it omits some of the most important and universal beliefs of Christians of all times; and that more or less of it, both in its original form and in its present state, can not be repeated as a statement of faith by the greater part of Christendom. The chief value of the Creed, in the author's opinion, is found in its emphasis upon the historic figure of Jesus. By reason of this factor the Creed has had its wide influence and abiding history.

This precise and analytic criticism of a revered symbol is wholly in line with the realism of the empirical methods, that are fast reducing to exact reality the records of the past. It does not alter in the least the spiritual value of a symbol to find out how it grew. As to the particular Creed, most of us will be likely to value it as before, and repeat it with the same reverence, after finding out that instead of having been miraculously worded at a meeting of the twelve disciples it developed into its present conditions through the natural processes of Christian faith and worship for a period of several centuries. If it be true that the present form chanced to survive, as the author thinks, from among various versions about equally good, it might be of service to hunt out the other versions and insert them in the prayer-books.

GRACE FOR THE QUICK AS WELL AS THE DEAD.

INFANT SALVATION. THE PASSIVITY OF INFANTS THE KEY TO THIS PERPLEXING SUBJECT. By M. J. Fiery, D.D. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 407 pp. Price, $1.20, net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee has just issued a declaratory statement that "the phrase 'elect infants' in the Westminster Confession of Faith does not imply that any dying in infancy are lost, but that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace." The committee also denies that American Presbyterians have ever taught the doctrine of infant damnation.

Dr. Fiery, who is a Lutheran minister, takes a position even more advanced than his Calvinistic brethren. Indeed, he assumes that all Christian denominations have, as a matter of fact if not of formulated doctrine, long believed that all persons dying in infancy were saved. What he desires them to accept is that grace shall be as all-sufficient to the living infants as well as to the dying ones. In other words, he contends that all persons are regenerated in infancy; that then they are by nature in the passive state to which as adults they must return if they would be born again. Dr. Fiery quotes numerous passages of Scripture, as well as interpretation after interpretation by Luther, Zwingli, and the theologians of their following, in support of the doctrine that God is the only active agent in regeneration of the adult, and therefore concludes, *a fortiori*, that the infant need not be active to benefit by redeeming grace.

The exact theological grounds of Dr. Fiery's belief are, however, not a matter of vital importance to even the many who will accept with commendation his conclusions. Only religious doctrinaires are deeply concerned that the Supreme Courts of Theology, when reversing former decisions to reach conclusions in closer accord with the spirit and the needs of the age, shall do so by a creed construction that still preserves the semblance of consistency.

The majority of its readers will be interested in "Infant Salvation" as a collection of theological curiosities. Here are catalogued and classified the beliefs about "elect infants," "original sin," etc., of every age and sect. It is gratifying to record the collector's statement that "the overwhelming voice of the Church [has] taught that the infant, notwithstanding its inborn depravity and the feebleness of its natural faculties, was not a spiritual imbecile, but had the capacity for, and could become the subject of, saving grace."

The author has so largely and judiciously quoted from the standard treatises on the subject, especially Wall's "History of Infant Baptism," that his book has the value of a monograph. It is aligned with modern thought by references to recent psychological and biological investigations and discoveries.

AN ANCIENT INFIDEL.

A SECOND-CENTURY SATIRIST; OR, DIALOGS AND STORIES FROM LUCIAN OF SAMOSATA. Translated with Introduction and Notes by Winthrop Dudley Sheldon, LL.D. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 462 pp. Price, $1.50. Drexel Biddle.

OF all ancient humor, that of Aristophanes and Lucian can be best enjoyed by the "man in the street" to-day. In fact, erudition is a handicap to both the appreciation and presentation of its lively, natural spirit. Frére's Aristophanes is a masterpiece of translation because of its free, unpedantic character. He has rendered the greatest of the world's comedians in the proper measures, lyric, instead of heroic. With a substitution of American monopolists for Athenian demagogs as the contemporary objects of satire, such translations as those of "The Knights" and "The Birds" could be presented as comic operas on the modern stage.

WINTHROP D. SHELDON.

Lucian has not been so fortunate as Aristophanes. Of all his works the "Vera Historia," the inspiration of "Baron Munchausen," alone has been rendered into fitting English. Its simple narrative style could not well be set over into stilted mock-literary rhetoric, as has been the fate of "The Dialogs of the Gods" and "The Dialogs of the Dead."

Dr. Sheldon's translation is better than that of his predecessors, tho far from ideal. His prose is fairly natural—yet still lacks the spontaneity of conversation, which comes only with the mastery of novel- or play-writing. Where, like Wegg, he "drops into poetry," it is with a dull, sickening thud. His parody, in particular, is ponderous, an intellectual rather than an emotive imitation.

Dr. Sheldon, while he may not be a literary genius, has all the sterling qualities of a true scholar. His selection of the works of Lucian is very judicious, and his classification excellent. The dialogs are grouped into three classes: satires upon the gods, upon human life and society, and upon the philosophers. These are copiously annotated, with no knowledge on the reader's part of classic mythology or history taken for granted. The whole is preceded by a biography of Lucian—not in the literary style of Andrew Lang or Walter Pater, but clear and practical.

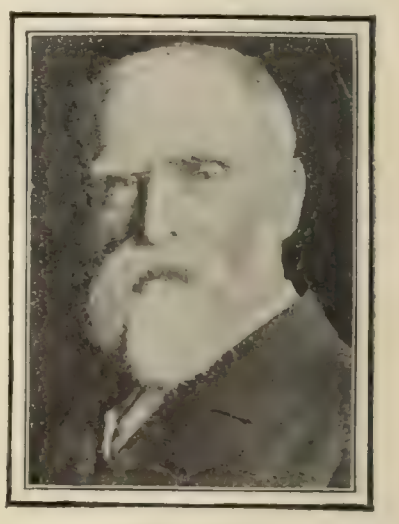
It is as iconoclast rather than mere literary wit that Lucian did his work in the world. He began his career by unintentionally breaking an image while apprentice to his uncle, a statuary, and in time destruction of religious impostures became with him almost a mania. He traveled from his home on the eastern (Parthian) frontier of the Roman empire to the western confines in Gaul, lecturing against the theology of his day; and then he crossed the seas back again, to expose an impostor, the soothsayer Alexander.

Dr. Sheldon convincingly explodes the prevalent opinion that Lucian was particularly inimical to the Christians. He says that, on the contrary, Lucian had for the Christians "scarcely the shadow of mockery and ridicule."

MR. BRYCE'S LATEST "STUDIES."

STUDIES IN HISTORY AND JURISPRUDENCE. By James Bryce. Oxford University Press, American Branch.

THE author of "The Holy Roman Empire" and the "American Commonwealth" has collected together in this bulky volume the "open" or public lectures which he delivered during his ten years of office as professor of civil law at Oxford. By the circumstances of the case, the book has not that unity which characterizes the two works by which Professor Bryce made his reputation, and yet it only narrowly escapes being his third masterpiece. The majority of studies consist of comparisons between the English and Roman law, and if the book had been confined to this subject it would have been for all time a most indispensable introduction to the comparative study of the common law. Mr. Bryce deals with this subject with that wide purview, that caution in statement, and that thoroughness of knowledge with which his name is associated. One might call his method that of sublime common sense. There are no imaginative flights, no ingenious combinations; yet the total result makes his theoretical picture obviously similar to the practical reality of things.



JAMES BRYCE.

Starting with the conception that the two systems of law which have overrun the whole earth are those derived from Rome and England, his main concern is to prove that the English law as codified in India has gone through the same line of development in the main as was experienced by Roman law, and in large measure he makes good his case. Professor Bryce is obliged to use Indian law rather than English common law, because the latter has not yet been codified as the Roman was; but after all, in the main, Indian law, so far as it has been codified, is only English law adapted to the needs of an inferior race, and Mr. Bryce's discussions can be followed by those who are acquainted with the state laws of most of the States except Louisiana.

Besides these directly legal topics, this volume contains several discussions of constitutional problems, and here the work comes more home to American readers. He has an ingenious and light-giving distinction between flexible or unwritten and rigid or written constitutions, and is especially ingenious upon the discussion of the question how and how far rigid constitutions like that of the United States allow for modifications. As all future constitutions are likely to be rigid or written, this is a point of considerable practical importance.

Another essay of more direct interest to American readers is that on Hamilton and Tocqueville, in which Professor Bryce discusses the political prophecies made by these two inquirers about the future of the United States and contrasts them with the actual facts as they have transpired. This he does in a very formal, sermon-like manner, which makes the essay very easy to refer to, but scarcely so interesting to read.

Another essay of direct, up-to-date interest is that on the constitution of the two South African republics which have so recently become new-fledged colonies of the British empire. It would appear that Lord Roberts has cut short a couple of very interesting experiments in democratic government, the very ignorance of the Boers causing them to form their constitution without much reference to other written codes, and with strict reference to their own peculiar needs.

Tho Mr. Bryce's book is somewhat of an olla-podrida, the ingredients are so tasteful in themselves and are concocted with such skill by the veteran hand that but few books of recent years on serious social subjects prove more attractive.

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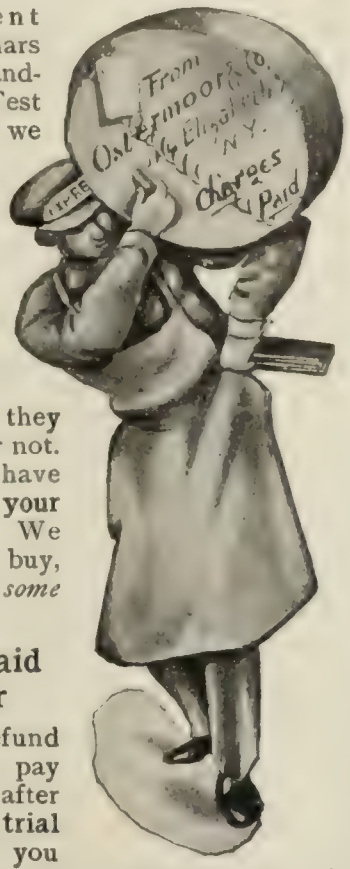

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THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Pen and Ink."—Brander Matthews. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"At Large."—E. W. Hornung. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Wistons."—Miles Amber. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Into the Light."—Edward R. Taylor. (Elder and Shepard.)

"Graded Physical Exercises."—Bertha L. Colburn. (Edgar L. Werner. Publishing and Supply Company, $1.)

"The Gospel of the Kingdom."—William B. Brown. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.)

"The Delsarte System of Expression."—Genevieve Stebbins. (Edgar S. Werner Publishing and Supply Company, $2.00.)

"The Twelfth Year Book of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences." (Published by the Institute.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Quatrains.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

I WOULDN'T.

A sprig of mint by the wayward brook,
A nibble of birch in the wood,
A summer day and love and a book,
And I wouldn't be king if I could.

EVENING WINDS.

You tell it, winds, the bliss that swings
The flower, the little leaf;
But ever to the measure clings
The mystery of grief.

THE HERMIT-THRUSH.

Holy, Holy! In the hush
Hearken to the hermit-thrush;
All the air
Is in prayer.

THE POET.

A priest of Heaven, some gracious hour,
Lowered to him chasuble and stole;
He sings a weed—it is a flower,
He sings a star—it is a soul.

MY SONG.

My song, you need be neither long nor loud,
If only love and beauty's own you are:
It is the one breath curls the leaf and cloud,
The one life lights the daisy and the star.

BUT ONCE.

But once have we chance to take,
And, just with the taking, a heaven make;
But once have we chance to give,
And, just with the giving, a lifetime live.

—From "Lyrics."

A Tryst.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Alas, alas, the leaves do blow
To East and South and West!
And so my thought and longings go.

O gray or gold, or steel-blue cold,
My spirit hath no rest.
Where'er I turn, thy story's told.

'Tis whispered from the hills by day,
And nightly by our star.
The burden on the wind—thy lay.

My waking hours are dreams of thee:
My spirit, wandering far,
Comes back, so wearily, to me.

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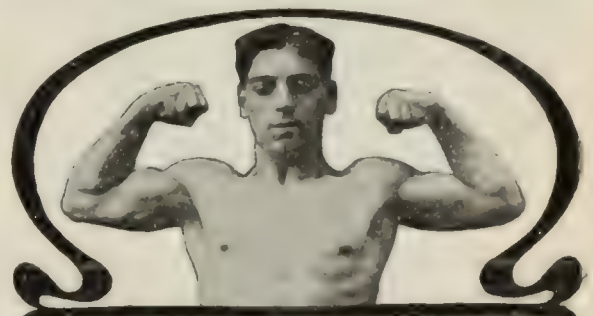

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Of thee, the blue light 'neath the pines.
Where silent needles fall,
Repeats, O faintly, wondrous lines,

And ever, ever can I hear
Thy voice beyond my call.
Am I to see thee never, dear?

The misty sun slips in and out
Behind our bare oak-tree.
And so I sway 'twixt hope and doubt.

But in the night my soul takes flight.
Our trysting-place can be
What star in all of Heaven's height?

—In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Ballade of Incapacity.

By AUSTIN DOBSON.

(Mr. Dobson recited this poem at a recent dinner in his honor when called upon for a speech in reply.)

"My Lord, I can not speak."—*McLean the Highwayman (on his trial).*

"Silence is golden," saith the saw,
And rightly is extolled;
For speech, too oft, outrides the law
By waxing overbold.
Yet he, I think (of mortal mold),
Most needs the aid of "cheek,"
The man who can no tale unfold,
The man who can not speak!

He listens with a kind of awe,
And hears around him rolled
The long, reverberate guffaw
That greets the quicker-souled;
He hears the jest, or new or old,
And, speechless, eats his leek,
Is classed as either dull or cold,
The man who can not speak!

He may have "Latin in his mawe,"*
He may keep down controlled
Potentialities of "jaw"
Unmatched of any scold;
He may have thoughts of sterling gold
For each day of the week;
But he must all these things withhold,
The man who can not speak!

ENVOI.

Friends, 'tis of me the story's told,
Your sufferance I seek;
For me that shameless sight behold,
The man who can not speak!

*Chaucer.

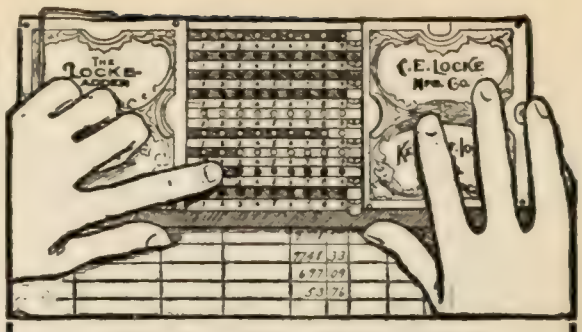
—In February *Bookman.*

Residuum.

By CHARLOTTE BECKER.

I have no memory of what you said,
The hour you came and told me of my doom—
But this I know, that in the quiet room
The buzzing of a bee poised on the red
Rose vine outside seemed louder than the tread
Of multitudes; within the twilight's gloom
I saw strange traceries of leaf and bloom
Against the window, and a silken thread
Clung moist about my hand and minded me
To gather up the skeins and put away
My broidery, until another day
Should dawn—as different as worlds must be!
Ah, why should I these trifling things recall
Yet not one slightest word your lips let fall!

—In January *Ainslee's Magazine.*



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PERSONALS.

How John Brown was Captured. — Miss Jennie Chambers, a schoolgirl of Harper's Ferry at the time of John Brown's raid, writes in *Harper's Magazine* (January) of the actual capture of the old abolition leader :

"When the call came from the marines to surrender, Brown cried out 'No.' The men outside brought up a ladder and swung it, end on, as a battering-ram against the door. The door began to shake and to give way ; as they looked in they saw Brown, musket in hand, standing close to the door. Coppic, near him, called out, 'I surrender.' Brown said, 'That's one.' Thompson was killed. Mr. Resin Cross, one of the prisoners, told us afterward that he saw Stevens lying on his back, and knelt by him and asked him if he was hurt. Stevens said, 'Yes ; I have four buckshot in my breast.' Mr. Cross had asked Brown to send him out with one of the raiders to explain to the citizens. Brown let him go, on condition that he would return. It was then that Stevens was shot. Stevens was picked up and carried into one of the houses, and in the intense excitement one of the citizens pointed a gun at Stevens while he was lying on a bed. Stevens gave him such a piercing look of contempt that the man seemed paralyzed, and he dropped his gun to his side and went out of the room. Stevens asked some one to lift him to the floor, saying, 'Don't let them shoot me in bed.' Miss Christine Fouke threw herself between Stevens and the mob that was rushing in the room, and kept them from shooting him again. While Brown was on trial in Charleston, he turned to Mr. Cross, who was in court, and said: "Mr. Cross, one word : If things had been different, would you have returned to the engine-house according to your promise to me?' Mr. Cross answered, 'Yes, I would.' Brown said, 'I am satisfied.'

"All the prisoners agreed afterward that they could not help admiring Brown's iron will and unparalleled bravery. At last Mr. Cross said to him, 'Are you not Ossawatomie Brown?' Then he answered, 'Yes.' This was the first the prisoners knew of it.

"Presently the cry 'Surrender!' rang out again, over the musket-shots and the shouts. Brown said nothing. The blows of the ladder had loosened the fastenings of the engine-house door to such an extent that the prisoners could see the uniforms of the marines outside. Brown tried again to fasten the pole of the engine against the door. Then came a tremendous crash and a loud shout. One of the men in uniform, Luke Quinn, sprang into the breach, and instantly was shot down. He was mortally hurt. Another marine, Rupert, fell before this last volley of the Raiders. Then Lieutenant Green rushed in through the door, before the Raiders could fire a gun, and slashed at Brown with his sword. Others came after him, and Brown was twice wounded. Then it was all over. Brown and the survivors were made prisoners."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Advice.—When in doubt, if possible, get out.—*Puck.*

Take Heed!—It should be remembered that misgovernment owes its existence to the consent of the misgoverned.—*Puck.*

Something Else.—"There's lots of fun skating, mister!"

"Do you call this fun?"

"No ; and I don't call it skating!"—*Puck.*

Quotation with Omitted Punctuation. — "'Lest we forget' Rudyard Kipling." Not much chance of forgetting Mr. R. K. as long as advertising may be considered as a fine art.—*London Punch.*

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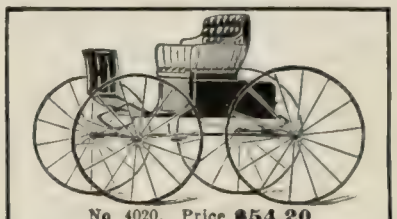

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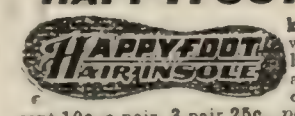

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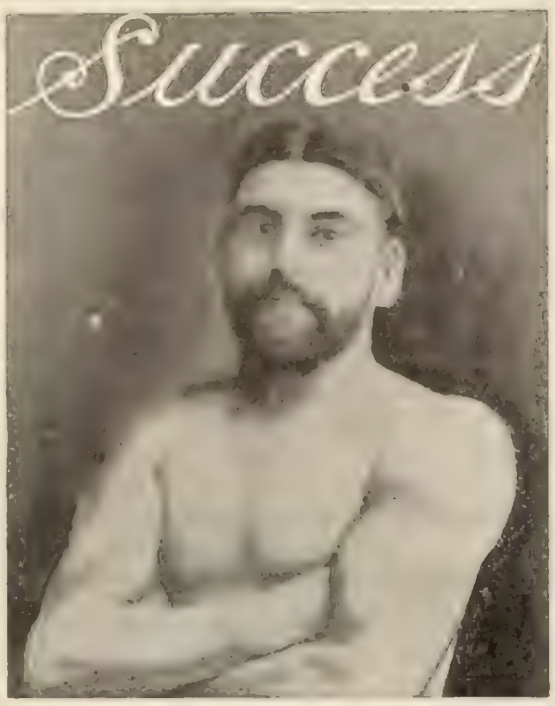

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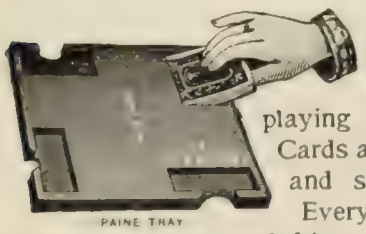
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to me?" thundered the weary editor, thrusting the manuscript back into the hands of the poet.

"Because," replied the bard, timidly, "I have no stamp." *Boston Post.*

No Need to Hurry.—TRAVELER (in haste): "Am I in time for the next train to Mudbank, porter?"

PORTER: "Plenty of time, sir—ten-fifty to-morrow morning."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

March 4.—Convention of the Knights of Columbus National Council in New Haven, Conn.

The Order of Iroquois Supreme Lodge will hold a convention at Buffalo.

March 4-6.—Convention of the United States Mutual Insurance Companies' Association in St. Paul, Minn.

March 10.—Convention of the National Railroad Live Stock Agents' Association in Fort Worth, Texas.

March 25.—Convention of the Christian Church National Congress in Cleveland.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 12.—Three German war-vessels arrive at the port of La Guayra, Venezuela.

February 13.—The Venezuelan insurgents are reported to be threatening the city of San Cristobal.

February 16.—The German cruisers *Vineta* and *Falke* leave La Guayra.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 10.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report shows heavier losses on both sides than for several months; the Boer losses for the week were 69 killed, 17 wounded, 57 surrendered, and 574 captured; while in two engagements the British lost 2 officers and 18 men.

February 15.—The British army estimates show a decrease of thirty thousand soldiers on the pay-rolls and a decrease of £23,230,000 in the expenses for war service.

February 16.—In a fight south of Johannesburg in which the British were taken by surprise, they lost twelve men killed and forty wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 10.—A Chinese mob burns the buildings of the German missionary station at Fayen, near Hong-Kong.

February 11.—An important alliance between Great Britain and Japan in order to preserve the integrity of China and Korea, is announced.

Lord Cranborne, in the House of Commons, denies that Great Britain in any way attempted to hamper America in the war with Spain.

February 12.—The government official organ in Berlin published telegrams sent from Washington by the German minister, Dr. von Holleben, in April, 1898, in regard to a proposal made by the British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, to the other ministers for a joint note of the Powers expressing disapproval of armed intervention by the United States in Cuba.

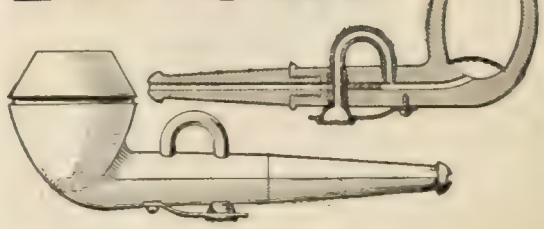
Lord Dufferin, former Governor-General of Canada, dies at his home in Ireland.

February 14.—Lord Cranborne, in Parliament, states that Lord Pauncefote's proposal of April 14, 1898, for a joint note to the American

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Smoke the



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Blowing through the stem cleans the reservoir. It can be done while smoking.

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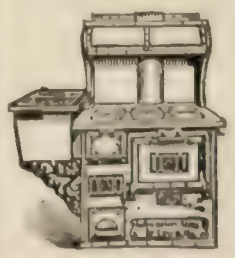

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Has 6 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. **GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

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Government, was not pursuant to instructions from his Government, which, when informed of the action, declared it injudicious, and declined to indorse it.

It is reported that the plague mortality of the Punjab, India, is a thousand a day.

February 15.—Prince Henry sails with his suite for America from Bremerhaven on the steamer *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

Three hundred bodies have been recovered from the ruins of Shamaka, the Transcaucasian town which was destroyed by an earthquake on February 14.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 10.—*Senate:* The Philippine Tariff Bill is discussed; Senator Foraker offers an amendment providing that only 25 per cent. of the Dingley duties should be levied.

House: The general debate on the Oleomargarine bill is closed.

February 11.—*Senate:* A resolution submitting a constitutional amendment changing the time of Presidential inaugurations from the 4th of March to the last Thursday of April, is passed. The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill is continued.

House: The day is spent in voting on amendments to the Oleomargarine bill.

February 12.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill continued, Senator Teller speaking against the Government's policy.

House: The Oleomargarine bill and several war claim bills are passed.

February 13.—*Senate:* Senators Teller and Mitchell make speeches on the Philippine Tariff bill.

House: A resolution is adopted proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of Senators by direct popular vote.

February 14.—*Senate:* The Permanent Census bill is considered, and a resolution to investigate charges of extravagance in connection with the clerical force was adopted.

House: Congressman Wheeler attacks the Government's foreign policy, basing his speech on reports that Lord Pauncefote had tried to form a European coalition against the United States.

February 15.—*Senate:* The Permanent Census Bureau bill is discussed, the discussion being chiefly on the Civil-Service question.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 10.—Frank C. Andrews, vice-president of the City Savings Bank of Detroit and Commissioner of Police, is arrested charged with wrecking the bank by taking out a third of the $3,000,000 in deposits by means of overdrafts and certified checks.

A statement sent to the Senate shows that the "new navy" has cost $99,803,928 for construction and $9,343,235 for repairs.

February 12.—Lincoln's birthday is observed in several cities of the Union.

Emperor William's yacht the *Hohenzollern* arrives at New York.

The annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association begins in Washington.

The memorial of the Filipino Federal party, asking for civil government for the islands, is presented to Congress. The party is anxious that the archipelago should be organized as a Territory, with right of admission as a State.

February 13.—The condition of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is so much improved that the President returns to Washington.

February 14.—Governor Taft testifies again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

February 16.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, returns from abroad.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 16.—*Philippines:* General Bell has made a clean sweep of insurgents in the Luzon provinces of Batangas and Laguna.

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Child Confidence Rewarded, 10c.; Teaching Truth, 25c.; Almost a Man, 25c.; Almost a Woman, 25c.; A Holy Temple (for Young Men), by Rev. F. B. Meyer, 5c.

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copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

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Burpee's Farm Annual for 1902.

This is the twenty-sixth annual edition of this popular catalogue and will be mailed free to any reader of this paper who sends his address to W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the Philadelphia seedsmen. It is a handsome book of 132 pages, beautifully printed and evidently prepared with unusual care. It has been written at the firm's famous Fordhook Farms, which are so widely known as the largest trial grounds in America. Besides hundreds of illustrations, mostly engraved from photographs, it shows six superb vegetables and five of the finest new flowers, in colors, painted from nature. The new "Bull's Eye System" will be especially useful to inexperienced planters, while all can rely upon getting upon direct mail orders, only the best seeds that can be grown. It is sufficient to write a postal card to Burpee, Philadelphia.

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CHESS.

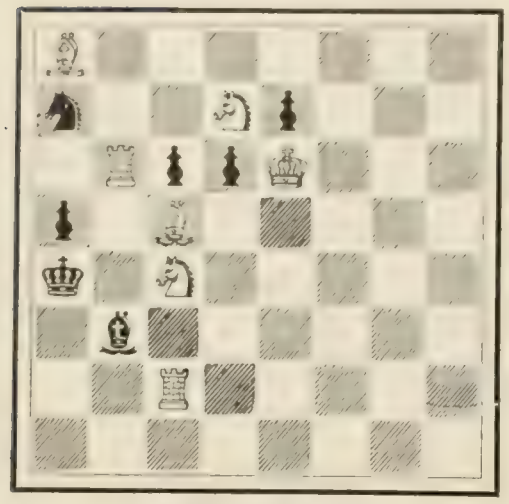
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 643.

By P. H. WILLIAMS.

From *Knowledge.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

B 7; s 2 S p 3; 1 R p p K 3; p 1 B 5; k 1 S 5; 1 b6; 2 R 5; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 644.

A Prize-Winner.

By CHARLES J. JACOBS, DES MOINES, IA.

2 s 5; 5 R 2; 2 p 4 S; 2 S 1 k 2 s; R 3 P 2 P; 7 b; 3 Q 2 p 1; p 5 K 1.

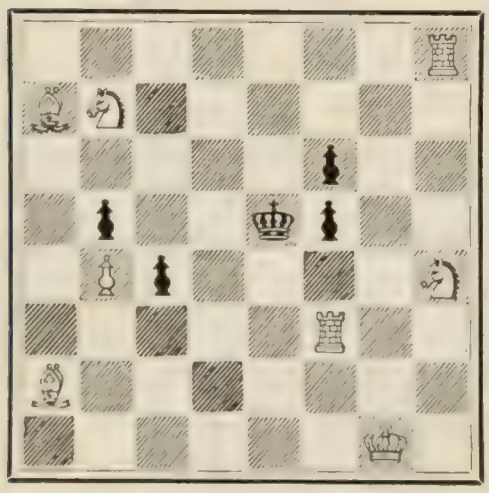
White mates in two moves.

Problem 645.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY, Boston.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

7 R; B S 6; 5 p 2; 1 p 2 k p 2; 1 P p 4 S; 5 R 2; B 7; 6 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 639 has several key-moves. The author's key is Kt—Kt 7. Mr. Barry sent us this

THE WONDERFUL MISSION OF THE INTERNAL BATH

Have you read of the wonderful cures made by the Internal Bath? Do you know that it goes to the root of all disease and eradicates the cause? Do you know that many of the greatest physicians of the world, including such authorities as Loomis L. Danforth, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics Homo. Med. College, New York; Dr. Cyrus Edson, late Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, New York, and Drs. Herman J. Boldt and W. B. De Garmo, both Professors at the Post-Graduate Hospital, endorse and prescribe this treatment? Do you know that such eminent people as U. S. Sen. A. P. Gorman, Md.; Ex-Gov. Goodell, Vt.; Adm'l Tyrtoff, St. Petersburg, Russia; Col. A. O. Granger, Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. T. S. Peck, G. A. R.; Miles Devine, Chicago, Ill.; Lillian Russell and a host of others use the Internal Bath? Is not this worth investigating?

It Makes Beautiful Complexions

It Cures Constipation It Prevents and Cures Appendicitis

PROF. CHAS. A. TYRRELL: THE SUFFOLK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 4 Charles St., Boston, Mass.
DEAR SIR—I will say that we have derived great benefit from the use of the "Cascade," and shall be only too glad to speak a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers.
Most truly yours, A. C. SMITH, President.

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Vital facts are set forth in detail in a book entitled, "*The What, The Why, The Way,*" which we will send free to every reader of this publication. It is a book of facts that no one can afford to neglect. It tells you the real secret of health. It tells you facts you should know. We will send it **free for 30 days. Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, Clerk 30 C, 1562 Broadway, New York**

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ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

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ARE NOW CURABLE

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HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

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BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost

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Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

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CHEAP RATES California, Oregon, Washington Colorado. We give reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, Free.*

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DON'T SET HENS the same old way when our new plan beats it 10 times. 100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only $2. Over 94,000 in use. 1000$ test'n. 5000 agents wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today. Natural Hen Incubator Co., B 262 Columbus, Neb.

SEE THAT CLIP?

The Niagara Clip holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ inch in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pin-holes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 20 cts. postpaid.

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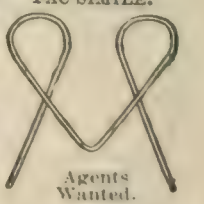

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Christian Cleanliness

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? Would you like to know where Individual Communion Cups are used? *Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free.*

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT COMPANY, Box 5, Rochester, N. Y.

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the

new catarrh cure, has met with such success that today it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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We make 8 styles of cabinets, under our patents, for taking Turkish Baths at home. We sell on approval, and warrant them to be the best cabinets made. More of the best families use the **Racine** than all others together. Write for catalogue.
RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY,
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problem some time ago, and we did not see the "cooks" until it was published. In justice to Mr. Barry, he has written to us stating that he did not expect us to publish the old version, as he discovered its imperfections, and he sent us the new version, which we are very glad to publish.

Solution of Problems.

No. 636.

1. R—K sq / K x P	2. Q—K B 4 ch / K—Q 4 (must)	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Kt—Kt 6 ch / K x P (must)	3. Q—K B 4, mate
1. ..... / P x K P	2. Q—K 4 ch / K x Q	3. Kt—B 3, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. Q—K B 4 / Kt x Q	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / P—B 5	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate
1 ..... / P x Kt P	2. Kt—B 3 ch / K x P (must)	3. Q x P, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. Colle, New York City.

Comments: Good, despite some faults; rather difficult"—M. M.; "A fine key, and unusually difficult continuations"—G. D.; "Several two-move variations detract from its strength and beauty"—F. S. F.; "Hard, and labor provoking"—A K.; "Fine, full of variety"—S. M. M.; "Difficult key and charming variations"—J. H. S.; "One of the best"—C. F. P.

Concerning 635, Mackenzie's Prize-winner, correction is made in *The B. C. M.*, (February): black Queen instead of white on Q R 6; white Queen on K R 4.

In addition to those reported, Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; D. A. Stewart, Frank, Can.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; E. M. Hudson, Plattsburg, N. Y.; K. Davis, Westfield, N. J. got 632; W. L. De Varney (6 years of age), Miles, Wash., 630 and 632.

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Maroczy	6	1	Gunsberg	3¾	4¼
Janowski	6¼	1¾	Popiel	3¼	4¾
Pillsbury	5	1½	Napier	3¼	4¾
Marshall	5	2	Albin	2¾	3¾
Mieses	4½	2	Scheve	2½	3½
Schlechter	4	3	Mason	2½	4
Tschigorin	4	3	Marco	2½	4½
Teichmann	3½	2½	Eisenberg	2	4
Wolf	3¾	2¾	Reggio	1½	5½
Tarrasch	4	3½	Mortimer	0	7

THE GAME PILLSBURY LOST.

In the first round, Maroczy beat the American Champion.

Petroff Defense.

MAROCZY. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	MAROCZY. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 B—K 4	P—Q R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	19 R—Kt 2	K R—K sq
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	20 B—Q 2	K—B 2
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	21 B—Q 5 ch	K—B 3
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	22 R x R	R x R
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2	23 R x P	Kt—K 2
7 Castles	Kt—Q B 3	24 B—K 4	Kt—B 4
8 R—K sq	B—K Kt 5	25 R—R 7	R—Q Kt sq
9 P—B 3	P—B 4	26 R x R P	P—Kt 4
10 P—B 4	Castles	27 P—B 2	R—Kt 3
11 P x P	Q x P	28 R x R	P x R
12 Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt	29 B—B 3	Kt—R 5
13 P x Kt	B x Kt	30 P—K R 3	P—R 4
14 Q x B	Q x Q	31 P—B 5	P x P
15 P x Q	B—Q 3	32 P x P ch	B—K 4
16 R—Kt sq	Q R—Kt sq	33 P—B 6	Resigns.
17 R—Kt 5	P—B 5		

Seventh American Chess-Congress.

It is now more than twelve years since the sixth American Chess-Congress was held in New York City. The seventh has been announced several times, but never ushered into existence. The holding of a World's Fair in St. Louis, in 1903,

SENT FREE AND PREPAID

To any reader of LITERARY DIGEST, a bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one dose a day perfectly cures Indigestion, Constipation, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate to stay cured. Write now, to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Much Too Stout"

The Corpulent Gentleman was Severely Lectured by a Life Insurance Agent.

A professional man of some wealth and considerable size recently determined to take out an additional life insurance policy, but at the outstart was told by the agent that he was not a "good risk."

"Why," said the corpulent gentleman, "What's the matter? I am in good health, no aches or pains, nothing the matter with me. Why, I eat three hearty meals and several lunches every day."

"That's just the trouble," said the insurance man; "you are not careful about what you eat: you are much too stout." "My friend," said the agent, "you eat too much starchy food—too much 'white' bread, for instance. Starchy foods produce fat—or rather, they make stout people still stouter. On thin people starch acts the other way—keeps them thin by ruining their digestion.

"'White' bread," the agent continued, "causes more corpulency than any other edible I know of. The wheat grain does not naturally make 'white' flour since the principal part of the wheat berry, —in fact, all the most nutritive element—is of a dark color, and 'white' flour is 'white' simply because this nutritive part has been removed in milling."

"Now, if you will take my advice, you will eat bread made from Franklin Mills Flour. It is made from the entire wheat kernel ground whole; nothing is discarded except the outer husk. It is all nutriment and of more value as food than an equal amount of almost any other edible.

"Now, just you tell your wife to order Franklin Mills Flour from her grocer and if he don't keep, it write to The Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N.Y. for their little booklet; they'll be glad to send it to you, free of charge."

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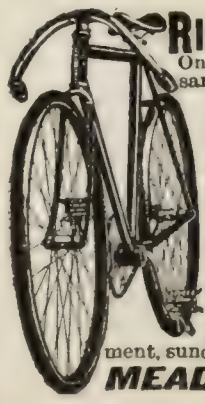

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If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There Is a Constant Dripping from the Nose to the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, that is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free.—Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking

FRANK M. JONES. Sweet Home, Ark.
Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

and spitting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucus in my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. To-day I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including Consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 446 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

The Unconscious Mind

A helpful book for parents, teachers, and physicians. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S. 8vo, cloth, rough edges, 450 pages. $2.00

D. E. Merwin, Kansas City, Mo.: "Parents, teachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, and legislators can not afford to remain in ignorance of this theory which lays its preemption upon the very foundations of physical health, mind, and character."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

Hirsh's Digest of Divorce Laws.

A tabulated digest of the divorce laws of the United States. By Hugo Hirsh. New Revised Edition. Folding chart. Cloth cover, $1.50 net, postage 3 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

naturally suggested the idea of having the overdue seventh take place in that city, and already a committee has been formed, which, as a good step forward, has secured a pledge of $1,000. The program is described in a circular-letter as follows:

"We should have an International Chess Congress for the Masters of the world, a minor tournament for those who are nearly masters, a problem tournament, and some association tournament.

"Ten thousand dollars must be raised to make the congress a success. A large amount can be raised by the publication and sale by subscription of a book containing the Masters' games properly analyzed, the best problems with solutions, the name, address, and amount given by each subscriber, and all other proceeding of the congress, a copy to be delivered to each subscriber of $10 six months after the tournament. This would be a valuable book, as the prizes would be large enough to insure the best efforts of all contestants, and the edition would be limited to subscribers only. We appeal to every city Chess-club, association, individual player, and lover of the game to consider this affair and promote it by a liberal financial contribution, and their continued effort to induce their friends to subscribe to the expense fund. After the money is raised, all other particulars can be easily arranged. And the promoters will always be pleased to receive suggestions."—*The Evening Post*, New York.

Another Princely Game.

Played recently in Kiev, Russia, by Messrs. V. Brjecky and Staritzkey, in consultation against the redoubtable Prince of Mingrelia.

Score and notes in *The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, translated from *La Stratégie*.

Ruy Lopez.

	ALLIES. *White.*	PRINCE DADIAN. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3	B—Q Kt 5	K Kt—K 2
4	Castles	P—K Kt 3
5	P—Q 4	P x P
6	Kt x P	B—K Kt 2
7	B—K 3	Castles
8	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q R 3
9	Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt
10	B—Q 3	B x Kt (a)
11	P x B	P—Q 4
12	Q-K B 3(b)	Kt—K 4 !
13	Q-K Kt 3	Kt x B
14	P x Kt	P x P
15	P x P	Q—K 2
16	B—Q 4	P—K B 3 (e)
17	K R-K sq	B—K 3
18	P—K 5	P—K B 4
19	P—K B 4	Q R—Q sq
20	P—Q R 4	R—Q 4
21	P—Q R 5	P—Q B 4
22	B—K B 2	K R—Q sq
23	Q—K 3	P—Q B 5
24	Q—Q R 7	R—Q 7
25	Q R-Q Kt sq	B—Q 4 !
26	R(K)-Qsq	B—K 5 !
27	R x R	R x R
28	R—Q R sq	Q—Q sq
29	P—K R 3	B—Q B 3 !
30	Q—Q B 5	R—Q 8 ch
31	R x R	Q x R ch
32	K—R 2	Q—K B 8
33	K—Kt 3	Q x P ch
34	K—R 4	P—K R 3 (d)
35	Q—K 3	Q—K 5
36	Q x Q	B x Q
37	B—Q B 5	K—B 2 (e)
38	K—Kt 3	P—K Kt 4
39	P x P	P x P
40	P—K R 4	P x P ch
41	K x P	K—K 3
42	B—Q 6	B—Q B 3 !
43	K—Kt 5	B—Q 2 ! (f)
44	K—B 4	K—Q 4
45	K—K 3	B—K 3
46	K—B 4	K—B 3
47	B—K 7	P—Q Kt 3
48	P x P	K x P
49	K—Kt 5	K—B 3
50	B—Q Kt 4	K—Kt 4
51	K—B 6	B—Q B sq(g)
52	P—K 6	B x P
53	K x B	P—K B 5
54	K—Q 5	P—K B 6
55	B—Q B 5	P—Q R 4
56	B—K 3	P—Q R 5
57	K—K 4	P—Q R 6
58	K x P	P—Q R 7
	Resigns.	

Notes.

(a) In isolating the white Pawns, Black obtains an advantage by which he profits later.

(b) White hoped too much of this move; the Queen's file will be opened, but his Pawns on the left remain decidedly weak.

(c) It would be very dangerous to take the K P.

(d) If 34.., P—K Kt 4 ch; 35 P x P, Q—K 5 ch; 36 K—Kt 3, Q—K B 6 ch; 37 K—R 4, Q—K B 5 ch; 38 K—R 5, B—K sq ch; 39 Kt—R 6, and the King is out of danger.

(e) Having a perceptible advantage, Black offered the exchange of Queens, and it now looks as if the game were wholly won. However, the ending is very difficult; Black's play being entirely of the first order.

(f) This maneuver of the Bishop forces a win in fine fashion.

(g) 51.., P—K B 5 wins equally well.

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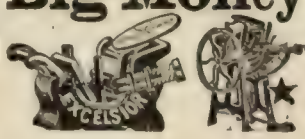

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

INVESTIGATING THE BIG RAILROAD MERGER.

THE announcement made by Attorney-General Knox that the President has directed him to bring suit under the Sherman anti-trust law for the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company (the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads) has made no small stir. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, says he is "delighted" over the decision, and Attorney-General Douglas, of the same State, declares that he is "elated"; but in Wall Street a different feeling prevails. "Security markets in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin," says the New York *Herald*, "were demoralized by the announcement," and the New York *Tribune* declares that "not since the assassination of President McKinley has the stock market had such a sudden and severe shock." "It is like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky," said one prominent capitalist. "Certainly the sudden dash of the Executive into the controversy while the Supreme Court—a coordinate branch of the Government—has it under advisement," remarks the New York *Mail and Express*, "is not likely to be regarded by reasonable people as the most appropriate manner in which action by the President should be initiated." And the New York *Sun* expresses a similar opinion. It is keenly remarked by the Baltimore *Herald*, however, that the consternation in Wall Street "would seem to prove that many brokers and holders of similar securities were extremely doubtful as to the right and wrong of the case," and it adds that "this, then, should be taken as the most positive of all proofs that the President was fully authorized under the circumstances to direct the Attorney-General to have the whole matter decided by the highest tribunal created by the Constitution."

The case before the Supreme Court, referred to above, is a motion of the attorney-general of Minnesota asking leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company on the ground that its charter is a violation of the constitution of Minnesota. The decision of the Court was being awaited with great interest, but the suit of Attorney-General Knox now supersedes it in importance. Some think the President might have waited for the Court's decision on this case before starting another one. *The Mail and Express* says his action is "beyond comprehension." The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, however, points out that the two cases "are framed on entirely separate lines," and a decision against the Minnesota litigants would not "put the Attorney-General and the President in the awkward predicament they would be in if the subject-matter in the two cases intersected each other."

Instead of disregarding the feelings of Wall Street, the President is said by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* to have had the utmost consideration for them. He says:

"The public announcement was made with the advice of the President to prevent any great disturbance in values on the stock exchanges, which was feared if it came in some other way. It was explained that the Supreme Court of the United States is expected to deliver a decision in the application of the attorney-general of the State of Minnesota at an early day. This decision may be handed down on Monday.

GOVERNOR VAN SANT, OF MINNESOTA,
Who Began the Opposition to the Merger.

"The Court may grant the application, or, which is more likely, it may deny the application and declare lack of jurisdiction.

"Such a decision ordinarily would have the effect of 'boosting' stocks. But this will not happen now in view of the fact that the intention of the Administration to break up this combination, if it can, whether the Minnesota appeal is denied or not, will put the public on its guard and prevent a big rise in the stock, followed by what otherwise might have been a panicky decline should the intention of the Government have been withheld until the Government's suit was actually brought.

"The President looks for full justice to be done in this matter. He takes the position that he is just as much bound to act if the public interests are threatened and the laws violated by the Northern Securities Company as he would be if a grave riot were in progress and disorderly persons were destroying the property of Messrs. Morgan, Hill, and Harriman, in violation of United States laws, and State authorities, incapable of enforcing public order, called on him for United States troops to put the riot down.

"The President is making no threats and indulging in no buncombe. There has been no conflict between the President and Attorney-General Knox and Secretary Root over this question. The President and the Attorney-General are in absolute harmony. It can also be stated that the Attorney-General is quite as much in earnest as the President, and that he has no personal feeling in the matter one way or another. He believes he will win the case he has undertaken for the Government. It will be a matter of professional pride for him to win it, especially in view of the fact that he will have pitted against him three of the greatest lawyers in the country—one of them John W. Griggs, his predecessor in office, and two of them, John G. Johnson and

W. D. Guthrie, who were mentioned for the position which he now holds."

Says *The Wall Street Journal*:

"The case may have some political aspect. Charges were made in Congress the other day to the effect that the Administration did not dare to take measures against the trusts. It is hardly to be supposed that the President's action was in response to a taunt, but he may have thought there would be no harm in showing independence on this point.

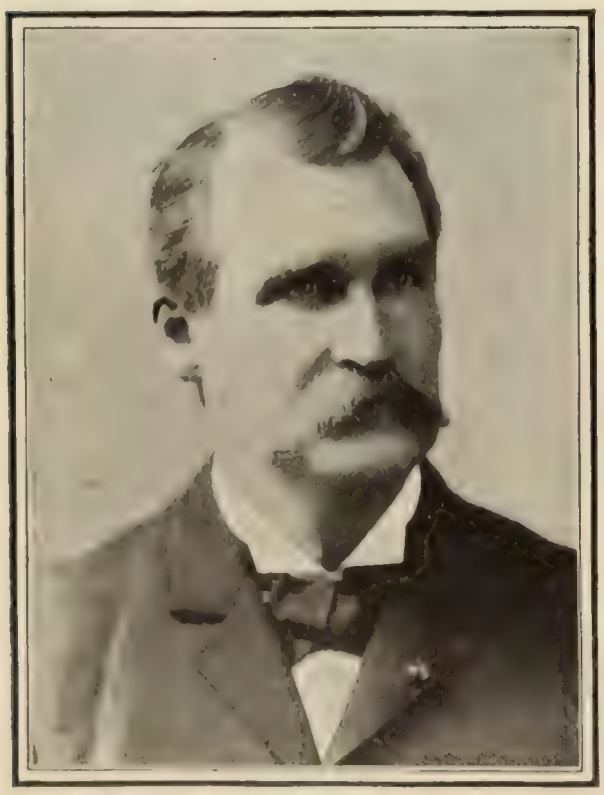
"Marketwise, the most important effect will be the check that will be given to allied enterprises. The interests that have securities combinations in mind will be compelled to wait a decision in this case, and this will probably prevent some activities in the market which would have otherwise been seen. Whatever the outcome, the immediate effect will be delay.

"The action of the President brings the whole matter to a test on the vital points, and, moreover, does so in a fashion that admits of no misconstruction of motives. Heretofore, when private individuals have instituted proceedings in matters where large financial interests have been concerned, they have laid themselves open to charges of stock-jobbing and blackmailing, and these charges have been invariably made by a section of the press, no matter upon what grounds action was brought or relief sought. The mere opposition to plans concurred in by large interests has been invariably represented as corrupt in its origin. No doubt in many cases it has been corrupt.

"In the present case, however, all such objections and criticisms fall to the ground, and, in view of the general interest in this question of combinations, it is very desirable that a typical case shall be tried out on its merits as soon as possible. This has been rendered possible by President Roosevelt's action."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

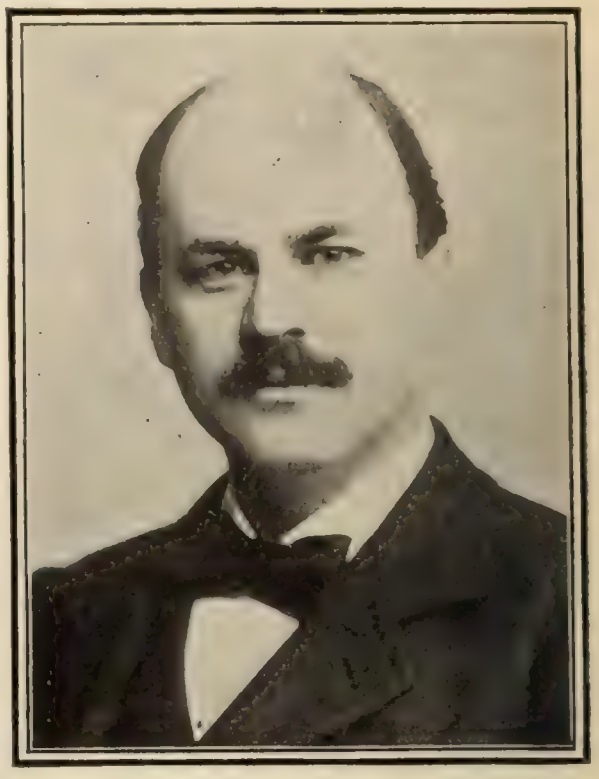
WHAT is considered by many the best book that has come to light in this country on the control of the social evil in cities, appears in the form of a report by the "Committee of Fifteen," which has been dealing with this problem in New York City. The major part of the book is devoted to a weighing of the results of municipal regulation, or "reglementation," in European cities, prepared by Mr. Alvin S. Johnson, instructor in economics in Bryn Mawr College; and the Committee says of his work that "in no other publication can there be found so comprehensive or so clear a statement of the problems involved."



STATE SENATOR JOHN RAINES,
Author of the "Raines Law."

The abolition of the social vice the Committee does not appear to consider possible. "Experience has shown," it declares, "the futility of measures that aim to abolish the evil." Governmental or municipal regulation is considered at great length, the Committee reaching the conclusion that the system has proved a conspicuous failure. "After a hundred years of experience, and with practically unlimited power to deal with prostitution as it will, the most perfect of police administrations, that of Paris," it is found, "is manifestly unable to cope with it," and "New York presents a more difficult problem with respect to reglementation than Paris or Berlin." There are also strong moral reasons against attempted regulation. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Primarily this work will bring joy to the hearts of those men and women, the world over, who, like Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, have given their lives to opposing government regulation—the system by which the state or the municipality becomes a partner in the traffic, and endeavors to make vice safe and easy. The futility of this endeavor from every point of view is absolutely demonstrated by the Committee's monograph. The alleged sanitary advantages are shown to have little or no foundation in fact, and to be of no importance as compared with the moral disadvantages. The Committee affirms that moral grounds alone would have led them to declare government regulation intolerable. This alleged panacea for what the Committee rightly characterizes as 'an infinitely complex phenomenon, intangible and indefinable,' full of 'practical and moral difficulties,' it denounces as 'no panacea at all,' and the facts and statistics bear it out beyond question. The arguments here collected will be an inspiration and an aid to anti-regulationists for decades to come, and should forever silence the superficial thinker who sees in government control an easy way out, merely because it has been attempted abroad. The moral sentiment in American cities has long been irrevocably and irremovably set against regulation. But if it were not, this beacon of the Committee would of itself prevent the steering of so false a course."



WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.,
Chairman of the "Committee of Fifteen."

If abolition and state control are both impossible, what does the Committee recommend, then? Moral regulation. It recommends the reformation of the "Raines-law hotels," and, as *The Evening Post* observes, the Committee's *exposé* of the "almost inconceivably nefarious part the Raines-law hotel has played in the recent great spread of vice in this city will astonish even those who believed themselves familiar with the subject." There does not seem to be any evil feature of this and its allied forms of vice that these "hotels" have not made worse. Since the committee's report was published, Senator Raines has introduced into the New York State legislature some amendments to his law which he thinks will kill the "fake" hotels that have caused much of the evil. The Committee also makes other recommendations which seem intended to "lead not into temptation" the young and those born to unfortunate surroundings and influences, and to "deliver from evil" those who so desire. After discussing these recommendations at some length, the Committee summarizes them in the following paragraph:

"The better housing of the poor, purer forms of amusement, the raising of the condition of labor, especially of female labor, better moral education, minors more and more withdrawn from the clutches of vice by means of reformatories, the spread of contagion checked by more adequate hospital accommodations, the evil itself unceasingly condemned by public opinion as a sin against morality, and punished as a crime with stringent penalties whenever it takes the form of a public nuisance—these are the methods of dealing with it upon which the members of the

Committee have united, and from which they hope for the abatement of some of the worst of its consequences at present, and for the slow and gradual restriction of its scope in the future."

A CHARGE AGAINST PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

A CONTROVERSY has been started in a charge made by the New York correspondent of the London *Times* that President McKinley, on the eve of the war, suppressed friendly overtures by Spain, and thus caused war when he might have had peace. This charge is credited by the London *Saturday Review* and the New York *Evening Post*. The former says: "We never thought the Americans went into that war with clean hands, but we had not conceived that they were soiled as *The Times's* correspondent suggests or rather affirms." According to those responsible for this charge, Secretary Day, on March 27, 1898, instructed Minister Woodford to demand an armistice between the Spaniards and Cubans, and the "immediate revocation of reconcentrado order." Spain at once complied with these demands, revoking the reconcentrado order and providing for the relief of homeless Cubans, and on April 5 Minister Woodford cabled the full text of a proclamation, which the Queen offered to issue before noon of the next day, offering an armistice to last until October 6. Independence for Cuba was not asked. On April 11, the charge runs, the President sent in his message, turning over the matter to Congress, but without saying that Spain had met every demand, and not mentioning the reconcentrado matter at all. One portion of his message, referring not to the note of April 5, but to another one received April 10, was as follows:

"Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will only be another justification for our contemplated action."

The New York *Evening Post* charges that the despatch of April 5 was "suppressed," and "was, in fact, jealously guarded in the State Department for more than three years." It goes on to say:

"Some people get angry when told that President McKinley, at that crisis, 'abdicated.' But he himself admitted it. In his answer, through Mr. Day, to General Woodford's urgent appeal, he said, 'The President can not assume to influence the action of the American Congress.' But who said that? Why, the man who had in his own hands the entire negotiation. It was his sworn duty, his solemn obligation, to conduct the affair alone, and to report to Congress, if he could, a completed solution of the grave international problem. Yet, instead of seizing eagerly upon the great concession by Spain, and using it to build up an honorable peace, he turned politely away with the remark that he could not think of undertaking to influence Congress! There was the unmistakable surrender of the powers and duties of a great office. What we assert is that a determined Executive, at once accepting and publishing General Woodford's despatch, hailing it, as he well might, as a great triumph for American diplomacy, and throwing his superseded message into the waste-basket, where it belonged, could have rallied such a peace party throughout the country that a Congress mad for war would have been brought to a muttering submission. There was the great opportunity to prevent the war. It was an 'inevitable' war only in the sense that the President of the day was one who would inevitably yield to the pressure of hot-headed Congressmen. 'In war,' said Napoleon, '*men* are nothing, and *a man* is everything.' Unluckily, that man was wanting in those critical days of April, 1898."

On the other side, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* declares that the charge is "absurd," and is only part of an attempt "to asperse the memory of the late President." Says the New York *Times*:

"Congress perfectly understood the 'full significance' of every offer made by Spain. The debate shows it. The offers to suspend hostilities, grant autonomy, and refer the destruction of the *Maine* to arbitration were deliberately and with full knowledge rejected by Congress as futilities since Congress knew and the American people knew that nothing but the independence of Cuba could put a stop to the war; and the President spoke the sentiment of this nation when he declared the war in Cuba must stop.' The independence of Cuba Spain never offered to grant. General Woodford did not dare to ask for that concession, the only one that could have averted war.

"*The Evening Post* has charged that President McKinley withheld from Congress, the war-making power, information which might have enabled it to avoid war and reach a peaceful settlement with Spain. This charge, if proved, would cover the name of McKinley with infamy. The charge is not only wildly unreasonable, since it is known to everybody that President McKinley desired peace and diligently sought to avert the calamity of war, but we have shown conclusively that it has no foundation in fact. In reply *The Post* repeats the charge and offers in proof merely its own preposterous interpretation of the despatch of April 5, which was in itself without value as an aid to peace and which became wholly unimportant when the note of April 10 was given to the country and to Congress."

HAPPY.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE LION: "The Congressman must want a corkscrew."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

CONGRESSMAN WHEELER'S SPEECH IN CARTOON.

TRYING TO STOP THE SCHLEY DISPUTE.

A SURVEY of the newspaper expressions on the President's verdict in the Schley case shows a hearty desire on the part of most of the newspapers to be rid of the matter. The comment in many cases is jaded or perfunctory, often consisting merely of a digest of the President's verdict, with a single sentence of approval or disapproval at the end; and it is noticeable that the newspapers do not follow up the verdict with editorial comment day after day, on different phases of the decision, as in previous developments in the controversy, but, after one comment, turn to other affairs. Both the admirals concerned are now on the retired list, and the Washington correspondents say that the leaders in Congress have agreed not to take up the dispute there. Secretary Long, it is said, considers the controversy over, and will welcome it as an opportunity to retire from the Cabinet.

In brief, the President condemns "the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command"; expresses "reasonable doubt" as to the truth of the charge that Schley "did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port"; and says that the admiral "most gravely erred" in his "retrograde movement" when he abandoned the blockade, and in his disobedience of orders and misstatement of facts in relation thereto. These acts prior to the Santiago fight were, however, the President thinks, condoned by retention in command, and promotion. The damage inflicted and borne by the different vessels of the American fleet is then reviewed, and, according to the data given, the *Iowa* both gave and received no less injury than the *Brooklyn*. "The most striking act" of the fight was Wainwright's encounter with the torpedo craft.

As to the vexed question of command, the President says: "Technically Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captains' fight." Sampson, the President declares, "was hardly more than technically in the fight," but deserves credit for "the excellence of the blockade" and "the preparedness of the ships." Coming to the "loop," the President says:

"Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the *Brooklyn* did in the fight. On the whole she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the 'loop.' It seriously marred the *Brooklyn's* otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the *Brooklyn* turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more 'dangerous proximity' to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her! This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. Moreover, the danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the self-same moment, menaced Wainwright's fragile craft as he drove forward against the foe. It was not, in my judgment, as great as the danger to which the *Texas* was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the *Brooklyn* and the *Texas* materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had once been taken Admiral Schley handled the *Brooklyn* manfully and well. She and the *Oregon* were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels—tho the *Iowa* certainly, and seemingly the *Texas* also, did as much in hammering to a standstill the *Viscaya*, *Oquendo*, and *Teresa*; while the *Indiana* did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the *Colon* the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* share the credit between them."

After a good word for Captain Clark of the *Oregon*, the President estimates the credit due by saying: "It is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders; and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley, I find that President McKinley did substantial justice, and that there would be no warrant for reversing his action." He closes by indorsing the recommendation of the court of inquiry that "no further action be had in the matter."

Some of the Schley papers comment on the verdict pretty bitterly. The Baltimore *American* declares that it "shows the action of a mind racked with prejudice," and the Raleigh *News and Observer* finds that "justice is denied by the chief executive of this mighty republic"—"it crieth aloud in the street, but can gain no admission to the White House." The New York *Journal* calls the decision "disingenuous, evasive, and cruel," brands the President as a "politician and trimmer," and says he reached this verdict "in order to fall in with the bureaucratic influences around him and to meet the wishes of Schley's enemies."

The New York *Evening Post*, which has not taken much part in the controversy heretofore, says:

"In the discussion of the *Brooklyn's* 'loop,' we fear that Colonel Roosevelt's own impulsive valor has led him to overlook the real motive and justification of that sheering movement. It was in evidence before the court of inquiry that both Captain Cook and Admiral Schley had coolly and deliberately determined to prevent the *Brooklyn* from getting disabled early in the battle. 'Much will depend upon this ship to-day,' was the burden of their thoughts as they saw the supposedly swift Spanish cruisers coming out, with the *New York* away, the *Massachusetts* coaling at Guantanamo, the *Iowa* foul-bottomed and slow, the *Indiana* with crippled machinery, and realized that the *Brooklyn* could alone be counted on to hang upon the flank of the fleeing Spaniards if they once got clear. We have always believed, therefore, that the commander of the *Brooklyn* showed true comprehension of the situation, as everybody supposed it to be, when he resolved to keep his speedy cruiser out of a *mêlée* at close quarters, in which she might be smashed and allow the enemy to outfoot the other American vessels. That it was a mistake in judgment to turn to the East, thus endangering the *Texas*, rather than to the West, may freely be conceded, but the movement away from the Spanish ships we think to have been strategically sound. . . . . .

"To 'dare greatly for the flag' may be to dare to keep your head in an emergency, and to husband your striking power for the critical moment. If the *Brooklyn* had dashed forward and been rammed or torpedoed early in the fight, it would have been magnificent, but it would not have been war."

On the other side, the New York *Sun* says:

"Yes, it was a captains' fight, as on other levels of action it was a gun-captains' fight, and a gunners' fight. But Sampson was commander when the battle began, and his command he never lost; and when we come to apportion the commander's honors, by a universal rule of military practise the truth is that, with the exception of the *Brooklyn's* loop, not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, except under orders from Rear-Admiral Sampson. To him the honors of Santiago are due as clearly and emphatically as tho the *New York* had fired at the Spanish ships every shot in her locker.

"The Schley bubble is exploded, and the Schley mania can not long survive it. But incurable is the misery it has left in its train."

The Providence *Journal* remarks:

"Had Commodore Schley sought 'the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth' as persistently and relentlessly as Rear-Admiral Schley (retired) has sought the same evanescent bauble at his own mouth and at the mouths of his deluded admirers, the name of Winfield Scott Schley might have passed into American history as that of one of the greatest of our long list of naval worthies. But now, after months of chicanery and posing in

search of a vindication from the criticisms of his brothers in arms, after political wire-pulling, sedulous puffing on the part of coddled newspaper reporters and ignorant applause from the 'man in the street' who only knows that 'he was there,' he finally retires from the contest for fame with a rebuff, with the condemnation of the court of last resort (in the service), the commander-in-chief of the navy. And it is to be sincerely hoped that this final rebuff, the opinion of the President upon Schley's appeal from the judgment of the court of inquiry, will be really final and that the country will have heard the last of this absurd chase of Admiral Schley after honor which he never earned and after vindication from grave charges of official misconduct, to which he never was entitled."

CAUSE OF THE RIOTS IN BARCELONA.

WHILE most of the American papers sympathize with the people of Barcelona in their armed uprising against Spanish rule, some think it were wiser for the Catalonian to bear the ills he has than to fly to others that he knows not of. The Pittsburg *Gazette*, for instance, thinks the rioters show a lack of mental balance. It says:

"There is nothing new or strange in the senseless orgies which characterize the Spanish workman when on strike. Naturally impulsive and unreflective at best, in the hour of individual or national adversity he is quite as ungovernable and recalcitrant as an unruly child. Of course at first sign of disturbance the troops are called out, while the mob, infuriated at what it believes to be the tyranny and collusion of capital and government, strikes its feeble blows, which are retaliated with merciless promptness. It shows to what length these misguided men may go when it is feared they are preparing to attack the factories in which they earn their bread. Spain is not a country which recuperates quickly from industrial depression, so that if the rioters should carry out their threats the outlook would be very serious indeed."

Other papers, however, give us quite a different picture. Thus the Cleveland *Leader*:

"The fact that Barcelona figures more often than any other city of Spain in news of riots and disorder might lead Americans ignorant of Spanish affairs to suppose that it was a very benighted or especially unpromising place. But exactly the reverse is true.

"Barcelona is the most thrifty, progressive, and advanced of all the great cities of Spain. It is the chief town of Catalonia, the one important part of the Spanish kingdom where trade and industry develop after the fashion of the leading countries of the civilized world. In Barcelona there is an atmosphere of enterprise and progress far different from the sleepy, indolent appearance of many ancient cities of Spain.

"That is what makes the Catalan metropolis so restive. Its people have modern ideas of short hours of labor, good wages, political freedom, and the importance of trade and industry. They object to the taxation heaped upon their business interests to raise money to be spent in Madrid. Hence their attitude is often semi-revolutionary, and labor troubles are apt to be violent.

"It is true that Barcelona has more than its share of the Anarchists and Socialists in Spain, but that is because they work most and find their best opportunities for agitation in places which feel the ferment and unrest of the times and exhibit those wide contrasts in fortune which are most marked and numerous in modern centers of business, wealth, and industry. If Barcelona were less progressive and rich there would be less heard of social disturbers there.

"In a country like Spain the most backward and supine cities are most quiet and passive. They have not enough of the spirit of the age to appreciate the shortcomings of their Government and its subjects."

EUROPEANIZING THE AMERICAN ARMY.

OPPOSITION to Secretary Root's bill now before Congress for reorganizing the army comes from the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), which remarks that "anywhere else the notion that a lawyer or butcher or baker or candlestick-maker would be quite as good a judge of military matters as any man whose life had been devoted to their study would be whistled down the wind; but here it is part of the unwritten law of the republic." It adds:

"If the nation were required to fight for its existence it would be well enough to get ready and take our place among the war Powers. But however desirable for some reasons, the creation of a general staff for the federal army—an official mechanism that shall be practically independent of any casual and accidental Secretary of War—is of profound concern to the people who pay the cost of the military establishment. There is really no danger whatever to the republic from any foreign adversary. Yet it pleases the dabsters in government at Washington to assume that republican institutions may be best promoted by imperial methods; and hence the effort in the War Office to make the general staff supreme in military affairs."

The new scheme is "almost revolutionary," says the New York *Sun*, and is "totally at variance with the laws and customs hitherto obtaining in our army." Yet it is approved by *The Sun*, and by almost all the papers that comment on it. The main feature of the plan is a centralized group of officers, known as a "general staff," who shall have charge of the control and subsistence of the army, and be responsible for its efficiency and equipment. These duties are now divided among a number of bureaus which are more or less subject to political influence, and which do not always work in harmony. Says the New York *Mail and Express*:

"Under this plan, properly administered, there would be no such confusion as was exhibited at Tampa in 1898, in

JOHN BULL TAKES THE LEAP AT LAST.
—*The Detroit News.*

RUSSIA: "What are you boys doing up there?"
JAPAN: "Just painting signs."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

SNAP SHOTS OF THE NEW ALLIANCE.

which the components of the individual rations which were to be put on the transports for the men going to Cuba had to be hunted up on, perhaps, half a dozen different trains of freight-cars scattered over all the sidings between Lakeland and Port Tampa.

"Secretary Root's plan is not only in accordance with the plainest dictates of common sense and business prudence, but in harmony with the experience of the European armies. As to fighting and field campaigning, we are probably now, and always have been, quite the equals, at least, of the European armies. In this respect they have probably more to learn from us than we have to learn from them. In the field of organization of big operations and the subsistence and management of great armies, however, they are ahead of us, because they have had the thing to do, and for a long time we have not."

The New York *Press* remarks similarly:

"The officer at the head of this organization will have the next war in his pigeonholes when it breaks out, or he will have been recreant to his duty. If the first campaign is a failure in design the wrath of the country will have a place to strike. If it be a success, the praise of the country will for once know where to bestow itself. We shall know our Le Bœuf (he who declared the French army 'ready to the last gaiter button' in 1870), and we shall know our von Moltke. Under such a responsibility we shall get no proclamations to the soldiers and interviews in the newspapers from our highest combatant officer. We shall get the most serious professional work of which he is capable."

Secretary Root's bill also provides that army officers shall be promoted for merit instead of for seniority, as at present; and provides that militia organizations in time of war shall be liable to be called out to serve for nine months in any war that may break out during enlistment, instead of being free to go or stay at home at will.

CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON'S DAY.

MR. NORMAN HAPGOOD, in his recently published biography of Washington, tells us that the general moral conditions which Washington faced "were decidedly not superior to those in which we live to-day." Mr. Hapgood quotes in proof of this some of Washington's own words, as follows:

"If I was to be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of Men from what I have seen, and heard, and in part know, I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation, & extravagance seems to have laid fast hold of most of them. That speculation, peculation,—and an insatiable thirst for riches seems to have got the better of every other consideration and almost of every order of men.—That party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, whilst the momentous concerns of an empire—a great and accumulated debt—ruined finances—depreciated money—and want of credit (which in their consequences is the want of everything) are but secondary considerations and postponed from day to day—from week to week as if our affairs wear the most promising aspect—after drawing this picture, which from my Soul I believe to be a true one, I need not repeat to you that I am alarmed and wish to see my Countrymen roused?"

Washington is quoted as saying of Congress:

"It is a fact too notorious to be concealled that C—— is rent by party—that much business of a trifling nature & personal concernment withdraw their attention from matters of great national moment. . . . When it is also known that idleness & dissipation take place of close attention and application, a man who wishes well to the liberties of his Country and desires to see its rights established can not avoid crying out where are our men of abilities? Why do they not come forth to save their country? let this voice, my dear Sir, call upon you—Jefferson & others—do not from a mistaken opinion that we are about to set down under our own fig-tree, let our hitherto noble struggle end in ignom'y —believe me when I tell you there is danger of it."

This brings out the following paragraph from Mr. Hapgood:

"His low opinion of Congress was shared by many men of the first reputation. John Jay, then President of Congress, wrote to Washington, April, 1779, that the marine committee was guided in its decisions by a commercial agent in Europe and his connections. 'There is,' he said, 'as much intrigue in this State House as in the Vatican, but as little secrecy as in a boarding-school.' General Greene wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, in April, 1779, 'the politics of Congress are really alarming.' And, about the same time, 'It is said, days and weeks together are spent upon the most trifling disputes in the world; and those generally of a personal nature.'"

THE TILLMAN-McLAURIN AFFAIR.

THE fistic encounter on the floor of the Senate last Saturday between Senators Tillman and McLaurin is pretty generally considered a disgraceful affair. The Senate has declared the two members in contempt, and may take more severe measures. The affair started with a charge made by Senator Tillman, during the Philippine debate, that Senator McLaurin in voting for the treaty ceding us the islands had been influenced by the promise of the federal patronage in South Carolina. When Senator Tillman finished, Senator McLaurin sprang to his feet and declared that his colleague's charge was "a wilful, malicious, and deliberate lie." What followed is thus narrated in a Washington despatch:

"Mr. McLaurin got no further with his statement.

"Mr. Tillman, who was occupying his regular seat on the main aisle, sprang with tiger-like ferocity at his colleague.

"Mr. Teller, who was sitting at his desk between the two South Carolina Senators, was swept aside without ceremony; indeed, the infuriated Tillman climbed over him in his effort to reach McLaurin.

"Without the slightest hesitation, Mr. McLaurin sprang to meet the attack half-way. Mr. Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague with his right fist. It landed on Mr. McLaurin's forehead, just above the left eye, altho its force was partially spent on McLaurin's arm, which he had raised in an effort to parry the blow.

"Instantly McLaurin's right arm shot out, the blow landing on Tillman's face, apparently on the nose. Again Tillman struck out frantically, this time with his left hand. The blow did not land on McLaurin. Then followed a wild scrimmage, both Senators clutching at each other madly.

"Senators Warren and Scott, both of whom are powerful men, rushed toward the combatants to separate them. The assistant sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Layton, sprang over desks in his effort to reach the belligerent Senators. Just as he seized McLaurin, Tillman aimed a left-handed blow at his colleague, which struck Mr. Layton in the face. Fortunately the blow was glancing and did no special harm.

"Mr. Layton tore them apart. Both Senators still were striing wildly at each other, some of the blows landing upon Mr. Layton. An instant later the angry Senators were pinioned in the arms of Senators Scott and Warren. They were dragged further apart, altho they still made ineffectual efforts to get at each other. Finally they were forced into their seats.

"Mr. McLaurin, altho very pale, seemed to be the calmer of the two. Mr. Tillman was as white as a sheet. As he sat down in his seat he drew his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped blood from his face that seemingly was flowing slightly from his nose. Until that time it had not been supposed that blood had been drawn in the encounter.

"During the fight Senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word was spoken, however. The Senate rarely in its history had received such a shock."

The New York *Times* (Ind.) demands that Mr. Tillman be expelled from the Senate, and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) thinks both men should be disciplined. Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"This contemptible exhibition of the length to which the senior Senator from South Carolina carries his personalities is doubly mortifying to the country at the present moment. It would be humiliating without relief, occurring as it does at a

time when the eyes of Europe are directed toward us, were it not true that the Austrian Reichsrath during and since the stormy session of 1897 has seen even worse outbreaks, in which not only two but many members took part, while our Latin friends in Italy and France have also had some lively times in parliaments assembled, and even the staid precincts of Westminster have known a shindy within a few years that was more of a *mêlée* than yesterday's row at Washington.

"Two or many wrongs, however, never make a right, and the country as one man will demand of men like Tillman and his recent if only wordy Kentucky associate in rowdyism, Wheeler, that they mend their ways. Above all, the better sentiment of the South should protest against these verbal and physical outbreaks, which too often supposedly stand for its policies and politics, and are indulged in in its name by its representative men. It is time the day of billingsgate and fists as political arguments came to an end."

THE WORLD'S MONEY CENTER SHIFTING.

"THE financial center of the world still remains fixed at London despite enthusiastic American assertion to the contrary." After making this declaration, *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York) in an editorial tells us that the money center is gradually shifting to New York. It says the principal thing that had to do with the growth of the credit of British securities all over the world was "the act making the pound sterling in gold the basic unit of all business transactions." The British islands were in such a position that they were comparatively free from the immediate effects of war. London was a safe place to store valuables. During the last one hundred and fifty years, the governments of nearly every part of the civilized world were in a condition of change. The British islands were the first to emerge from the confusion and obtain a settled government. Vast territories and millions of people depended on these islands "for their orderly transaction of affairs." Freedom of trade became a necessity, and "London, the great city of the British empire, became the settling-place of the exchanges of the world." The same magazine continues:

"At the present time, however, are there not signs that the superiority gained by the early start in the race and the advantages of an insular position is beginning to wane? The governments of other great nations are settling themselves into something like an equal stability to that of Great Britain. Perhaps also the importance of government, as anything more than a maintainer of the police, is on the wane. The masses of men are becoming more thoughtful, as civilization advances, and are beginning to recognize that it is possible to conserve individual rights of property under most any form of government; or, rather, that the struggle for the opportunity to use political power may go on with little real interference with those who devote themselves to the pursuit of wealth. . . . . .

"If the preeminence of London as the financial center of the world is gradually growing less marked, at what other point will the future world's exchange be established? For it is probably necessary that there should always be some market which will be paramount over others. The credit of nations in the management of their financial affairs perhaps affords as reliable a criterion as any other when other conditions approach equality. Certainly the credit of a government in monetary affairs indicates the ease with which the necessary expenses of government are borne. The easier a people can bear taxation imposed to secure good government, the greater the opportunity for them to secure continued prosperity. Of all the nations of the world the credit of the United States, as indicated by the premiums which its bonds command, and the rate of interest realized by investors, is the greatest. . . . . .

"In the economical use of money and credit other commercial nations far surpass our own. But even with the imperfect means now available, New York, the great commercial center of the United States, is rapidly gaining as a market where capital may be obtained for cosmopolitan enterprise. Enough foreign securities are listed on its exchanges to prove that it will not be long before it will be a recognized market equal to any."

Miss Stone's Captors.—Now that Miss Stone has been set free by the revolutionists or brigands who captured her and Mrs. Tsilka on September 3, the newspapers are beginning to demand that vigorous steps be taken for punishing the captors and insuring the safety of American missionaries in that region. The New York *Tribune*, for example, declares that the case is not yet fully closed, and says:

"The ransom is paid and the captive is released. Whether or not the brigands are to go unwhipped of justice is for the responsible governments to determine. Certainly somebody is responsible for those brigands. The organization to which they belong and which has previously had a criminal and murderous career, and the government which tolerates and encourages that organization and shields it from the due consequences of its acts, can not escape accountability. Brigandage in Europe in the twentieth century is a hideous anachronism, and the state which tolerates it stands arraigned at the moral bar of the world. It can not persist in such toleration and forever escape arraignment at another bar than the moral one—the bar of law backed up by righteous force."

Spencer Eddy, Secretary of our Legation at Constantinople, who arrived in New York last Saturday, says that the $97,500 paid to the captors will undoubtedly be used in the Macedonian revolutionary cause. "It is entirely a political matter," he says, "and all the people in Macedonia are in sympathy with the kidnapping, for they believe it is a step toward freeing Macedonia from Turkish rule."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GOVERNOR TAFT says the Filipinos are unfit for jury duty. They could get on juries in this country.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

TERRY MCGOVERN is said to have invented a new blow. Is it delivered through the press or verbally?—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CHAMBERLAIN wants to crush the Boers. Why not get them to try to cross the Brooklyn Bridge in rush hours?—*The New York World.*

AS the war taxes are to stop July 1, it is to be hoped that the Filipinos will take notice and cut off their rebellion before that date.—*The Chicago News.*

IN our last issue we had an article headed "A Mother Factory." This was a typographical error. It should have read "Another Factory."—*The Florence (Ala.) Times.*

THE New York *Journal* calls the *World* an "idiot" because it imitates the *Journal's* methods and appropriates its ideas. It looks like a clear case.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE European nations are so insistent in their avowals of friendship for this country that we can not gracefully do otherwise than continue to sell our goods in their markets.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE bill providing a $25,000 pension for our ex-Presidents does not seem to have created wild enthusiasm, probably because there is only one person out of seventy million who is actively interested.—*The Denver Republican.*

ONE of the papers speaks of a Worcester inventor as the "father of the monkey wrench." This would seem to complete the circuit, giving to the human race Simian posterity as well as Simian ancestry.—*The Boston Transcript.*

CUBA will feel sorry presently that it went back to raising sugar after making such a hit with an inferior brand of revolution, its peaceful activities being now frowned upon by our discriminating statesmen.—*The Chicago News.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE has composed his own epitaph. It reads: "Here lies a man who knew how to get around him men much cleverer than himself." Many a rich man could copy this epitaph, leaving out the "him."—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MICHAEL J. COYNE, a New York policeman, saved five lives at a fire. He isn't likely, however, to be regarded as half as much of a hero as he might have been if he had waved a flag somewhere and shot a few men to death.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A DETROIT widow has just been married to the spirit of a man who has been dead for a number of years. A spiritualistic medium performed the ceremony. In the interest of free government *The Commoner* is willing to pay the customary fee if some medium will bring about a binding marriage between the Republican party and one of the revolutionary patriots who fought against taxation without representation and government without the consent of the governed.—*The Commoner.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A RUSSIAN ENOCH ARDEN—WITH A DIFFERENCE.

OF the original plays produced at St. Petersburg during the present season, the most "literary," interesting, and successful is that written by I. N. Potapenko, a novelist who is little known abroad, but who is ranked with Korolenko, Tschekhoff, and other talented Russian writers, and who is radical in his affiliations and sympathies. This new play has excited much discussion and controversy, the conservative journals attacking it chiefly for its ideas or informing "moral."

The work is called "The Wanderer," and its hero is a Russian Enoch Arden. But whereas Tennyson's character quietly disappears from the scene of his former life when he finds his wife remarried and happy, Potapenko's hero, who returns under somewhat similar circumstances, remains to play an important part in the place which knows him not and finds him a disturbing intruder. The work is thoroughly national, and reveals the influence of Tolstoy, Ibsen, and other modern social philosophers. Tho in several acts, the story may be briefly summarized as follows:

A capable, energetic, and rather unconventional engineer, Dombrovich, had, many years ago, lived and worked in a certain place. He had led a rather disreputable life; had neglected and betrayed his wife, loving and faithful to him, and had committed many excesses. In connection with one illicit intrigue he had incurred the enmity of a rival, another engineer named Stanistcheff, and had, in a moment of anger and recklessness, shot and wounded the latter. For this assault with intent to kill, he had been tried, convicted, and condemned to a long term of hard labor in the Siberian mines. His wife, wounded in her tenderest feelings and outraged by his conduct, had refused to accompany him to Siberia.

Some years later she married another man, believing her husband to have died. To her child, a girl, she had said nothing about the first husband, and the young girl has believed that her father had died when she was an infant. When the play opens, the old troubles had been forgotten, the old sores had healed. One fine day this convict (pardoned or released in the ordinary course of events) returns to his native city. He reaches it on the day his daughter is preparing for her wedding ceremony, when joy reigns in the family. Stanistcheff had somehow heard of this singularly inopportune arrival, and is absent from the festive and solemn scene, trying to get rid of the returned ex-convict by inciting the police against him. He succeeds in this, for Dombrovich is imprisoned as a vagrant and dangerous person.

But the facts become known, the family is thrown into dismay, and the daughter postpones her marriage, blaming her mother for concealing the truth from her and also for the injustice to the unfortunate first husband. All fear annoyance and the flight of their happiness.

They are, however, soon agreeably disappointed and greatly surprised. The Siberian ex-convict had undergone a complete change of nature. His eyes had been opened, and, in Tolstoy's phrase, his spiritual self had been "resurrected." Love, compassion, and self-abnegation have become his ruling emotions. He had realized the hollowness of self-indulgence and egoism, and is determined to devote himself to serving his fellow men. He has forgiven everybody, and bears no one ill will.

Tho unjustly imprisoned, he makes no complaint. He earns the affection of his fellow prisoners and of the officials. He is soon released, and he remains in the place as an angel of mercy and charity. After a while, however, he determines to seek another field for his benevolence, and announces his intention to depart. All implore him to stay, but he refuses. His former wife, yielding again to the magic of his personality, wishes to follow him and aid him in his work, but he believes her to be unequal to a life of hardship and service. His daughter begs to be allowed to accompany him, but she too is left behind. He must be free, he must stand alone, and have no personal ties or domestic attachments. He must henceforth be a wanderer, a social missionary, a friend of humanity, free to answer any summons. So he departs amid general regret and sorrow, having conquered all hearts and spread the evangel of brotherhood and humanity.

But can the suffering of a Siberian convict have such chastening and ennobling effect on such a nature as Dombrovich's? ask certain critics. Is the conception true to life, or is it the offspring of a theory? Did not Potapenko invent his hero in obedience to a foregone conclusion, instead of taking him from real life? The dramatic critic of the *Novosti* insists that the play is realistic in the best sense of the term, as well as sound and wholesome in its philosophy.

The critic of the *Novoye Vremya*, while praising the play as a work of literature, observation, and art, finds no new principle, no gospel of social significance in it. The author, he says, wrote without sincerity and inspiration, and the sentiments expressed do not ring true.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VERESTCHAGIN'S PHILIPPINE PICTURES.

INTEREST always attaches to an artist who leaves the beaten paths and insists upon expressing his ideals without regard to the conventions or the prejudices of his profession. Such a one is Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter. As Mr. Charles De Kay points out in *The Outlook* (February 1), Verestchagin "belongs to no academy or school, and he has relied on his own unaided business sense to bring his works before the public." The same writer continues as follows:

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

"The works of this painter do not greatly appeal to his fellow craftsmen, because they have neither that exceptional composition, nor that precious brushwork, nor that virile drawing, nor those powerful color scenes which fascinate the brothers of the palette. His life has been too broken up by travel and war and by the tours he has undertaken about the world to preach the gospel of peace, to grant him that leisure for concentration which is necessary to the winning of the suffrages of other artists. Tho he studied in Paris under Gérôme, he never attained the somewhat cold finish of his master; but he learned enough to compose and execute to the satisfaction of the masses a number of now famous paintings, each of which makes some political or sociological or humane appeal. Having finished a sufficient number to form an imposing collection, he began those wanderings about the world with his own caravan of Oriental and Occidental scenes which he still finds profitable. Just now he is in Chicago showing the old pictures of Russia with events of the Moscow campaign, the old pictures of British and Russian carnage in India and Central Asia, and various new pictures from our own war in the Philippines. . . . . .

"A realist, Verestchagin is essentially a man of his time, seeking in his own century the documents to prove the folly of mankind in murdering his fellows for the sake of land-grabs and the extension of commerce, or for the mere satisfaction of ambition."

In the Chicago exhibition, attention has been focused upon the

IN A MANILA HOSPITAL. LETTER HOME; "MY DEAR BELOVED MOTHER." THE LETTER IS INTERRUPTED. THE LETTER LIES UNFINISHED.

Philippine series, which is painted with the accuracy, hardness, and brilliancy characteristic of the Russian painter. There are eleven of these pictures, representing, for the most part, battle scenes and hospital interiors. "The Spy" is a tableau before an American officer's tent, showing a Philippine youth captured and bound. "The Deserter" is a similar picture, but the scene is within the dark shadows of a room. The materials for the pictures were gathered in six days, under circumstances which *Harper's Weekly* (January 18) describes as follows:

"It was one morning last February that Vassili Verestchagin landed at Manila, called upon General MacArthur at the palace to pay his respects, and asked for information and a guide to aid him in his proposed studies of the insurrection. General MacArthur knew, of course, who Verestchagin was, and that he had been artist-correspondent in two wars, as well as a world-traveler of wide experience. He also knew that this uncompromising realist was inspired by a purpose to depict without reserve the horrors of war, in order to help stimulate public opinion against allowing armed men to make deliberate efforts to kill one another. General MacArthur, however, did not hesitate to afford the painter every opportunity. A lieutenant was placed at his disposal, who took him over the battle-fields near the city, where the Tagalogs intrenched themselves after their first open defiance of United States authority.

"Verestchagin asked questions, listened attentively to what was told him, but above all observed the country, the soldiers, and the natives. He made rapid sketches and took diagrams of important fights; he studied uniforms and weapons; he was interested, courteous, reticent, for these six days, and then bade farewell to his guide, to General MacArthur, and to the Philippine Islands."

Special interest is shown in Verestchagin's pictures by the Chicago radical papers. *Unity* thinks that "the present exhibition contains all the elements necessary to make it a notable event in the art history of the United States," and that it ought to mark "a great epoch in the ethical life and moral consciousness of thousands of American citizens." It goes on to say:

"There is but one Verestchagin. He is one of the greatest and bravest artists of the world. His genius has rendered obsolete all the battle scenes ever painted by his predecessors, and his genius in this direction partly lies in the ethical insight that enabled him to see things as they are on the battle-field, and the integrity as an artist that gave him courage to paint things as he saw them. . . . We stand accused at the bar of this artist—aye, at the court of justice—of being guilty of the atrocities, party to the inhumanities, victims of the glare and the glory of cruel, relentless, needless, uncompensating war ourselves. Our brothers' blood is upon our hands; we, too, are partakers of the ghastly crime of civilization. Verestchagin, the Russian child of genius, braved the dangers of our battle-fields that he might bring to us some fragmentary but powerful glimpses of the work we have been doing, the devastation we have wrought, and the indignity we have offered to God and man."

The Worker's Call (Chicago) declares that Verestchagin's "pictures of protest" are a sermon on canvas, teaching that "war is murder and that the patriotism that leads men to take up the weapons of war is a hideous lie." *The Public* (Chicago) says:

"YOU ARE HIT, SERGEANT?" "YES, SIR."

"Whether or not Verestchagin's paintings, now on exhibition in Chicago, are works of art according to conventional art standards, is of secondary concern to spectators capable of appreciating the tremendous truths they reveal. To look upon the Napoleonic and Philippine war pictures is to get a glimpse of hell, and that is an experience which is sometimes wholesome for the conscience. Take, for instance, the hospital episode, told in a series of five [four] pictures, which appear by the catalog to be only the sad story of an American sergeant, wounded by a Filipino bullet, who dies while dictating a letter to his nurse for his mother over the wide Pacific. To see these pictures is to stand in the presence of abnormal and grewsome death, and to feel the horror of war as an unspeakable reality."

Verestchagin occupied the pulpit of All Souls' Church, Chicago, on Sunday, January 19, and his address on "War: Its Present and Future" (reported in *Unity*, January 23), was in large part devoted to the "social problem out of which war grows" and to the important part which he believes women will play in the ushering in of an era of universal peace.

Last week Verestchagin was presented to President Roosevelt by the Russian Ambassador. The artist announces his intention of reproducing on canvas the engagement at San Juan Hill, in which the President took so prominent a part, and he wished to hear something of the conflict at first hand. Later, he will go to Cuba, study the battle-ground, and confer with American and Spanish officers, in order that his picture may be a thoroughly accurate one.

THE CENTENARY OF VICTOR HUGO.

ON February 25 and for five succeeding days France will do honor to the memory of Victor Hugo, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. In Paris, most elaborate preparations are being made, largely under the direction of M. Paul Meurice, the octogenarian friend and literary executor of the great French author. The house in the Place des Vosges in which Hugo lived for sixteen years will be officially presented to the nation by M. Meurice, and a monument will be unveiled in the Square des Vosges. On February 26 an imposing ceremony will be held in the Panthéon, attended by President Loubet, the French ministers, and many of the leading literary men of Europe. Bronze medals have been struck at the French mint as popular mementos of the occasion, and there will be a revival of Hugo's lyric drama, "The Burgraves," at the Comédie Française.

VICTOR HUGO.
From an Etching by Maurin.

"It is hardly too much to say that, within a few years, the name and work of Victor Hugo have taken national rank in the French race, much as Goethe has done among the Germans," remarks the Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. "After Napoleon, it is he—a poet with the Time Spirit breathing through his nostrils—that remains the dominant figure of the new France left by the Revolution, which swept away the old." Prof. George McLean Harper, of Princeton University, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (February) on "The Fame of Victor Hugo," says:

"An account of Hugo's literary reputation with the reading public would be a story of continued successes and accumulating praise, at least up to the time of his death. The public has not even made, in regard to his works, the primary discrimination which the critics one and all make tacitly and as a matter of course; for the public still thinks of Hugo as not merely a great poet, but a great dramatist and (*pace* Matthew Arnold) a great romance-writer. It is not often that an artist of any kind or degree has so thoroughly utilized all his resources in the service of the public. None of Hugo's qualities were wasted. None of them, except perhaps the finest parts of his excellence as a versifier, were over the heads of the public. The steady-going world has appreciated, also, those elements of his success which bear a close analogy to business virtues,—the shrewdness, calculation, and foresight, the sense of opportuneness, the careful consideration of demand and supply,—and all this in a poet, in a romanticist, in a contemporary of Musset and Béranger!"

The popular judgment on Victor Hugo's literary output, however, does not coincide with the opinions of the French critics, as Professor Harper is careful to point out. It was Saint-Beuve, one of the greatest of French critics, who said of Hugo: "Always, in praising or blaming him, I have wished him to be a little different from what he was or could be; always I have drawn him more or less toward me, according to my tastes and individual preferences; always I have set up, instead of the puissant reality before which I found myself, a softened or embellished ideal, which I detached from the reality to suit myself." And M. Brunetière, while admitting that Victor Hugo's "fecundity of invention, and especially his poetic imagination, are more than incomparable, and are veritably unique in our literary history," declares that "it is not by his ideas, which are few, of little import, of little originality, and seldom his own, that Hugo has influenced our age, but by his rhetoric." Professor Harper thinks that these verdicts will stand; and he concludes:

"More and more, as education brings the masses up to a level where current literature becomes one of their interests, popularity and fame will have to be carefully distinguished. They rest on quite different bases. There is no longer any ground for the assumption that what the reading public enjoys will be approved by persons who know most or have the most refined taste. In Victor Hugo's case, there is at present every indication that what literary history will say a hundred years hence will be something like this: 'He was immensely popular in his day and long afterward. Altho he was a character and an intelligence of secondary order, he was popularly accepted as a leader of opinion and feeling in the nineteenth century. But posterity has hearkened not so much to the popular voice as to the great French critics of his time; and they found him wanting in many qualities which the larger public thought he possessed. In compensation, the critics appreciated, and posterity appreciates, more than the general public of his day ever did, Hugo's wonderful mastery of the French language, Hugo's energy and versatility, Hugo's exuberant imagination.'"

In *The Outlook* (New York, February 1) Mr. Kenyon West writes interestingly on Victor Hugo's feeling toward the United States. He says:

"For Americans the centenary of Victor Hugo should have especial interest because many of his political ideas and ideals were in accord with those of America; and for her institutions, characteristics, and achievements he often expressed profound admiration. 'I love America,' he once wrote to General Cluseret. 'I love America as a Fatherland, the great republic of Washington, and John Brown is a glory to civilization. America has the double happiness of being free like England and logical like France. We shall applaud her patriotically in all her steps forward; we are fellow citizens of every great nation.'

"In 1851 Mrs. Chapman, the cousin of Wendell Phillips, wrote to Victor Hugo for help in the cause of the Abolitionists, and this was a portion of his eloquent reply: 'Dear Madam: You are good enough to believe that a word from me in this sacred cause of emancipation may have some influence on the great American people whom I love so deeply, and whose destinies are, in my opinion, linked to the mission of France. . . . I agree with you that it is impossible that the United States of America should not within a certain time before long give up slavery. Slavery in such a country! Was there ever such a monstrous contradiction? It is barbarism installed in the very heart of a society the whole of which is the affirmation of civilization. Liberty in chains, blasphemy proceeding from the altar, the negro's fetters riveted to the pedestal of Washington's statue. It is unheard of. I go further: it is impossible. It is a phenomenon which will disappear of itself. The light of the nineteenth century is sufficient to dissolve it. . . . Let all generous hearts take courage. . . . The United States must either give up slavery or give up liberty. They will not give up liberty! They must either give up slavery or the Gospel. They will not give up the Gospel!'

"In 1859 he wrote to George Sand thanking her for speaking of his 'Legende des Siècles' in terms of which Homer would be proud; then he gave expression to a burst of passionate sorrow. 'I am overwhelmed with grief: they have killed John Brown. The murder took place on the 2d of December. The promised respite was an infamous device for lulling popular indignation. And it is a republic which has done this! . . . Here is a free nation putting to death a liberator! Alas! my heart is indeed very sad. The crimes of kings one can understand: a king's crime has nothing abnormal about it; but crimes committed by a people are intolerable to the thinker.'"

The latest of Hugo's posthumous volumes, "La Dernière Gerbe" ("The Last Sheaf") appeared a few days ago. This, with a final volume of poems, constitutes the capstone of the pyramid of his works.

PADEREWSKI'S GYPSY OPERA.

THE production of Paderewski's new opera, "Manru," at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is regarded as the most important event of the present musical season. "Manru" is the first great opera ever produced in this country under the supervision of its composer, a fact which in itself, as is pointed out by *The Evening Post*, makes its performance "an event of historic importance." New York is the fifth city to hear "Manru," Dresden, Lemberg, Cologne, and Zurich having preceded it. The opera was first produced, with great success, at the Dresden Royal Opera House on May 29 last, under the baton of Ernest von Schuch. The production in New York was under the direction of Walter Damrosch, with the immediate supervision of the composer in the later rehearsals. M. von Bandrowski, the Polish tenor, engaged especially for the title rôle, made his début in America in this part, and Madame Sembrich scored a decided success as Ulana, a Polish peasant girl. Of the reception given to the opera *The Times* says:

"The production of 'Manru' was attended by a large and brilliant audience, and the demonstrations of delight were numerous and prolonged. What percentage of the enthusiasm was due to fondness for the man and what to the intrinsic merit of his work can not be guessed. The attendance at later performances will show that. But for the present it must be recorded that Mr. Paderewski's '*première*' was one of high distinction. It is seldom that an American audience is so enthusiastic as last night's was at the end of the second act, when the composer received fifteen calls."

Of the structure and the merits of the opera the same paper declares:

"As a work of art 'Manru' commands respectful consideration, and for some of its features frank and hearty admiration. Its promise is great; its achievement not little. Its weaknesses are largely due to its libretto, which is unskilful in construction and unpoetic in diction. Readers of this paper have not now to be told that the theory is here held that the libretto is vital to the success of an opera. More especially is this so when the composer has abandoned the older Italian methods and undertaken to make an organic union between music and text. This is what Mr. Paderewski has done. He certainly selected his own topic and confided its working out to a librettist. That Dr. Nossig has not succeeded in elaborating the materials to the greatest advantage may be seen at a glance.

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THE COMPOSER OF "MANRU."

"Two elements appealed to Mr. Paderewski in the choice of a subject for his opera. These were gypsy music and the gypsy nature. He perceived that the two might be made to work together to supply the fundamental emotional plan and the outward expression of a lyric drama. The result is that the story of 'Manru' becomes to a certain extent symbolical. Manru, the gypsy, is a type, and his struggle with himself, the struggle which nocstitutes the real tragedy of the work, is typical, elementary, and of universal application."

Like Wagner's Nibelung dramas, "Manru" is a romance of nature—an open-air opera. Like Bizet's "Carmen," it is a gypsy opera. But, unlike both, it is instinct with the Polish and Austro-Hungarian spirit. Its plot is based upon Kraszewski's novel, "The Cabin Behind the Wood," and the librettist, Dr. Alfred Nossig, is a Polish sculptor and musician. Says *The Evening Post*:

"Paderewski's 'Manru' attests that Poland, for the first time, has produced an opera composer of real genius. The most surprising thing about it is that there is so little suggestion in it of Chopin, the musician with whose ideas Paderewski, as pianist, has become so thoroughly saturated. When one plays the piano (vocal) score . . . Chopin is perhaps suggested in a few places, but when the orchestra plays the resemblance vanishes. Nor is Liszt directly drawn upon, tho he is another idol of Paderewski, the greatest of all his interpreters. The only musician with whom the composer of 'Manru' went to school is Wagner, and among Wagner's works 'Siegfried' had the deepest influence on him, tho 'Tristan' and 'Die Walküre' are also suggested. 'Siegfried' is very much in the air in the first scenes of the second act, and also in the superb introduction to the third act. Yet it can not be said that there is more of Wagner in this first opera of Paderewski than there is of Marchner and Weber in the first operas of Wagner, or of Haydn and Mozart in the first symphonies of Beethoven. There is a Zeitgeist in music as in everything else, and no young composer can escape it."

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ALEXANDER VON BANDROWSKI AS "MANRU."

The Tribune says:

"'Manru' is not an opera to be disposed of with a hurried ultimatum on either book or music. From a score point of view it not only invites, it almost clamors for discussion. The book is awkward in construction, and at times amazingly silly in language; yet its fundamental idea is kept before the mind persistently and alluringly by the devices of the composer. A gypsy who forsakes wife and child because he can not resist the seductions of a maid of his own race would ordinarily be a contemptible character; yet, despite the want of literary and dramatic skill of the librettist, Manru is presented as a tragic type, who goes to merited destruction, indeed, but doing so nevertheless leaves an impression that he is less the victim of individual passion than of a fatality which is racial. . . . Centuries, more than we can think of, have fashioned the roaming disposition in the black-blooded people and made it an irresistible impulse. Thus the poetical essence of Manru's character is accounted for, and the librettist has given it expression which is not inept:

With longings wild my soul is fill'd;
  Spring's voices shout within me;
Each fibre in my frame is thrill'd
  With feelings that would win me.
In bush and brake
The buds awake,
Of nature's joy the woods partake,
And bear me helpless, spent, along,
Where freedom lives, far from the throng!
Thus pours the mountain torrent wild,
  That stubborn rocks would check;
Thus rolls the molten lava stream,
Dispersing havoc dire, supreme,
  Enfolding, whelming all in wreck!
Thus flies the pollen on the breeze,
  To meet its floral love;
The song, outgushing from the soul,
  Thus seeks the starry vault above.
Is it a curse?
There is no other life for me.
  'Tis written in the book of fate;

"Thy race must ev'ry pledge abate,
And wander, rove eternally!"
[illegible]
I know [illegible]—
I needs must fare. . . . .

"Mr. Paderewski has written like an eclectic. He has paid his tribute to the tendency which Wagner made dominant, and, indeed, has been somewhat too frank in his acknowledgment of his indebtedness to that master in falling into his manner and utilizing his devices whenever (as in the second act) there is a parallelism in situation; but he has nevertheless maintained an individual lyricism which proclaims him still the ingenuous musician which the art never needed so much as it needs him now. And as a national colorist he has put new things upon the operatic palette."

STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S NEW LITERARY DRAMA.

NO play produced in London during recent years has been greeted with greater interest than that accorded to Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses," which was performed for the first time on February 1 at Her Majesty's Theater, with Beerbohm Tree in the title rôle. As a spectacle alone the production is regarded as most noteworthy, and the gorgeousness of its scenery and costumes seems hardly to have been surpassed in the history of the English stage. The London *Daily Express* considers "Ulysses" the "most strikingly imaginative production the present generation has witnessed," while *The Daily Chronicle* speaks of it as a "grandly designed and well-executed play."

Mr. Phillips's new and ambitious drama is divided into a prolog and three acts, and opens with a representation of the Parnassus of the Greek deities. It is felt in some quarters that there is a dangerous approach to the burlesque in this "prolog in heaven," in which Zeus and the rest of the gods sit on Mount Olympus in solemn conclave, enveloped by purple mist; and irreverent critics have not been wanting to draw comparisons between "Ulysses" and the Drury Lane pantomime. "All the same," remarks the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the prolog is neither dull nor ridiculous, and the inevitable suggestion of the pantomime 'opening' does not matter." *The Spectator* has the following to say of the spirit in which Mr. Phillips has approached his subject:

"The author of 'Ulysses' has seized all the salient and essential points of the story, and has, with a wise indifference to the details of the Homeric legend, so long as he maintained the Homeric spirit, given us an acting play on the oldest, the most famous, and also the most moving, story that ever dealt with a wanderer's return. The yearning of the seafarer for his home and all that home means, for the sight of wife and child and friends, and of the kind land that gave him birth—that is the compelling, dominating motive of the play. And like a true playwright Mr. Phillips never forgets the mother-impulse of his scenes. Every line of the play is properly instinct with this motive and its accomplishment. It is a passion which suffuses the whole play from the first word to the last. To get home—that is the desire of Ulysses. To help him to that home is the care of Athene and the gods who are with her. To prevent him at every turn is the endeavor of Poseidon. To destroy his home by taking from it that which makes it home, the love and presence of Penelope, is what the suitors strive for unceasingly if unconsciously. To keep his home inviolate for him is the aim pursued by Penelope with a passion as steady and almost as resourceful as that of Ulysses himself. It is the will of his son Telemachus and even of the faithful swineherd, who in his humble tasks keeps always before him the preservation of his lord's house and home. Even in hell itself the contest does not cease. Agamemnon would, if he could, blast the whole idea of home with the hot breath of his own story. But the mother's voice, the home voice, allays the dreadful fever that the tale of Agamemnon's home-coming has planted in the veins of Ulysses. His mother's voice tells him that his home is still home, but bids him hasten to relieve its terrible beleaguerment. And so Ulysses struggles on in his great endeavor till at last the victory is won."

"It is a real play," adds the same paper, "and it is real poetry. That is a conjunction not often attained in these days, and yet one that is absolutely necessary if the poetic drama is to live, and live worthily." Max Beerbohm, writing in *The Saturday Review*, declares that "Mr. Phillips seems to have left undone nothing that he could do, to make his play worthy of its theme"; while *The Outlook* (London) thinks that "the production of 'Ulysses' really marks an epoch, of which the worst that any one could say even on the first performance was 'beautiful but slow,' and of which the 'slowness' may be banished, but not the beauty." Mr. Arthur Symons, the English poet, is more severely critical. He writes (in *The Academy*):

"Mr. Tree's production of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Ulysses,' at Her Majesty's Theater, is full of interest for all to whom the poetic drama is of interest. The play was magnificently staged, capably acted, the verse was spoken with care, and, if it was drawled a little beyond measure, that is a fault far more pardonable than the customary prose gabble. Mr. Phillips, as we know, is a writer of careful and often felicitous verse; he has a temperate charm, a graceful sense of epithet, a genuine poetic feeling; and he has a firm hold on his material: he can make his poetry hold the stage. Here, it might seem, is the true literary drama, drama and literature at once. There is an action that moves; there are plausible characters, who speak in clear and elegant verse. What more do we want?

"We want something more, and, if we are to have great poetic drama, we must have this something more. Poetry is one thing, stagecraft is another; and there are different kinds of poetry as there are different kinds of stagecraft. The action of 'Ulysses' is theatrical, the language is idyllic. . . . The poetry might be detached from the dramatic framework and the framework would stand exactly as it did before. Now, true dramatic poetry is an integral part of the dramatic framework, which, indeed, at its best, it makes. 'Ulysses' is a spectacle-drama, with a commentary in verse. At its best it reaches only what Coleridge, contrasting Schiller with Shakespeare, called 'the material sublime.' It has not flowered up out of a seed of hidden beauty; such beauty as it has, and it has beauty, is wrought from without, and presents itself to us as decoration."

The poetic drama, says Mr. Symons, "must be conceived as drama, and must hold us, as a play of Ibsen's holds us, by the sheer interest of its representation of life." He continues:

"It must live, and it must live in poetry, as in its natural atmosphere. The verse must speak as straight as prose, but with a more beautiful voice. It must avoid rhetoric as scrupulously as Ibsen avoids rhetoric. It must not 'make poetry,' however good in its way. Here, for instance, is one of the most effective speeches in 'Ulysses,' for effective it certainly was, just as the Italian aria was effective in the opera which it interrupted:

Then have the truth; I speak as a man speaks;
Pour out my heart like treasure at your feet,
This odorous, amorous isle of violets,
That leans all leaves into the glassy deep,
With brooding music over noontide moss,
And low dirge of the lily-swinging bee,—
Then stars like opening eyes on closing flowers,—
Palls on my heart. Ah God! that I might see
Gaunt Ithaca stand up out of the surge,
Yon lashed and streaming rocks, and sobbing crags,
The screaming gull and the wild-flying cloud;—
To see far off the smoke of my own hearth,
To smell far out the glebe of my own farms,
To spring alive upon her precipices,
And hurl the singing spear into the air;
To scoop the mountain torrent in my hand,
And plunge into the midnight of her pines;
To look into the eyes of her who bore me,
And clasp his knees who 'gat me in his joy,
Prove if my son be like my dream of him.

"Some of that is good descriptive verse, but it is all declamation, none of it is speech. Now, between declamation and dramatic poetry there is a great gulf. The actor loves declamation, because it gives him an opportunity to recite, and every actor loves to recite poetry. It provides him with a pulpit. He does not like to realize, any more than his author likes to realize, that every line of poetry which is not speech is bad dramatic poetry."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE THE LAWS OF MECHANICS EXACTLY TRUE?

IS mechanics an exact deductive science, to be taught like geometry? Or is it based wholly on experiment, and to be so taught? The latter method obtains in England and the former on the continent of Europe generally. M. Poincaré, the eminent French mathematician, in a paper read originally before the International Congress of Philosophy held at the Paris Exposition, maintains that the English are right. This paper, which has just appeared in the printed proceedings of the congress, is reviewed in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium). M. Poincaré's position appears to be that the laws of mechanics are wholly deduced from experience, of which they are an ideal expression. We can not be convinced of their rigorous exactness, tho we are right to assume it for practical purposes.

For instance, to quote the review:

"A body that is subjected to no force can have only a uniform motion in a straight line. Such is the principle of inertia, . . . which is not an *a priori* truth; for if we say that the velocity of such a body can not change because there is no reason for it to change, could we not also maintain that the position of a body can not change without the action of some exterior cause? The principle of inertia is not therefore a self-evident truth; is it an experimental fact?"

The answer to this question must strictly be in the negative; all that we can say is that the more carefully we try the experiment and the more we remove obstacles, the nearer we come to demonstration. Again, take this principle: "The center of gravity of an isolated system can have only a uniform motion in a straight line." Can we verify this by observation? Evidently not, for no system of bodies is entirely isolated. Even the solar system is acted on by celestial bodies outside of it. We can, however, show that for a nearly isolated system the law is nearly true. M. Poincaré states his belief that it is not only impossible to obtain a rigorous proof of such a law as this, but it is absurd to ask it. As there is no such thing in nature as an isolated system, the question has no sense. The author finally concludes that the principles of mechanics present themselves under two aspects:

"On the one hand, they are truths based on experience and verified approximately so far as isolated systems are concerned. On the other hand, they are postulates applicable to the universe as a whole, and regarded as rigorously true. If these postulates possess a generality and certainty that do not attach to the experimental truths from which they are derived, it is because they reduce in the last analysis to a simple convention that we have the right to make because we are certain in advance that no experiment will ever contradict it."

On this statement the reviewer, M. Georges Lechalas, comments as follows:

"We do not think that this distinction is very philosophic. From the moment when we recognize that the principles of mechanics are established experimentally as approximately applicable to nearly isolated systems, their absolute formula, which is only the limit toward which the experimental results tend, depends on these and may be modified by the discovery of new phenomena. To escape from this conclusion we must undermine, at the foundation, the value of all our verification."

This whole question is by no means new, and there will probably be always two opinions on it. Probably M. Poincaré's position will be regarded by teachers as an attempt to sit on the fence—to acknowledge that the basis of mechanics is experimental and at the same time to justify the point of view that regards its laws as absolute, like those of pure mathematics. The practical solution of the problem adopted by most teachers is to teach young pupils the laws as exact and discuss with older ones their possible departure from accuracy and the basis on which they rest.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEN WITH TAILS.

OCCASIONAL stories of tailed men appear in the daily papers and are dismissed by the average reader as obviously mythical. If we may believe a writer in *The British Medical Journal*, however, there are many perfectly authentic instances of men with tails, altho such appendages are, of course, abnormal. He thinks it probable that all human tails have been the results of developmental errors, and that they furnish no evidence of a relationship between man and the apes. They occur just at the terminal point of the vertebral column; and at such points nature is apt to "hesitate about the manner of her moldings." She may add an extra toe or finger to the foot or hand, and one vertebra too many or too few is hardly regarded as abnormal. The writer goes on to say:

"Remembering these gradations and abnormalities, it is not difficult to go a little farther and understand how an occasional human tail may come about. But such a departure is, nevertheless, very uncommon, and excites much comment when it occurs."

Quite the latest tail, the writer goes on to say, was described in *The British Medical Journal*, August 24, 1901. The tail consisted of nothing but areolar tissue and fat, with vessels and nerves and a few muscle fibers, but there was no trace of anything like the vertebral column. It was mobile, and when it was removed at the age of six months was of the length of 7 centimeters [three inches].

In *L'Antropologie* (tome vii. No. 5) there is a very detailed account of an encounter with a tailed man. M. Paul d'Enjoy, traveling in the Indo-Chinese region in 1890, captured a member of the Moï race who had "a caudal appendage." He is said to have climbed a tree after the fashion of a monkey, to have conversed with M. d'Enjoy and his companions, and to have "swaggered in his savage pride." *Nature*, in commenting upon this description, observed that it must be treated with respect, but hoped that it would not be long before these tailed men were carefully described by a trained scientific observer. It is now more than ten years since this so-called tailed race was described, and apparently no corroboration of the universality of a caudal appendage amongst these men has been forthcoming.

Bartels, who collected accounts of all known cases of tails in man, shows that references to them extend as far back as Pliny. He cites a community of tailed men in Turkestan, who were held in contempt and condemned to constant intermarriage. The tail was in this case considered as a curse, in that it hindered the possessor from sitting properly on horseback.

Some "tails" are appendages of skin containing subcutaneous fat, others are tumors. Schäffer, who has recently and thoroughly investigated the subject, believes that most, if not all, "true tails" arise from amniotic adhesions. These are usually "soft tails." A few contain a prolongation of the coccygeal vertebræ.

There is no description of a human skeleton, the writer in *Nature* goes on to say, whether we are dealing with prehistoric or with modern man, with more than five coccygeal vertebræ. One finds an occasional added rib, or metatarsal or metacarpal bone; but, in spite of all the talk and comment about the human tail, the coccygeal vertebræ appear to vary only by deduction and not by addition. There may be five vertebræ, more usually four or three.

The spinal skeletons of such creatures as have existed previously to prehistoric mammal record, and which have gone on

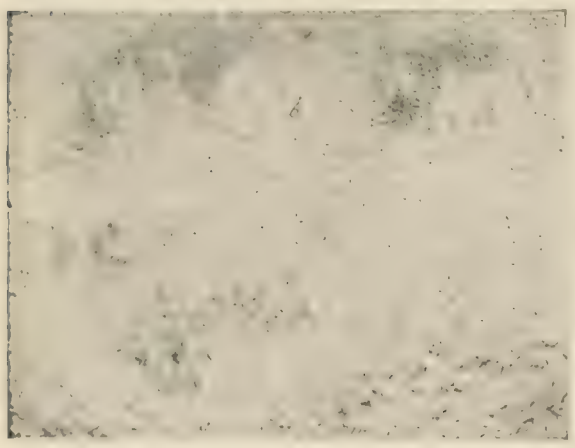
through the ages, and are still to be found, retain their special skeletal characters of species. Use, disuse, and altered surroundings will not of themselves account for the persistence of those characters of the human or general vertebral column which have existed ever since the skeleton has been examined. An occasional true tail reversion would be a reasonable expectation if the human family has really branched off from an anthropoid or ape ancestry; but the converse observation is the correct one, for a tail is no tail without a vertebral or notochordal support.

It appears almost as if all so-called human tails that have been scientifically examined might be placed in the same category of anomalies or abnormalities wherein we should put the odd tags of skin and areolar tissue that may develop from any other part of the body. Every surgeon in the course of his life must have seen such a developmental error; some of them almost partake of the nature of misplaced or added organs, and may be classed with the supernumerary ears, breasts, nipples, etc. Dr. Harrison's tailed infant had hairs upon the surface of its caudal appendage, and supernumerary fingers often have nails, but neither fact helps us to work out our descent.

For the present, in this twentieth century, it seems wiser to regard the older stories about tailed men as being mythical, and to regard the trained observations and examinations of the more recent anomalies as pointing to nothing more tail-like than is indicated by similar anomalies which occur with greater frequency in various other parts of the body. They may be simple developmental errors with a special halo of romance about them on account of their position.

THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

A WRITER in a comic paper recently suggested that as microbes had been shown to be the cause of almost every known disease, it was in order for some one to discover the bacillus of baldness. He did not know that this very thing had been done and that his joke was sober earnest. The microbial and contagious character of most chronic cases of baldness has now been well established. The disease has been thoroughly discussed by Dr. Sabouraud in a recent book published in Paris, and some of his conclusions are given in *La Nature* by Dr. A. Cartaz. One of his most striking conclusions is that baldness, as a chronic malady, is a disease not of old age but of youth; in bald old men we simply see the results of a disease that has been slowly doing its work for many years. Says Dr. Cartaz:

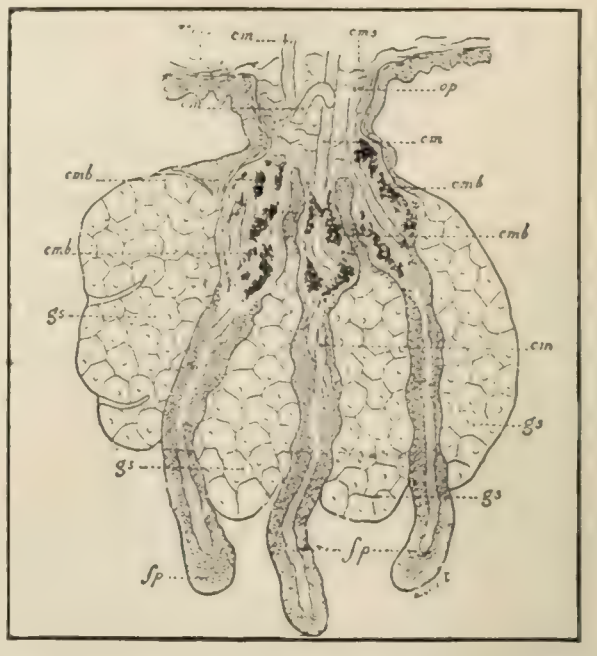


MICROBACILLUS OF BALDNESS.

"Baldness is a contagious disease caused by a microbe. A point that the author has not touched upon, and which seems of great importance, is the question of what subject is fitted to receive the bacillus, to furnish on his head a good soil for its growth, while his neighbor keeps his hair until his last hour. Baldness seldom attacks women, or, at least, it is exceptional among them, and is produced in the majority of cases by other causes than those of the common malady. . . . . .

"Must we invoke, as in the case of many other diseases, a special resistance, a peculiar state that renders the subject refractory? Probably. We have not all, to an equal degree, a receptivity even for contagious disease, and there is a considerable number of subjects who are exposed to contagion without being attacked. It is probably the same with baldness. But nevertheless it is curious that only men should become bald. Is it their long hair that preserves the women? Then we should return to the habits of our long-haired ancestors. . . . Baldness is a disease whose general and local causes are numerous, but which is closely allied to a very common skin disease called seborrhea.

"The skin contains not only the sudoriferous glands which secrete sweat, but also the sebaceous glands, which produce the oily matter that lubricates the skin. Exaggeration of the function of these glands gives rise to the disease called seborrhea."



ALTERATION OF HAIR FOLLICLES IN CHRONIC BALDNESS.

Cm, Dead hair; *cmb*, colony of microbes; *gs*, sebaceous gland; *cms*, superfical colonies; *op*, common opening of three follicles united by sclerosis.

This disease, Dr. Cartaz goes on to say, is due to a specific microbe that lives and multiplies in the sebaceous glands and causes baldness by its action on the roots of the hair. To quote again:

"So far from being a disease of old age, baldness is an affection of youth. Baldness begins in the young and increases, whether rapidly or slowly, up to the fiftieth year. Bald old men have been bald young men; their baldness has not been cured—that is all. Seborrhea, which shows itself in many subjects by disagreeable eruptions on the face and forehead, known as 'acne,' determines, when it attacks the scalp, first a limited, then a more extended, and finally a total baldness. . . . . .

"Baldness, then, is a contagious disease of microbian origin. Must we therefore reject all the other causes that have been assigned for the loss of the hair? Assuredly not, and the best proof is that the dwellers in the country number much fewer bald men than the inhabitants of cities. Why? It is because their sanitation, all things considered, is better than ours; . . . the life in the open air and the frugal living give strength to the organism and a more normal and regular constitution. Diabetes, as well as baldness, is less frequent in the country than in the city. . . . Bad sanitation, intellectual overwork, lack of physical exercise, add their action to that of the destructive bacillus of seborrhea.

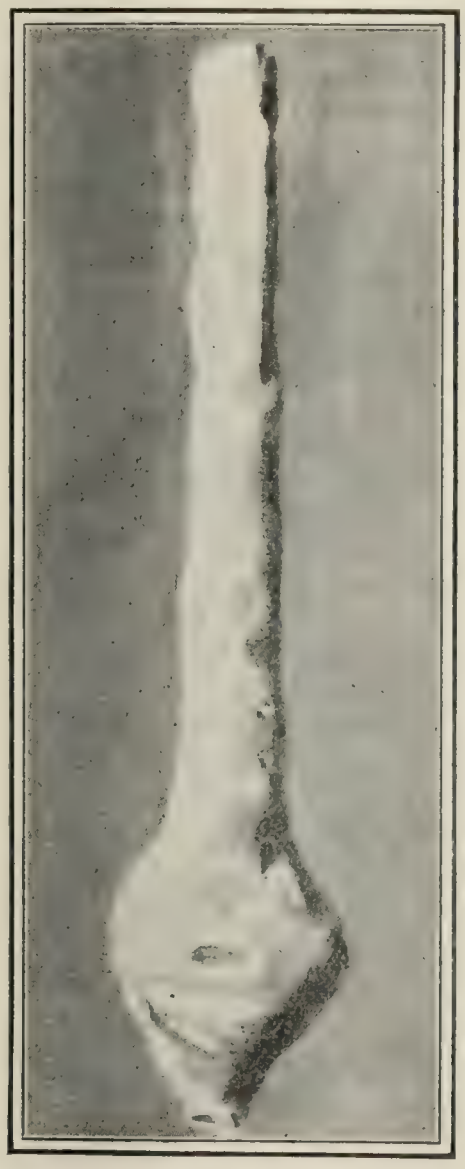
"If baldness due to seborrhea is a microbian disease, it must then be curable. Alas! we can hold out no hope to the victims that await its cure. Seborrhea is a chronic infection, and we can not expect to destroy radically all the microbian colonies that have established themselves in the sebaceous glands. Altho we can achieve no radical results, however, we can stop the progress of the invasion and limit the field of disaster. A thousand and one antiseptic preparations have been tried, but we always must and should proceed with caution. Some scalps are easily subject to inflammation on contact with certain substances, and we shall run the risk of producing an irritation more grave than the disease itself. We must act with prudence and . . . seek the advice of experts. Perhaps some day when the nature of the disease has been well determined, we may, if the hair follicles have not been destroyed, find a means of restoring their vitality and to cause a growth of hair on a bald head. For the present, however, tho we may ameliorate and check the disease, we can not repair the damage that it has done."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Passing of Iron.—"It is worth noting," says a writer in *Cassier's Magazine*, "that the higher the grade of civilization, the more iron and steel are used per capita. It may be a matter of interest to know which has the supremacy, iron or steel.

If we take the United States, we find that in time of depression Bessemer steel is sold at a less cost than iron, including bars, rods, sheets, plates, skelp, etc. That steel suits all the requirements of iron, except for rare cases, is evident, seeing that within the last five years, in spite of all the prejudices against using steel, . . . the two largest manufacturers of iron bars up to that time commenced rolling nothing but steel, and to-day the quantity of steel bars sold by them is double the quantity of iron bars, iron skelp, iron sheets, and iron tin plates formerly turned out by them. Iron is a thing of the past, and every panic or depression in the iron and steel trade helps to push it further into the background."

STALACTITES IN A CELLAR.

THAT stalactites can form in a comparatively short time under favorable conditions is shown by a recent discovery in Paris, where an old cellar was found to have filled with them in thirty-six years. This phenomenon is described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 25) by M. Stanilas Meunier, who prefaces his article with a general account of how stalactites are formed in nature. Says M. Meunier:



STALACTITES FORMED UNDER THE MONTPARNASSE STATION, PARIS, BETWEEN 1863–1899.

"Everybody knows what stalactites are, and even if we have not seen them in nature or in museums we have at least admired them in photographs. It is well known that they are columns of stone that descend from the ceiling of certain caverns and by their grouping give to these subterranean galleries the appearance of Gothic cathedrals. . . . . .

"The way in which these picturesque columns are produced is well known. They are always met with in strata of limestone, and there is no doubt that these rocks furnish the substance of which the stalactites are made. The active agent in their production is the carbonic acid dissolved in the infiltrated rain water; this acid eats the limestone through which it trickles and forms bicarbonate of lime, which is soluble in water. The solution thus produced is carried through the ground till it reaches a cavity where it may be partly or wholly evaporated. Generally this condition is realized at the roof of a cavern or grotto; the drop of liquid hanging from the rock gives off its carbonic acid, the carbonate of lime resumes its former state, and as this is insoluble it crystallizes in a little ring which forms the germ, as it were, of a stalactite. The successive drops enlarge the deposit, which thus grows wider and longer, while preserving as its axis the channel by which the water arrived.

"Formed thus, the calcareous substance is necessarily free from foreign matter, with the exception of coloring matters, especially carbonate of iron, which tints it with yellow or red, and analogous compounds of greenish hue. So it is often very beautiful and under the name of onyx is much sought for ornamental purposes.

"Ordinarily, the concretion of a stalactite does not take place without some of the liquid falling on the ground and forming there also a growth that enlarges from below upward to meet the stalactite. This is a stalagmite, and finally the two meet and fuse together, making a sort of column that seems to be holding up the roof from which it descended. The stalactitic material also covers the floor of the cavern, enclosing pebbles and other objects that happen to be thereon; there results a 'breccia' that has great interest for us, as it preserves specimens of the bones of extinct animals and even the entire skeletons of fossil men, together with their arms and tools, and works of art of which our first ancestors were the authors.

"Now all the essential characteristics of ordinary stalactites are reproduced in the specimens that I am about to describe, and there would be nothing remarkable about them if they had not been produced in altogether exceptional conditions. In fact they were not taken from a cave, but from a sort of cellar belonging to the Montparnasse railway station, where they were formed in a remarkably short time."

This disused cellar, we are told by M. Meunier, had been partly filled with earth and walled up from 1863 till 1899, and when it was opened in the latter year more than 500 complete stalactites were found, together with as many others that had been broken by the workmen. Says M. Meunier:

"To understand how these remarkable objects came there, in this short interval of thirty-six years, we must note that the cellar had not been completely filled; a considerable space was left above the mass of earth and under the ceiling, which showed very evident traces of corrosion from the surface water. The lime in its mortar had been attracted and in great part dissolved, and perhaps the chemical activity of the liquid was augmented by its special composition.

"The space that thus became a stalactite cavern was directly under the court-yard built in 1863. The rain-water converged thither, and mixed as it was with animal excreta acted strongly on the mineral substances and brought about a very rapid formation of stalactites.

"The stalactites are characterized by great friability, laminated structure, and slight density. When dissolved in hydrochloric acid the gas set free has a very decided organic odor. Also, a fragment heated red-hot on platinum foil blackens and thus betrays the presence of other substances than carbonate of lime.

"These facts are the more interesting to note, in that they are so closely related to natural phenomena."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Cape-to-Cairo Telegraph.—Some interesting details are made public regarding the construction of the British telegraph line from Cape Town to Cairo, planned by Mr.

Rhodes, and giving an alternative land route to England over the Egyptian system. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"The line has now been completed as far as Ujiji, on the Eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, so that messages may now be sent from Cape Town about 2,500 miles north. The wire has been strung on insulated iron poles sent out from England. Of course, the wild nature of the country has made the work difficult, for it has been necessary to transport all material by human or animal portage for hundreds of miles. Five parties are engaged in the work, the total force averaging 10 white men and about 1,200 blacks. The advance party, consisting of 2 whites and 200 natives, has charge of surveying the route and clearing a path f r it about 15 feet in width. The second party follows two or three days after and widens the path to 60 feet, more or less, according to the nature of the country. It is easy to see why so wide a path is necessary. There will be no lineman every few miles to keep the service in repair, and it will be far more costly than in civilized lands to mend a broken wire or repair other damages. Every preliminary caution, therefore, must be taken. Then comes the third party, which digs the poles; it is closely followed by the fourth detachment, which plants the posts; and, finally, come the wire stringers, who complete the work. None of the iron posts weighs less than 160 pounds, and most of them are 14 feet high. For some time the work has been carried on in German territory, as the line passes completely through the western part of German East Africa. It was necessary, of course, to secure the consent of Germany to build the line through its territory, and the Trans-African Telegraph Company, as it is called, agreed as a part of the bargain to build a separate line across German East Africa from north to south, to be the property of the German Government and to be used wholly for the telegraph traffic of the German colony. The Government will connect its ports on the coast with the Ujiji station of the line. This great enterprise will now be pushed northward into British East Africa and down the Nile as far as Fashoda, which is connected by wire with Khartum and Alexandria."

THE FATE OF NIAGARA.

MORE and more of the water of Niagara Falls is being drawn off for industrial purposes. The immense installation on the Canadian side is now adding its demands to that of the huge American plant, and the electrical papers are beginning to suggest that in the light of our present knowledge, Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati, and even Chicago and New York are within striking distance of the Niagara central station. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 8):

"How far transmission of huge amounts of power to these points would pay is a matter which can not yet be determined, but the next few years will show clearly enough how the work can be done when it becomes desirable to attempt it. The effect of the Niagara power on Buffalo and neighboring cities is already manifest, and perhaps the whole immense output of the plant can be ultimately utilized, not so much by transmitting power as by drawing, even as by the hand of Fate, great industries about it. Power transmission then means only local distribution to a manufacturing metropolis spread out over a thousand square miles of territory."

When the question of the ultimate fate of the Falls was first raised, it was brushed aside by the technical papers with the remark that the abstraction of all the water likely to be required for power would hardly make an impression on the huge mass of water at Niagara. Now they have grown bolder and say that even if the signs of the time point to the total annihilation of the Falls as a thing of beauty, their place will be taken by that which is of much greater practical value to mankind. Besides this, *The Electrical World* tells us, the Falls were spoiled long ago by their sordid surroundings, and we may be pardoned for doing away with them altogether. Says the editor:

"The voice of prophecy has been already raised to foretell the day when the fall itself will be only a trickling sheet, and when great national holidays may be celebrated by turning the water for a few brief hours from the canals back to its natural channel. The men who have created the splendid power developments there are called iconoclasts and vandals who rend nature limb from limb for dirty pelf. But, truth to tell, Niagara was from every esthetic point of view wrecked long before the pick opened the work of the Niagara Power Company. Ill-kept factories, garish barns of hotels, patent medicine advertisements, shanties of evil aspect and worse repute, had made the greatest cataract in the world an eyesore and reproach years ago. Even the strong hand of the State was stretched out too late to save, and man's petty avarice had undone already nature's best work. To turn the stream thus defiled into a blessing for the world's workers is a worthy deed, a thing to be applauded. Had wise men taken the Niagara region three-quarters of a century ago and guarded it so that none of man's handiwork should visibly infringe on the eternal majesty of the scene, then would the mighty fall have been saved to art. Failing in this, it has been redeemed from vandals to the great service of industry. It will be many a year, perhaps many a century, before Niagara ceases to be a natural wonder of the world, and long ere that it will be the greatest monument of man's victory over natural forces. Why should any one wish a better fate for it, since it had been already cast aside? In fact, if one looks far into the future, the work of utilizing the cataract may be its salvation. Even within the memory of man it has suffered greatly from erosion, and sooner or later it was bound to work its way westward, bringing disaster unless saved by interposition of human aid in controlling its fateful march. One day a future generation may wake to the realization that the Niagara tunnels saved the Great Lakes."

Effect of Color on Mosquitoes.—The Anopheles mosquito, according to recent experiments referred to in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, is attracted by some colors and repelled by others:

"The experiments were conducted in a large gauze tent, one end of which was formed by large windows into which the sunlight poured on bright days. Large stone basins were placed on the floor for the *Anopheles* to breed in. At the beginning it was noticed that when a person entered the tent clad in dark-gray clothes, the mosquitoes settled on the dark cloth; but that they never did this when the person entering was clad in white flannels. A number of boxes lined with cloth of various colors were placed in rows on the floor, and it was noticed that the mosquitoes would enter the box lined with dark blue in great numbers and, in less numbers, would enter boxes lined with other colors, in the following order: dark red, brown, scarlet, black, slate gray, olive green, violet, leaf green, blue, pearl gray, pale green, light blue, ochre, white, and orange. No mosquitoes were found in the box lined with yellow. As practical applications of these experiments, it is to be noted that the khaki uniform should offer advantages in addition to being invisible to the human enemy. The number of insects congregating in dwellings might very well be lessened by the choice of suitable colors applied to the walls. A trap might be made, lined with dark blue, in which the insects would congregate, so that they could be readily destroyed in large numbers. Have your mosquito-bars yellow. The favorite *blue* seems to be also the mosquito favorite."

"THE little black or red ant of the temperate zone," says *The National Druggist* (February), "is generally regarded as a nuisance, but not as an insect that can offer any danger to life or limb. An incident that happened the other day at Schlang, Bohemia, however, shows that under certain circumstances the little creature may become a serious menace, to the life of children at least. A peasant woman going out to labor in the fields, after nursing her infant, laid the baby on the ground in the shade and went to work. After a little time the child began to cry violently, but the mother, thinking that it simply wished to be taken up, paid no attention to it. The cries increased in violence at first, but after a while the child seemed to get quiet, and soon the crying ceased entirely. The mother finished her task and returned to the baby, to find it covered with millions of ants, which had eaten out the eyes and filled the cavities of mouth, nose, and ears. They had eaten through the walls of the stomach, had filled the esophagus, the larynx, and, in fact, occupied every cavity or passageway in the body. The baby was dead, of course. We remember hearing of a similar incident that occurred in Alabama about the time of the Civil War, where a child of a year and a half or two years strayed from the camp of its mother, a widow of the poor white class, moving her effects back to her old home, and was lost. After a search for it, which lasted for several days, the remains of the child were found on an ant-heap or nest. Little was left, however, but the bony skeleton. Such incidents are, fortunately, exceedingly rare, but the fact that they may occur should not be lost sight of, and should be better known commonly than they appear to be."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. PARKHURST ON CONDITIONAL IMMORTALITY.

THE Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, has recently aroused much interset in religious circles by preaching a series of sermons on conditional immortality, in which he takes the position that man is "immortable," rather than immortal. His attitude is explained in the following words:

"It appears to be imagined that if one can get past physical death without his soul ceasing to exist, the everlasting duration of his soul's existence is thereby insured. That is taking a good deal for granted.

"The very expression, a 'live soul,' is rather immediately suggestive of a dead soul, and there is a great deal in the Bible, even, about dead souls, souls that have been alive, but have died. 'The soul that sinneth it shall die.' 'Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death'—not the death of the body, but the soul's death. 'The wages of sin is death.' I assume that those expressions mean what they say.

"There is nothing in Scripture or in things that encourages us to feel that a soul can be kept from dying any more than a body, unless it is taken care of. There is no warrant from Bible or from nature for supposing that a soul carries within itself a policy of insurance against its own eventual obliteration. We may be immortal, but if we prove to be such, it will be because we have succeeded in being such. . . . . .

"So if—and there is nothing to disprove it—it is the intention of nature that a soul should reach that spiritual longevity expressed by the word 'eternal,' the soul will have to pay for the superb prerogative by fulfilling the conditions, and taking good care of its spiritual health. Once you begin to respect the intimations of nature and to regard the suggestions of God's word, you discover that while the mere doctrine of immortality may be settled by philosophical or theological argumentation, the question whether you personally will be immortal is going to be settled by you."

This point of view is not a new one. It is elaborated in a recent book by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, the well-known Brooklyn minister; and as long ago as 1878 the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the present rector of Grace Church, New York, published a book on "Conditional Immortality." The Rev. Frederick S. Boody, writing on the subject in the Boston *Watchman* (Bapt.), thinks that the doctrine "is not to be dismissed with a word." He continues:

"The advocates of conditional immortality call upon us to produce reasons for our belief that irrespective of his relation to God, his personal character, his usefulness or unusefulness in the universe, a man is capable of living forever. The words of a recent writer seem fair: 'If science does not discover, or philosophy prove, or revelation teach man's natural immortality, then the words of Scripture must be interpreted in their natural and ordinary meaning, and we must accept as a very simple statement of fact the declaration of the New Testament that "the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."'

"Who shall say that science has discovered the natural immortality of the race? If it be 'a colossal instance of baseless assumption' that the life of the soul ends with the life of the body, the opposite hypothesis is equally in the realm of the unknown. There is no scientific evidence for either view; for all philosophical reasonings concerning the probabilities of humanity after death are manifestly in a region that transcends human experience."

A vigorous expression of opinion from the opposite side of the argument is that voiced by *The Star of Zion* (Charlotte, N. C.), the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. It says:

"A pious shudder runs over the Christian Church as it reads this erroneous, diabolical, and damaging theory that the soul is not immortal, and it will await with anxiety to see whether the noted divine, regardless of his profundity of learning, will be tried for heresy or not. The only way that he could escape trial and be unfrocked in the Methodist Church would be by proof of his insanity and irresponsibility.

"The immortality of the soul is a doctrine believed not only by all orthodox Christians and every one else who has good common sense, but is indisputably established by facts drawn from the Scriptures, the light of nature and reason and other sources. If one will study closely the origin, nature, powers, and faculties of the soul, he will find that it is not subject to death either from anything within itself or without it. The human body, being mortal, is subject to death; but the soul, the immaterial part of man, bearing divine resemblance, especially in immortality, because it is the *breath of life*, is spiritual in its nature, undying in its existence, and is beyond the reach of famine, hunger, sword, bullet, poison, or anything in this world capable of producing death."

WORK OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION COMMITTEE.

THE Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee, which was in session during the early part of December in Washington and has lately been meeting in Philadelphia, has come to a decision on several important doctrinal points. Before adjourning to meet again in Washington on April 9 an official statement was made as to the work accomplished, it being understood that the changes recommended are subject to the approval of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which will be held in New York next May. The announcement made on the two most important points, the doctrines of predestination and "infant damnation," is as follows:

"The committee has decided upon a form of a declaratory statement on the third chapter of the Confession of Faith, declaring that the doctrine of predestination is held in harmony with God's love for all mankind, and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin.

"It also adopted a declaratory statement as to the phrase 'elect infants,' declaring that the Presbyterian Church does not teach that any dying in infancy are lost, but that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace. The members denied that American Presbyterians ever taught the doctrine of infant damnation."

Later, the committee announced that it had decided to recommend the elimination from the Confession of Faith of the statements that works done by "unregenerate" men are "sinful"; that it is "a sin to refuse an oath touching anything that is good and just being imposed by lawful authority"; and that the Pope is a "man of sin." It also added to the Confession two chapters on the Holy Spirit and on the Gospel, and adopted five articles of the new statement of the Reformed Faith that is being prepared. All that now remains to be done is the completion of this brief statement, which is intended for popular use.

In reviewing the work accomplished by the committee, *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) says:

"The public is not now profoundly interested in the result of its deliberations. Revision is already accomplished by natural processes of study and the progress of Christian knowledge, tho the task of making a formal statement of the result may not be easy. The discussion of the matter, which was at first deprecated or denounced by many, has gone on with increasing freedom until passion has died away and calm reasoning is guiding the denomination to a new sense of unity. The revision committee was instructed 'in no way to impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession and taught in the Holy Scriptures.' But the necessity for revision lay in the fact that the integrity of the system *was* impaired and contained things not taught in the Holy Scriptures. The commission was instructed to add statements 'concerning the love of God for all

men, missions, and the Holy Spirit.' These additions will destroy further the degree of integrity there is in the Confession, unless certain important omissions are made. But the reassuring fact in this chapter now approaching completion in the history of creed-making is that a living church will surely slough off her outworn and outgrown garments, however sacredly they are regarded, and will emerge into greater strength and peace therefrom. The Westminster Confession does not adequately express the present belief of the Presbyterian Church; and whatever new creed is proposed will have abiding recognition only so far as it does represent that belief."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.), thinks that the most important part of the committee's work, that of completing the brief statement of the reformed faith expressed as far as possible in "untechnical terms," yet remains to be done, and goes on to say:

"It is evident that on this point the committee could very easily offer the church a rather empty form of words. The phrase 'untechnical terms' might be used as the excuse for drawing up a general and vague document to express what it understands to be held by the rank and file of church-members as distinguished from office-bearers. But that a series of commonplaces put into liturgical language no matter how beautiful is not what the Assembly meant the committee to draw up, is evident from the words we have already quoted from the Assembly's instructions. . . . The proposed statement should be such that it can stand side by side with the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, and tho not used, as the instructions of the Assembly to the committee go on to specify, 'as a substitute for, or an alternative of, the Confession,' it should set forth what are deemed to be the cardinal and distinctive features of the reformed faith. The selection of the phrase 'Reformed faith' instead of 'Calvinistic system' or 'system of doctrine taught in the Westminster Confession,' we take as a happy one. If the idea involved in it is carried out, it would give the Presbyterian Church in the United States the opportunity to rise out of provincialism and stand out as the representative and leader in a movement to unite the thought of the Reformed churches of the world."

The American Israelite (Cincinnati) thinks that the declarations of the revision committee on predestination and "elect infants" show a tendency toward dispensing with a "belief in the superhuman origin and divine mission of Jesus as an essential to salvation," and with "the necessity of baptism"—"truly a wonderful step forward for the Presbyterian Church to make," it exclaims. *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Rom. Cath.) observes:

"A brief statement of latter-day teaching and an explanatory appendix are the tasks confronting the revision committee. That, it strikes us, will do very well for the present; but before the twenty-first century opens another revision committee will arise and perform an operation for appendicitis; and statement and appendix together will be cut off. It is the history of the sects—the changefulness of error."

The New York *Mail and Express* says:

"A matter of moment to the whole world of thought is the action taken this week by the revision committee of the Presbyterian Church upon the Westminster Confession. For a hundred years criticism has stormed upon the Presbyterians because of the doctrines of 'infant damnation,' 'good works,' and predestination. They faced attack in true Covenanter fashion, dourly and silently, firm in their faith and making no complaint because that faith was misunderstood and misjudged. That is a fine thing to do. But they do a finer thing to-day. For they open their hearts to the Christian world and, in substance, say: 'Brothers, you have done us a wrong. It is your fault, in that your judgment was superficial and hasty; it is our fault, in that we were not, before now, frank with you. We have nothing to recant; nothing to retract; nothing for which to make excuses. But, if you listen, you will learn that our creed is not the harsh, old, iron, cruel thing you think it.' That is the spirit of their present speaking. And that spirit is ever a happy augury for Christianity."

THE PERSON OF JESUS AS VIEWED BY THREE EMINENT BIBLICAL SCHOLARS.

WHEN the second volume of the Hastings "Dictionary of the Bible" was published two years ago in England, widespread attention was drawn to the article on Jesus by Dr. Sanday as not only the gem of the volume, but an ornament to the entire work. Since then even more attention has been excited by a corresponding article from the pen of the late Dr. Bruce in the "Encyclopedia Biblica," edited by Professor Cheyne and Dr. Sutherland Black. And, still later, in the ninth volume of the new third edition of the kindred work of reference in Germany, Hauck's "Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche" (1901), the article on the same subject, by Professor Zöckler, has challenged special attention because of the fact that it appears not in its alphabetical place in the preceding volume, but is used as the opening article of the present volume. "These are indications," declares the Rev. Dr. James Stalker, of Glasgow, Scotland, "of the paramount interest which this subject has at present for the public mind; the writers to whom it has been entrusted in these three works are men of conspicuous knowledge and ability, and it may be profitable to compare the modes in which they have acquitted themselves of their task." Proceeding to a consideration of the articles, in the order named, Dr. Stalker confesses to a feeling of great disappointment in regard to Dr. Bruce's exposition. It is too "cold," too rationalistic, too "apologetic." Dr. Stalker writes in *The Biblical World* (Chicago, January):

"Dr. Bruce's performance has created something like consternation among his own friends on account of the negative tone by which it is pervaded; and this has been felt to be the more painful because, through the lamented author's death before its publication, it has come to the public with the air of a last will and testament. Certain Unitarians have been claiming it for their own and using it for their peculiar purposes, forgetting that, if it were really as they suppose—if one who up to the day of his death had eaten the bread of a Trinitarian church had left behind him a legacy of Unitarianism—the scientific interest of the incident would disappear in the importance of the article as a document in estimating the author's character. They might have been restrained by the very first words, in which Jesus is spoken of as not only the author, but the object, of the Christian faith, and there are plenty of other indications throughout the article which prove to a discerning eye that the distinguished author had no intention of turning his back in this last product of his pen on the testimony of his whole preceding life.

"It can not, however, be denied that the representation of Jesus is humanitarian, while the references to his higher claims are most meager. . . . No doubt the ethical teaching of our Lord is that which lies most conspicuously on the surface of the Gospels; but one misses in Dr. Bruce's pages almost any reference to those subtler elements of the teaching of Jesus in which the Christian Church has always believed the most solemn and moving part of his message to lie. There is hardly a word on the relation of Jesus to God or the significance of his death. The great text in Matt. xi. 25 is referred to, but not with anything like the impressiveness of writers like Wendt or Keim. Dr. Bruce says that what the primitive Christians asked about Jesus was, first, what he taught; secondly, what he did; and thirdly, what he suffered. But what the hearts of men from the first asked was, who he was, and with what object he had appeared in this world; and without a doubt it was to the belief that in him the eternal love had incarnated himself for the purpose of taking away the sin of the world that the Christian church owed its origin and its permanence."

Professor Sanday's article is described as "deserving all the praise which had been so liberally bestowed upon it." In fact, "it would be difficult to find a parallel among the articles of any encyclopedia to the thoroughness and fineness of its work." Dr. Stalker continues:

"Professor Sanday has not only read widely and reflected long, but has made up his own mind, and it is seldom that he declines

to express a decided opinion. His judgments will confirm the convictions of those whose minds are confused with the din of controversy, while they will command the respect of all who have reflected on these topics themselves. He assumes from the first the attitude of a Christian believer, and nothing is more remarkable in the whole performance than the delicate fervor of faith that is combined with fidelity to facts and fairness toward the opinions of others. He holds that Jesus was from his baptism perfectly conscious of his messianic vocation, and resolved to found the kingdom of God upon earth; but he had first to transform the conceptions of the kingdom entertained by his contemporaries; and this delayed his full manifestation of himself, while it accounts for the comparative rarity of testimonies from his own lips in the Gospels. But his work, toward the close, centered more and more in his own person, and he spoke about himself with growing freedom. . . . Professor Sanday writes with unfailing reverence and with pride in his authorities, being evidently glad when he is able to vindicate their absolute trustworthiness and surrendering their testimony even on little things only with hesitation and dislike. Here lies the deep gulf between a believing and disbelieving treatment of the record, as Delitzsch pointed out in the theological literature of his own country; and it looks as if it may soon be the line of demarkation in the religious literature of this country also."

If the strong point of Dr. Bruce's article is the exposition of the ethical teaching of Jesus, and that of Dr. Sanday's the description of the actual state of the discussion, the strong point in Dr. Zöckler's article is its "registration of relevant literature." Apart from its exhaustive history and analysis of the literature relating to the life of Christ, Dr. Zöckler's article is decidedly the most orthodox of the three. On this point Dr. Stalker says:

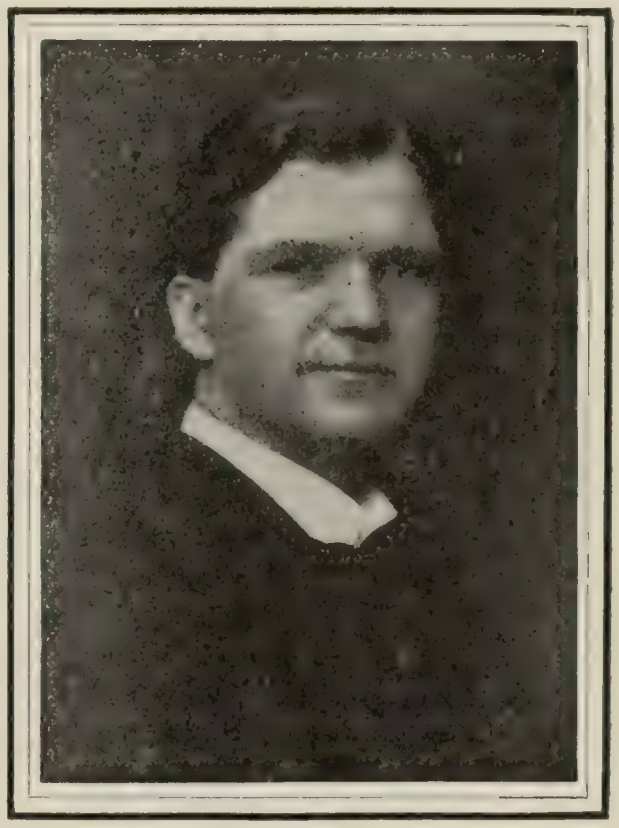
"This is not the only indication furnished by the new edition of the greatest theological encyclopedia in the world that there are large sections of the learned world in Germany on which extreme views in criticism have made little impression, and that, in the conflicts lying before us in this country and America, we may be able to fetch our weapons of defense from the country which we have been wont to think of as the source of all that is arbitrary and extreme. While giving very fully the history of the criticism of the 'sources,' Zöckler himself does not acknowledge any varying scale of values as belonging to the four Gospels or to any portions of them. At the most, he only acknowledges a certain subjective element in John's reports of our Lord's discourses, and of course he recognizes that one of the evangelists is more important for one purpose and another for another; but, while even Dr. Sanday speaks freely of the mistakes of the evangelists, I do not remember that Dr. Zöckler acknowledges a single real discrepancy, unless it be in the date of the Last Supper, where he prefers the account of John. He goes so far as to say that nothing but prejudice stands in the way of believing that Matthew may have produced our first Gospel as it stands by translating his own *logia* into Greek and furnishing them with historical settings. His belief in the traditional view of Jesus adopted by Christianity is no hesitating one, but confident and full-blooded, and he writes as one who knows himself able to give an account to all comers of the faith that is in him."

Prayer and Wireless Telegraphy.—Canon Wilberforce, of Westminster Abbey, enunciates a novel but suggestive theory of prayer, when he asks if it is not reasonable to suppose that prayer may be a kind of spiritual wireless telegraphy. He says (in *St. John's Parish Magazine*, London, January):

"Intercessory prayer is that divine essence of soul union, that heavenly ministry, which laughs distance to scorn and creates a meeting-place in God for sundered hearts and lives. I can not analyze it and reduce it to a proposition; but neither can I analyze the invisible fragrant vibrations which proceed from a bunch of violets, and which will perfume a whole room. I can not analyze the passage through the air of the dots and dashes of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. But I know that intercession is a current of the breath of God, starting from your own soul, and acting as a dynamic force upon the object for which you pray. It sets free secret spirit influences (perhaps the Father's mighty angels, that excel in strength, who can say?) but which influences would not be set free without the intercession. I can well understand Mary, Queen of Scots, saying that she feared the prayers of John Knox more than an army of 10,000 men. Why should not intercession be part of God's regularized workings as much as wireless telegraphy? Why should it not be a natural law, and none the less spiritual because natural? Such forces do exist—call them thought-transference, psychic sympathy, spiritual sympathy, spiritual affinity, what you will. These forces of influence between man and man, acting independently of distance, are rapidly claiming recognition from the physical investigator. Why should not intercession be one of these secret affinities, appertaining to the highest part of man, and acting, by divine natural law, directly upon the object prayed for, originating from the divine nature in you, and passing, full of the infinite resources of God, directly to the one for whom you pray?"

THE CREED OF A MYSTIC.

RALPH WALDO TRINE, the author of "In Tune with the Infinite" and of other ethical books that have been widely read in the United States and in many foreign countries, contributes to *Mind* (New York, February) "A Sort of Creed," in which he expresses his philosophy of life. It is as follows:



Courtesy of T. Y. Crowell & Co.

"To live to our highest in all things that pertain to us;

"To lend a hand as best we can to all others for this same end;

"To aid in righting the wrongs that cross our path by pointing the wrong-doer to a better way, and thus aid him in becoming a power for good;

"To remain in nature always sweet and simple and humble, and therefore strong;

"To open ourselves fully and to keep ourselves pure and clean as fit channels for the divine power to work through us;

"To turn toward and keep our faces always to the light;

"To do our own thinking, listening quietly to the opinions of others, and to be sufficiently men and women to act always upon our own convictions;

"To do our duty as we see it, regardless of the opinions of others, seeming gain or loss, temporary blame or praise;

"To play the part of neither knave nor fool by attempting to judge another, but to give that same time to living more worthily ourselves;

"To get up immediately when we stumble, face again to the light, and travel on without wasting even a moment in regret;

"To love all things and to stand in awe or fear of nothing save our own wrong-doing;

"To recognize the good lying at the heart of all people, of all things, waiting for expression, all in its own good way and time;

"To love the fields and the wild flowers, the stars, the far-open sea, the soft warm earth, and to live much with them alone, but to love struggling and weary men and women and every pulsing living creature better;

"To strive always to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. In brief—

"To be honest, to be fearless, to be just, to be kind. This will make our part in life's great and as yet not fully understood play truly glorious, and we need then stand in fear of nothing—life nor death; for death is life.

"Or, rather, it is the quick transition to life in another form; the putting off of the old coat and the putting on of a new; a passing not from light to darkness but from light to light, according as we have lived here; a taking up of life in another form just where we leave it off here; a part in life not to be shunned or dreaded or feared, but to be welcomed with a glad and ready smile when it comes in *its own* good way and time."

EXTENT OF THE BELIEF IN SPIRITUALISM.

IT is somewhat surprising to learn that Spiritualism has a million adherents in the United States and Canada. Such, however, is the estimate of Mr. Frederick W. Weller, A.M., who states further that fully a quarter of this number are members of Spiritualistic organizations. Writing in *The Metropolitan Magazine* (New York, January), he says:

"There are 650 local societies of Spiritualists in the United States and in the neighboring Dominion. They represent every phase of human desire for communion with the released souls of loved and honored ones, from that which seeks satisfaction in physical manifestations of the departed spirit's presence to that which, rising to a religio-philosophic plane, finds its life in psychic intercourse or soul-communion; accepting all the truly spiritual teachings of the churches, but adding thereto the new revelation, or, to put it more correctly, the new perception of those relations between all spirits, which, these believers hold, are revealed in the Bible. Of the 650 societies in existence, nearly 300 are circles of believers and investigators, drawn together and held by the personality of mediums whose physical manifestations inspire faith or create wonder. The other societies are representative of the philosophic and religious aspects of spiritualism, many of them being legally incorporated bodies, and not a few of them holding their articles of incorporation in the character of religious organizations, and even as churches. They have their regularly ordained and installed pastors or ministers, and maintain Sunday services of worship, which in most respects are precisely similar to those marking the day in churches of a non-ritualistic character. Sunday-schools, or lyceums, for the religious instruction of the young, are a frequent feature in the life of these organizations."

One of the most effective agencies in the propagation of Spiritualistic ideas is the camp-meeting. At the present time, we are told, there are no less than fifty-five Spiritualistic camp-meeting associations, some of them owning extensive and well-located property. The most noteworthy of these camps is that known as Lily Dale, near the village of Fredonia, N. Y. Mr. Weller continues:

"The workers in the cause of Spiritualism are many and their gifts are various. About 350 lecturers, pastors, and platform mediums are engaged in presenting the Spiritualistic thought to the public. They are as a rule inspirational speakers and psychics, or mediums. In addition to these there are not less than 1,500 psychics engaged in presenting publicly the various phases of spirit manifestation, while it is estimated that there are some 10,000 mediums who exercise their gifts in private. Home séances and private circles are strong factors in extending and strengthening the hold which this cult has taken upon the minds of the people. In many places the largest and most desirable halls are regularly hired for meeting-places, while there are about eighty-five churches, temples, auditoriums, and other buildings in the United States dedicated to Spiritualism.

"Only a portion of the Spiritualists make a religion of their belief, using it as a means of soul-development, and led by it toward an altruistic relationship with all souls, those embodied in mortals and those which have passed beyond the veil of mortality. For it must be stated right here that there exists a phase of the Spiritualistic thought which contemplates the possibility of mortals assisting the immortals in their development, as well as the possibility of receiving aid in the spiritual progress which may be made by those still in the flesh."

The Spiritualists do not agree in any formulated creed, but they hold to the soul's immortality, and communication between spirits who have departed from the flesh and mortals still in the body. The immanence of God in the universe is recognized in one form or another. The Spiritualists regard the Bible as the product of inspiration, divine in so far as the divine is continually manifesting itself in that light which comes from the higher life into this through the communion of souls. Jesus, looked upon by Spiritualists as the great psychic of his time, is acccepted as a living example and model of sonship to the Deity, and as a teacher whose words of wisdom are saving, in that they lead to the most perfect development of that sonship in us. Mr. Weller goes on to say:

"The National Spiritualists' Association stands for the idea that modern Spiritualism is the recognition of universal principles operative in nature; and that spirit return and communication afford the avenue through which immortality is demonstrated. The association adopted a declaration of principles at the annual convention held in Chicago in October, 1899. It declared six propositions. First, we believe in infinite intelligence. Second, we believe that the phenomena of nature, physical and spiritual, are the expression of infinite intelligence. Third, we affirm that a correct understanding of such expression, and living in accordance therewith, constitutes the true religion. Fourth, we affirm that the existence and personal identity of the individual continue after the change of death. Fifth, we affirm that communication with the so-called dead is a fact scientifically proven by the phenomena of Spiritualism. Sixth, we believe that the highest morality is contained in the Golden Rule: 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them.'

"Spiritualism teaches that the event called death is not disastrous, nor a penalty for sin, but an event as natural as birth and presenting unlimited possibilities.

"On the practical questions of life that association takes what is commonly regarded as advanced ground in some repects, as in declaring that intoxicating liquors, opiates, tobacco, and unnecessary stimulants should be avoided; in opposing war as unnecessary, and urging the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; and in favoring the abolition of the death penalty for the reason that capital punishment is a relic of barbarism, wholly inimical to modern ideas concerning crime causes and their cure."

Whatever may be the actual truth or error of Spiritualism, concludes the writer, "it is a belief that is full of comfort to those who accept it honestly and implicitly. It is a religion which, if properly understood, is an inspiration to better living; and in that respect it is entitled to the fairest consideration of even those who find themselves unable to accept what its advocates claim to be truths."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Christian Science movement has made such progress in Germany that it was recently the subject of debate in the Reichstag. Emperor William has also manifested interest in the movement, tho only with a view to suppressing it. According to recent press despatches, the Emperor is so incensed at the growth of this new sect that he has issued an edict excluding from the imperial court all persons in any way connected with faith healing or Christian Science. Fraulein Schoen, the leader of the movement, has made many converts, it is said, "in the higher circles of Berlin society."

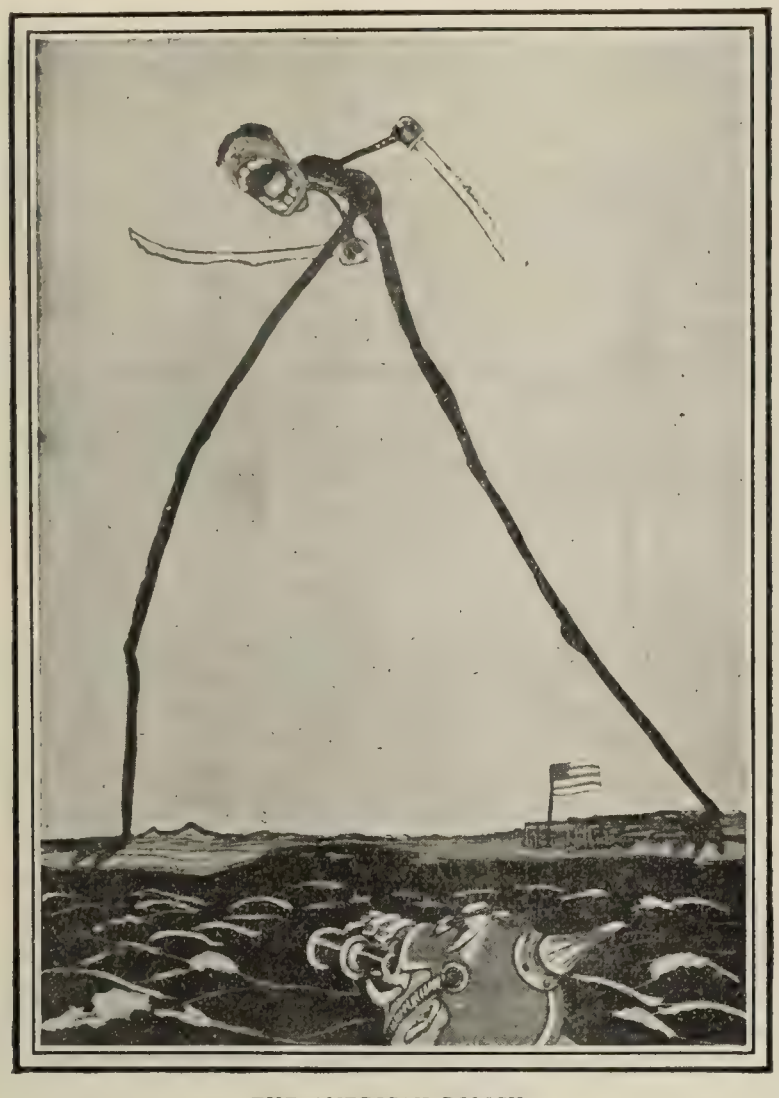
DR. ANDREW B. DAVIDSON, who died in Edinburgh a few days ago, is described by *Zion's Herald* as "A Teacher of Teachers." "For almost thirty-eight years," it says, "he taught Hebrew and Old-Testament exegesis in New College, Edinburgh, the great Free Church institution; for the chief part of that time he has had no superior in his department in the world, and there have been very few who could fairly be reckoned his equals in learning and in the qualities which go to make up a great teacher—insight, intellectual acumen, the gift of interpretation, linguistic aptitude, and, highest of all, the power to stir and quicken his pupils, and take hold of their inmost natures and help to develop them upward and Godward." The roll-call of his pupils includes the late Professor Drummond, Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), Dr. George Adam Smith, and Dr. James Stalker.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

DANISH newspapers do not approve the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, and for that reason ignore the subject as a rule. The *Journal Politiken* (Copenhagen) calls attention to the formation of a Danish steamship line to the islands. The press of the Continent elsewhere gives the subject much attention. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"If the treaty signed in Washington does not provide for a vote of the people, it must be that the United States is opposed. It is not easy to understand the motive of such opposition. The approval of the Antilleans is certain, and it is to the interest of the Washington Government to conciliate its new lieges. As for Denmark, she has everything to gain by getting rid of these



THE AMERICAN POLICY.
In foreign expeditions I can keep in the swim with all Europe.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Antillean possessions, which are only an expense to her and from which her commerce derives only insignificant advantages. The three isles together have a population of only 32,000 souls. English is spoken almost exclusively, and commercial relations are limited to the exportation of sugar to the United States, England, and France."

The whole proceedings are of a most humiliating character for Denmark in the opinion of the *Temps* (Paris), which thus amplifies:

"The King is represented as warmly opposed to a transaction that compromises his dignity and brings painful recollections. He will be supported in his attitude by two influences that are not always in accord—the Prince Royal Frederick and the Prince Waldemar. In the Folkething, or popular assembly, opinion is much divided. The majority of the reform party is said to be favorable to the cession of the Antilles in order to escape thereby any risk of colonial politics, to eliminate a source of international differences, and to help the budget in two ways, by reducing expenses and getting the purchase-money. On the other hand, the Landsthing, or upper house, is practically unanimous in opposition to the transaction."

It will not be difficult to realize the gratification of the United States, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), at thus rounding out the Porto Rican acquisition. It adds:

"The matter is complicated by the negro question in the United States. In the Danish colony blacks and whites are on a footing of perfect equality, not only politically but socially and otherwise. Hence the black population of these isles will shrink from becoming American. The same sentiment keeps Cuban people of color, black or brown, hostile to the United States. The North Americans thus gather some of the fruits of their exaggerated contempt for the black race."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIVORCE CONTROVERSY IN ITALY.

THE introduction into the Italian parliament of a bill dealing with divorce has precipitated a heated controversy, one of the features of which has been an allocution from the Pope. The Vatican strongly condemns the measure on general principles, its organ, the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), saying:

"It is impossible to tell to what length the usurping interference of laicality will go with reference to the most grave question of divorce. . . . Certainly, if we are to heed the dictates of the senses and to live according to them, not only is the permanence of the marriage bond tyrannical, but so also are all the natural, divine, or human laws extant. Why do materialists speak of laws? They have no right to do so, for materialism can admit no restrictions whatever upon the will that would be free from restraint. They are bound to use every means to bring about license of manners, at least. However, materialists and their like are not so hypocritical because they make no distinctions between spiritual and material things. More deceitful are those who wish to seem impartial, among them being doctrinaires of the moderate school. These persons assert that in the matter of divorce they make a distinction in favor of the sacrament of matrimony, allowing full liberty to those who receive it in accordance with the rites of the church to maintain the indissoluble nature of the bond. Divorce, they say, has to do with civil marriage as instituted by the state. The state, which has instituted it, can regulate it and declare it terminable. The civil law, they say, does no violence to the conscience of those who are faithful to the divine law, and does not concern itself about it, allowing full liberty to Catholics. What! The civil law not concern itself, in a Catholic country, with the conscience of the greater portion of those among whom it is administered! And is not this the greatest of imaginable enormities?"

These views are emphasized in the Italian clerical press generally, including the *Cronaca Romana* and the *Lega Lombarda*. The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) remarks:

"All good Catholics will derive great comfort from the solicitude with which protests are multiplied and addressed to the Government and parliament against the iniquitous design of the divorce bill. If these protests were collected, they would form a volume, and would be eloquent proof of the noble sentiments and public profession of faith of a great number of Italian Catholics of all classes and conditions."

The other point of view is seen in the queries of the *Tribuna* (Rome):

"Why does the church organization continue its innocuous propaganda against divorce with such fury? Why do the bishops in their letters, the priests in their sermons, Catholic writers in their books, and papers proclaim and maintain still that the divorce bill is an offense to religion and to morals and, if passed, will result in the destruction of the family and the ruin of society? . . . See how many Catholic countries admit and regularly practise divorce without thereby forfeiting the church's confidence; how many countries the church proclaims, divorce notwithstanding, her most faithful and most moral servants. It is not easy to see why, after so many pacifying experiences, after so many invincible demonstrations, the clerical party continues to repeat throughout Italy the usual refuted arguments, to resume the usual polemics of the past, to frighten the usual Chris-

tian sparrows, convinced henceforth, even more than the pagans, of the futility of this stone-throwing sacred eloquence in the pursuit of political and social problems."

Still another phase of the matter is taken up by the *Messaggero*, which insinuates that the protesting bishops and Catholics have no standing before parliament since they refuse to participate in the parliamentary elections.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CASE OF DOCTOR SPAHN.

THE case of Dr. Spahn is one that has aroused a sharp debate in Germany, and one that has important political, religious, and educational bearings. The facts of the case, which have already appeared in foreign despatches to this country, are thus stated in the London *Times*:

"The appointment of Dr. Spahn to the chair of history at Strasbourg University, a selection which was avowedly influenced by the fact that Professor Spahn is a Roman Catholic, has drawn forth a vigorous protest from the pen of Professor Mommsen. The illustrious historian declares that by the appointment of a teacher whose independence is hampered by an express reference to his creed a severe blow has been struck at what must be considered the very life of a university — namely, the principle of unbiased research. It is, he continues, a lamentable confession of weakness on the part of the creeds when they feel themselves obliged to forbid their adherents to listen to the philosophical or historical teaching of a professor belonging to another religious denomination."

INVESTIGATION WITHOUT PRESUMPTION.

"Revile one another all you please, only obey orders." —*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

A Roman Catholic statement of the case is made by Monsignor A. Kannengieser in the *Correspondant* (Paris):

"Some months ago Mr. Varrentrapp, professor of modern history at the University of Strasbourg, left Alsace to fill a similar chair at the University of Marburg. The faculty of philosophy, in virtue of the right of presentation which it had exercised from the beginning, proposed to the Government the following list of four names: Marcks, Schäfer, Meinecke, Rachfahl. It was from these candidates that the governor of the imperial territory was to choose Mr. Varrentrapp's successor. Thus precedent inclined. But toward the end of the vacations an unexpected piece of news astonished the university authorities of Strasbourg. The Government named Mr. Meinecke, it is true, who is a Protestant, but at the same time it created a second chair of modern history, and this it gave to Dr. Spahn, who is a Catholic. Spahn's nomination greatly irritated the professors of the Alsatian University. Was it because they are all Protestants—with one exception—in a province where four-fifths of the population profess Catholicism? Did the presence of this intruder constitute a menace in their eyes? At any rate, they resolved to defend themselves energetically against everybody and everything."

The controversy over the case, which has become quite acrimonious, has had a tendency, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, to crystallize around the expression "investigation without presumptions" (voraussetzungslose Forschung), which the great historian Mommsen made use of in his protest. On this point the *Nation* (Berlin) says:

"The history of the continuous development of mankind is a mirrored picture of the development of human investigation, and every restraint upon free investigation means an impediment to human development."

The remonstrances of one German university after another against the manner of Dr. Spahn's appointment have caused prolonged editorial debate, the secular press generally condemning it and the Roman Catholic papers defending it. The Paris *Temps* brings out a neglected aspect of the whole subject thus:

"Dr. Spahn was chosen against the wishes of his future colleagues for the purpose of giving Alsatian Catholics a satisfaction that they are too patriotic, too much attached to the cause of protest and to the French academic tradition to accept."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE BOER PEACE FIASCO.

GERMAN newspapers are dealing severely with England because of her rebuff to Holland when that small Power tried to get peace for the Boers. The clerical *Germania* (Berlin) says:

"There was no illusion on the part of the Boers with reference to the prospect of success of the Dutch intervention. Now that absolute certainty on the subject has been arrived at, the Boers will cling more firmly than ever to the conviction that the fierce struggle must be kept up without compromise, seeing that a satisfactory solution can be reached only in this way."

"So the war must go on," says the *Deutsches Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin), adding:

"But we will learn very little about it. Lord Kitchener maintains silence concerning everything that takes place on the scene of war; at least as much as possible is suppressed. In this art of silence he will have become a master by the time King Edward puts on the coronation robe. Then, some morning, the war will be declared at an end. The Boers still in the field will be pro-

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

BRITANNIA: "Is it peace?"

["A communication was received late on Saturday night, January 25, from the Dutch Government, which is now under consideration."]

—*Punch* (London).

claimed bandits and King Edward will have himself hailed as a prince of peace. If only the wicked Boers refrain from firing too powerful a salute on coronation day!"

There is still a faint hope that peace will result from the Dutch effort, according to the somewhat oracularly expressed opinion of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). A generally unfriendly attitude is assumed by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) expresses itself in a way to be expected from that uncompromising opponent of England and all things English. A paper friendly to England, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, says:

"The inference is inevitable from the tone of the published notes, that the English Government is not displeased at the Dutch action. This action may lead before very long to peace overtures from the fighting Boers in Africa."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

A TERSE summing up of the outlook of the impending great struggle in France is thus presented by the London *Speaker*:

"The French general elections are now understood to be fixed for April 27, while the second ballots will be held on May 11. The success of the present Government depends entirely upon the attitude of the great towns. Paris, which is now overwhelmingly Nationalist, is notoriously changeable in its vote, and it is said, with what accuracy we can not determine, that the increase of rates under the new town councils may affect the decision of the capital in the forthcoming elections. Certain industrial towns (Roubaix is the principal example) have shown themselves considerably affected by the Nationalist propaganda. It would be unwise to exaggerate the importance of this isolated phenomenon. Two of the principal factors of the election will be the activity of registration and the percentage of abstentions."

Another non-French view, that of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is to the effect that the clericals will fight desperately because the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, if successful, intends to revolutionize the school system:

"In clerical reactionary circles there is the clearest perception of the vital importance of the coming elections to their own interests. Once clericalism loses the French schools, it might as well give France up for lost, so far as clericalism is concerned. Hence the strenuous activity of the clericals in the contest."

"As the date of the election draws nearer, it seems that most of the political parties have no other aim than to emphasize their intolerance," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which attacks the Radicals fiercely. The Radicals, by combining with the Socialists, give the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry its majority. Hence the significance attached by the clerical *Correspondant* (Paris) to the defeat just sustained by the Socialists in the municipal elections at Roubaix, their stronghold:

"We have just seen at Roubaix what can be accomplished by a union of good citizens. Through the persevering effort of an association whose name alone was an appeal to honest men of all parties, 'The Social and Patriotic Union,' and through the capable and resolute exertion of the deputy from the district M. Motte, the moderates have ejected the collectivist municipal government from the city hall. May this example stimulate the zeal of good men everywhere! May this union, so well named 'social and patriotic,' be formed in all the departments and exercise the same energy in winning the same victories! M. Waldeck-Rousseau humiliated himself at St. Etienne. He listened, with hanging head, to the remonstrances of the Socialist mayor. He wanted to get even. He ordered the proceedings against the Jesuits."

The *Temps* (Paris), favorable to the moderate Republicans (a group not represented in the Waldeck-Rousseau majority of the moment), calls attention to another Socialist defeat in a local election at Carvin, and infers that the ministry is in a perilous position.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRINCE HENRY AND THE MODERN SPIRIT.

NOT one of the predecessors of William II. would have dreamed of sanctioning the visit of Prince Henry to these shores, according to German editorial opinion. Says the Berlin *Nation*:

"Dynastic prejudices, feelings of antipathy against the republican form of government, would certainly have kept former Prussian monarchs from taking such a step. Many as are the criticisms of the present governing power [Emperor William], it contains, nevertheless, an element of free modern spirit, and this

Eight days before the ballot, the voter is shut up in a booth.

He has been previously treated, so that his physique is healthy.

He is given neither wine, nor alcohol, nor farinaceous food.

Simply a ration of bread, a pint of water, and an ounce of meat.

The voter will read only the Official Journal and the addresses of the candidates.

The booth in which the voter is shut permits of his walking about.

But under no circumstances may there be communication between booths.

On election day the voters stand in their booths in line to vote in the open air; after which the voter regains his liberty.

Unless there are re-ballots, in which case the voter is shut up again in the booth for fifteen days more.

SUGGESTED BY THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

—From *L'Illustration* (Paris).

element asserts itself again and again. Thus we advance by fits and starts. It would be both desirable and advantageous if this astonishing episode became characteristic of our government policy."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is spokesman for the papers which express themselves as displeased with Prince Henry's trip, calls attention to English statements that the visit was forced on President Roosevelt. It asks that the official papers deny this. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin,) ultra-monarchical and conservatively agrarian, says:

"In Germany nothing is known of the alleged displeasure at Prince Henry's journey to America. But the Jewish agents and newspapers assert that this displeasure, which they themselves have discovered, has made a profound impression upon public opinion in North America! . . . Why should the Agrarians be displeased at Prince Henry's trip to America? . . . It is precisely in North America that the astonishing success of a strong protection policy will stare him in the face. The facts speak so loud in this regard that even the North American financial and industrial magnates can not blink them in the event of their meeting Prince Henry, as is designed, on the occasion of a banquet."

The same paper takes the *Berliner Tageblatt* sternly to task for saying that Prince Henry, by thus coming in contact with leading Americans, will "learn everything worth knowing about America." Does the *Berliner Tageblatt*, asks the *Kreuz Zeitung*, think Prince Henry will come home as a friend of trusts, corners, and stock-jobbing? The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) adduces facts to show that Prussia always sympathized with American ideas:

"An anecdote relates that Frederick the Great sent to George Washington, the winner of American independence, a sword inscribed: 'The oldest general to the greatest.' The story may be true or not. It shows, however, that Germany, that Prussia, felt from the very beginning hearty sympathy for the American Union. This is shown more clearly by fact than by anecdote. Frederick the Great was, with Louis XVI., the only European monarch who immediately recognized the new republic beyond the sea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOODWINKING THE REICHSTAG INTO BUILDING A NAVY.

THE charge that the German Government deceived the Reichstag in connection with the movement to build up a great imperial navy is made by the Social-Democratic *Vorwärts* (Berlin). The disclosures have made a sensation, for they are to the effect that when the present shipbuilding program expires in 1904, a new bill, containing the clauses of the bill of 1900, which were rejected by the Reichstag, will be introduced. *Vorwärts* says:

"In order to deceive the representatives of the people, the real naval program was kept secret, as was done in 1898. Will the people's representatives and the people themselves tolerate such trickery? And simultaneously with the long-planned but Jesuitically concealed 'reorganization' of the home service, the Government demands an increase of the foreign fleet. This increase was demanded as far back as 1900, but the carrying out of that program was not to begin until 1906."

The denial by Admiral von Tirpitz, the secretary of the admiralty, of any intention to deceive the Reichstag, and his allegation that *Vorwärts* got its information from stolen documents, have caused a warm press discussion. Says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*:

"The outcry of the *Vorwärts* over 'the fearful picture of moral depravity presented by the Machiavellian naval absolutism in its dealings with the Reichstag and with the people,' is based upon untruth, if not upon hypocrisy, and is designed merely to deceive public opinion. But even if the Government had kept its plans secret, there would have been no occasion to reproach it."

"The members of the Reichstag have to deal with the voters and with their political opponents," declares the *Deutsche Zeitung*, "and this fact fully justifies the Government in refraining from imparting its plans to every passing breeze." This paper adds:

"Furthermore, the Government may have secret political reasons for the amplification of its original demands. These reasons need not be known to more than twenty-eight individuals in all the land, unless there is absolute necessity for it. Bismarck disclosed his ends only step by step. As long as politics remains politics, there will be no escape from these conditions. For the future let nothing disingenuous be undertaken, but let discretion and the secrecy of politics be maintained better than ever."

The Radical and Socialist papers denounce what they term the dishonesty of these dealings. The *Germania*, organ of the Roman Catholic Center party, says "an unpleasant feeling has resulted from the acknowledgment that the admiralty deceived the Reichstag through apprehension lest its plan fail."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ENGLISH REMOUNT SCANDAL.

THE origin of the charges against British officers involving them in alleged dishonest purchases of horses for use in the Boer war is thus stated in *The Standard* (London):

"In June of last year, Sir Blundell Maple asked for a committee of inquiry into what he described as 'the swindles that are taking place in South Africa in connection with the horses purchased in Budapest and Vienna.' The hon. member asserted, from his place in the House of Commons, that 'the difference in the price at which these horses were purchased and the price at which they were sold to the Government left as much as £10 or £20 per horse, which was divided among those who purchased them.' The horses, he added, were 'the worst that could be picked up off the streets,' and the use of such inferior horses had 'resulted in the death of hundreds and thousands of our men.' Sir Blundell Maple based his demand for an inquiry on the ground that 'it was insinuated that certain officers in his Majesty's service were mixed up in the swindle.'"

The report of the investigating committee, recently issued, is thus summed up by the same paper:

"We bought horses in a panic, and had to pay; we sent inspecting officers who could not speak the language of the country—and had to pay; we sent a staff inadequate for the work of dealing rapidly with a large number of horses—and had to pay. That is the whole story as disclosed in this disheartening report."

The manner in which the investigation committee has done its work displeases the Liberal *Daily News* (London) which says:

"We wish to speak as kindly as possible of the British officers involved. But we can not help remembering that the poor engine-driver who goes to sleep at his post is severely punished. What, then, about the officers whose neglect and carelessness have not only cost the treasury many thousands of pounds, but have probably led to the loss of many brave lives in South Africa? We do not wish to advocate excessive severity. But it seems to us imperative that the whole matter should be probed to the very bottom, and that the persons responsible should at least be removed from their posts. . . . But the present House of Commons seems content with any lame excuse for inefficiency, and tho completely outpaced in argument, Mr. Brodrick scored a victory in the lobbies. But a victory in the House of Commons is not quite the same thing as a victory over the Boers. For that purpose good remounts might be more useful."

"If there has been any avoidable cause for the prolongation of the war far beyond what any one imagined possible when it commenced, it has been the powerlessness of our mounted troops to overtake the enemy," declares *The St. James's Gazette* (London), adding:

"How often have we had to deplore the escape of De Wet, or some other disappointment caused by our lack of horses or the inferior quality of those we possessed? The committee severely and justly censures the government remount department for an inefficiency and dilatoriness that amply explain the whole long series of complaints on this head."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NOVELIZED PLAY.

IF I WERE KING. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Cloth, 5½ x 8¼ in., 265 pp. Price, $1.50. R. H. Russell.

IN the dear dead days beyond recall, when a man had written a successful play, he set to work to write a better one. These days he spends his time turning his play into a novel.

The reviewer is naturally prejudiced against such a book as this at the outset. The turning of a play into a novel is necessarily a mechanical operation; the motive can only be a commercial one, and the result is not likely to have any interest as literature. That prejudice, as it happens, is amply sustained by the reading of "If I Were King." What Mr. McCarthy has done is simply to take the play and pad it out with the necessary description and narrative, all of it conventional and some of it tawdry. This is a sample:

JUSTIN H. McCARTHY.

"'If you wish,' she said, 'you may kiss me once.'

"All the blood in the man's heart seemed to turn to fire and flame into his face as he turned toward her, making as if he would take her face in his hands and seal his soul upon her mouth."

The play and the play-structure are, of course, obvious through the book. The stage photographs with their bald realism contribute still more to the effect, and some bad wash-drawings do not help the matter. There is generally a commercial atmosphere about the volume.

The reader is probably familiar with the play, which Mr. Sothern recently made a success. It is the familiar historical romance, the hero in this case being the unhappy poet Villon. There is the usual atmosphere of mystery and intrigue, the usual sword-play and love-making, and plenty of "yea sires" and "your majestys."

A BOOK ABOUT BOOKS.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Augustine Birrell. Cloth, 4½ x 7 in., 290 pp. Price, $1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IT is now many years since Mr. Augustine Birrell first "found the notion of being read in America fragrant and delightful." Those readers who have followed his work from "Obiter Dicta" through the series of "very little books," will have observed a steady change in the tone of Mr. Birrell's works, which culminates in the last book of his "Essays and Addresses." With the passing of the years, Mr. Birrell has grown more authoritative. He has lost some of his buoyancy of manner, his utterances have become those of a man who is sure of his audience, confident that those who listen to him must be interested, and consequently at less pains to interest them. Mr. Birrell has always stood among the handful of Anglo-Saxon writers who can compare, not very favorably it is true, with the present school of French essayists and critics. "Essays and Addresses" causes one to alter one's estimate of him. In the first place it is curiously insular in the topics that it treats of. The reader would have to be an Englishman, and a churchman interested in the dogmas of the Church of England, to be interested in two of the essays: "What Then Did Happen at the Reformation?" and "The Christian Evidences." "The Ideal University," "The House of Commons," "Is it Possible to tell a Good Book from a Bad One?" give us nothing new. Suggestiveness is the keynote of the successful essay. It should start a train of thought, and the gist of its own argument be poignant enough to remain with us for a time. In all five of these essays one is conscious of a series of well-balanced sentences. Technically they are so well done that one is only moderately bored by them. But hold the attention closely or compel thought, they do not. The other five essays and addresses are about people and books,—John Wesley, Bagehot, Froude, Browning, Sir Robert Peel. These are the work of the Augustine Birrell whom we know. He was always a brave reader; the sight of an author's collected works, in forty odd volumes, or a single book of some seventeen fat quartos, never for a moment daunted him, as they do less courageous and feebler minds. He even professed to have read many volumes of the writings of Hannah More. But he was younger then, and perhaps the exaggerations of youth lingered around him. He could read any ponderous work and then discourse about it as pithily and as briefly as the book itself was ponderous and diffuse. These five essays are in his old style. They show, perhaps, deeper insight than much of his former work, and the manner in which they are written has a tone a bit more serious than formerly.

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

A BADLY HANDLED MOTIF.

LUKE DELMEGE. By Rev P. A. Sheehan. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in, 580 pp. Price, $1.50. Longmans, Green & Co.

YEARS ago, Mallock conceived an excellent idea for a work of fiction. "Let us take a woman," said he, "who shall have Marie Bashkirtseff's propensity for exposing her inner self to the public, but who shall have interesting things to reveal." He thereupon wrote "A Human Document," a sorry failure, by no means as interesting as the conceited outpourings of the young Russian girl.

The author of "Luke Delmege" has made much the same mistake, and has "gone wrong" elaborately, since he gives the pith of his novel in an "Introductory," and doesn't provide as much mental pabulum in all the following pages—nearly 600 in number—a length for a work of fiction of to-day that requires ample justification.

REV. P. A. SHEEHAN.

Father Sheehan, the author, whose first book, "My New Curate," struck clearly and with humorous resonance a new chord, vivisects rather tediously the character of a young priest, Luke Delmege. In the introduction he presents this young man as a reserved being, so worn with the problem of life that he greets its solution in his premature death from an accident with an Alleluia of relief. But when the good Father closely follows the career of Luke Delmege, the reader feels that it is neither entertaining, edifying, nor profitable. *Bref*, it is the story of a young priest, graduated a "First of First" at Maynooth, who goes forth into the world and makes a botch of things. The Roman Catholic reader will find little to make the long drawn-out portrayal of his career touch the heart.

Father Sheehan is a chauvinist, and his patriotic love of Ireland and the Irish crops out strongly in these pages. This is no ground for censure, but it is a sin in construction to make his hero the buffer for the author's worship of country. Delmege is quite impressed by his own importance after his scholastic triumph at the university, as many a young man would be. But for such a powerful intellect, he has an unintelligible lack of character and "horse sense." He is a square peg in a round hole almost everywhere, and ultimately, his pride crushed and humility ground into him, dies in a small benefice, having achieved nothing worth while. "He had found peace by abstracting himself from passing and fading things and fixing his thoughts on the unfading and eternal." He should have started with the corner-stone of such peace in his soul when he accepted consecration as the minister of God to the needs of the laity.

Where the author yields to his strong sense of humor, he is delightful. He presents the Irish character with singular and vivid veracity. There are also some strong episodes in the novel; notably the eviction of Luke's father from his house, and the ten years' effacement of the pure Barbara Wilson in a House of the Good Shepherd, under the habit of a repentant Magdalen. Her brother, who is wasting away through the opium habit, escapes from her guarding care. In seeking him through London at night, she offers this sacrifice of herself to God if He will give her brother a Christian death. She becomes a saint in her convent, and Luke Delmege, who discovers her there by accident, ten years later, is made an humble man by her lowliness as contrasted with his pride.

CALIFORNIA IN TRANSITION.

IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE PADRES. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Illustrated. Parchment, 5 x 7¼ in., 335 pp. Price, $1.50, net. A. M. Robertson, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA during the period of its passage from the old form to the new furnishes the theme of this little volume. It is not a record of travel, it is hardly biographical, nor is it a mere bunch of descriptive essays hung together on a thread of personal experience; and yet it suggests something of all these, with a quality of its own that

gives it an air of uncommon distinction. The book has charm, a charm that emanates less from the things which the author has to tell—interesting as many of these are—than from his manner of regarding them, his habit of thought, so to speak. His style is that of the born literary observer taking a reminiscent holiday among the scenes that made up his early loves and have long since passed into his mental life.

These observations begin with the year 1855, when San Francisco was six years old and Mr. Stoddard twelve, at which age he removed with his family from Rochester, N.Y., to join his father in California. The California of that period has been often described; Mr. Stoddard seeks rather to illumine it. An ardent Catholic, the warmth of his religious enthusiasm contributes, no doubt, to brighten the achievements of the friars of the order of St. Francis Assisi; yet the figures he gives of their wealth from 1776, when they began work, to 1825—less than fifty years—when the Mexican Government interfered with them, shows that even from a material point their achievements were remarkable. The wealth was created entirely out of mission industries and the training of Indians to self-supporting trades. In 1826, when interference with them began, the mission wealth in live-stock, as here set down, was surprising, and besides this there was $35,000 worth of other merchandise and $25,000 in specie.

CHARLES W. STODDARD.

Within one year from the time the Indians were thrust out from mission guardianship, "they went to the dogs and the mission fund ran dry," says the author.

The Padres were again requested to take charge of their flocks, but results were never again the same. The Mexican Congress began borrowing money from the friars, till in 1831 they owed them in borrowed money $450,000, and in 1845 the missions were absolutely penniless.

Mr. Stoddard gives a touchingly interesting picture, with photograph, of the ruined old Mission Dolores, under which sleep all that remains of the "first families" of California.

More interesting doubtless to many readers than the story of the Padres will be the author's pictures, from first-hand knowledge, of Chinatown, with its labyrinthine streets, alleys, and interiors, and with opium traffic, gambling, etc., in full motion. After seeing so much of this peculiar life from the viewpoint of newspaper sensation, it is worth while to catch glimpses of it through the eyes of a poetically sympathetic observer.

The book contains many reminders of notable people the author has met on what to him is evidently the charmed ground of the Pacific Slope. Among these, considerable space is given to the story, and also to a personal description, of Theresa Longworth—the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton—noted throughout the world in the fifties by reason of her famous defense of the validity of her marriage, pleaded even before the House of Lords. Altogether the book is of unusual interest.

A STRONG MAN OF THE NORTH WOODS.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS. By Florence Wilkinson. Cloth, 5½ x 7¾ inches, 396 pp. Harper Brothers.

HERE is an American novel, with the smell of the soil clinging to it. Small wonder, for it has been "taken alive" by a trapper of heart and brain, who is furrowing a virgin fancy, if prognostics do not lie. The setting is the North Woods with a dash of New York.

FLORENCE WILKINSON.

Miss Wilkinson herself is strong with the strength of the hills. Her portraiture of the Adirondack region is rich and comprehensive. With a delicate sensibility to the "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything," which leads her to dwell with a poet's lingering on the grace of wood and mountain, her more dominating tendency is to analysis of human beings. Her characters are like stone cameos, sharply excised from hard and precious material.

The book is a love-story, but the interest of the reader is equally held by the subordinate episodes and the environment. Miss Wilkinson's artistic instinct is as yet in excess of her technique. Not infrequently she repeats the same word in a clause or sentence, and irritatingly coins a word when the language has an excellent one in use. In one instance she makes a positive mistake, saying "alternatively," when the sense evidently demands "alternately." There are no such words in the Standard Dictionary as "hierograph" (p. 16), "fluty" (p. 64), "escortage" (p. 74), or "stirless" (p. 389). Again, it is not grateful to the ear to have Sararosa respond "harmonically" (p. 37), to have fashions modify "loathly" (p. 57). Weber's *Invitation à la Valse* is poorly Englished (p. 125)—"plays the 'Invitation to Waltz'!" And surely Miss Wilkinson does not consider the New York *Herald* building as *Moorish* architecture! Yet she speaks on p. 343 of the "Moorish newspaper building at Herald Square."

This is too much space to give to trifles, but the book is too fine and strong to make endurance of such vulgar slips easy. Her characters live, and are sharply and diversely individual. Enoch Holme, the "strength of the hills" in humanity, is narrow in his religious convictions, and with all his inexorable insistence on right is full of human weaknesses. He loves a woman who is another man's wife, and after she has confessed to him that her love for her husband is dead, and his rugged nature is struggling with passion for her, he kisses her on the forehead as he leaves.

After the husband is killed by a falling tree, and the lady is free, the final chapter shows Enoch climbing to the top of an unknown mountain because he has had a dream that he found Alison at the top. He actually finds only the rosy Dawn, and he "spoke with great humbleness: 'Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? He that hath clean hands and a clean heart.'"

In which mystic blur of pure nature, religious aspiration and doubtful aim, the book ends. Truly, in writing a novel, it is not the first step that costs. It is the last.

In conclusion, it is only justice to Miss Wilkinson to accord hearty praise to a novel which takes its place deservedly among the distinguished ones of the last year. She will achieve yet stronger work.

ANOTHER GLITTERING ROMANCE OF HENRY OF NAVARRE.

THE RÔLE OF THE UNCONQUERED. A Romance of the Courtship of Henry of Navarre and Maria de Medici. By Test Dalton. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 327 pp. Price, $1.50. G. W. Dillingham Company.

MR. DALTON, it is understood, is a very young man, and this, his first book, gives evidence that he is a bright and clever one. His cleverness, indeed, confronts one before the book is opened, for its wrapper reveals that he has had the wit to secure a verdict from three of his literary friends, all men widely known in letters—General Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, and Booth Tarkington. All three commend the story, yet the critical eye will readily perceive that neither of these gentlemen utters a really critical opinion of its merits as a whole.

TEST DALTON.

One has only to open the book anywhere and glance down one of its pages in order to agree with Mr. Wallace that the story is "animated, carefully arranged, dramatic, and unusually interesting"; or with Mr. Riley that "it is an unusually entertaining work"; or with Mr. Booth Tarkington that it is "like sitting at a good old-fashioned drama where all's 'well that ends well.'"

Yet all this does not imply that Mr. Test Dalton has achieved a great work of fiction. There is dash rather than fulness of life or portrayal of character. Nobody in the story is stupid or dull or of every-day mould. Whether the speaker be Henry of Navarre, his court jester, or his minister of state, the villainous Duke of Savoy, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany, uncle of Maria de Medici, they one and all exchange their verbal smartness as if their sentences had been cut and polished long in advance of the call for them.

In the construction of his story, too, Mr. Dalton appears to disdain verisimilitude in the movements of his people. He throws his whole strength into incessant action. From the opening of the story on a May-day in 1599, when Henry, his jester, and his prime minister talk together on the heights of Vallambrosa, while the French army lay encamped behind them along the Apennines, and throughout all the subsequent meeting and masqueradings among friends and foes, Henry moves amid scenes as impossible as any one of Dumas's impossible heroes; and all these scenes culminate in Henry's masquerading as a Roman Cardinal at the court of Tuscany in order to woo as a peer of the church, and a celibate, the love of the princess Maria de Medici.

The inhuman villainies of the Duke of Savoy, suitor for the hand of Maria de Medici, and the manner in which he is invariably foiled, become, ere the end is reached, ludicrous. The story fairly scintillates, but when all is done, and the reader seeks to retain its substance, he will be apt to feel that it has somehow evaporated.

THE OLD WAY

SINCE the days of Tubal Cain, up to a few years ago, it was necessary to produce the strongest parts of metal work by hammering. In the olden days the heated metal was laid on one flat stone and hammered with another, or with a primitive sledge. The flat stone developed by slow stages into a block of metal, at first square and unhandy, but as time passed and men developed ingenuity, the block grew a nose and became an anvil, by means of which the blacksmiths of old shaped curved articles. They fashioned horseshoes, linked chain armor and welded blades. From the old-time armorer, the blacksmiths, and other workers of metal, whose sturdy blows rang music from the anvil, is descended the ponderous trip-hammer—ponderous, yet so delicately adjusted that a blow can be struck as light as air, and one so mighty that a block of granite is crushed to powder. Invention has succeeded invention until the rude flat stone has developed into a die carefully and laboriously cut and shaped by hand, into which the glowing metal is forced, not by the sinewy arm of a modern Tubal Cain, but by the power of steam, through tendons of steel or by the hydraulic pressure of water squeezing the metal into shape. All are modifications of the old brawny arm and skilful hammering method. Slow, expensive, and subject to ruinous misplaced blows and defective machinery, it is a process that is still retained only because none better had been discovered. Even with the most modern machinery, with the aid of wonderful trip-hammers, of powerful hydraulic presses that mould metal as a sculptor models clay, the process is costly and slow, the machines, enormous or delicate, and must be adjusted, whether one or fifty pieces are to be produced. The die must be cut with the finest skill by hand out of steel as hard as flint. And after all this the article must often be tempered, annealed or planed before it is ready for use. Such is the old process of steel production—the process of Tubal Cain, grandson of Methuselah, and his descendants.

AND THE NEW

The new steel process is a short cut to the result wanted. From the enormous melting furnace to the finished article is but one step by the Jupiter Steel process. Scarcely five years ago two metallurgists discovered a method by which scrap steel (discarded machinery, old boiler plates, broken crank shafts and the like), melted and mixed with certain ingredients and poured into a simple mould of special sand, produced steel equal, in strength and temper, to forgings vastly more expensive. By this means old scrap steel of little value is transformed into tools capable of holding the finest edge, or into immense castings of the greatest strength and toughest fibre. Like all great and successful inventions its simplicity makes it profitable. All the time-wasting, expensive processes of forging, tempering and annealing are avoided. Carefully measured ingredients are introduced into the boiling mass of steel scrap, and the finished cast will have all the qualities of the best tool steel or the forged and turned engine crank, as you wish. The secret lies in the mixture which the modern alchemists, Messrs. Whall and Lundin, have discovered, and the United States Steel Company own the patents thereon both in this and twenty-three foreign countries.

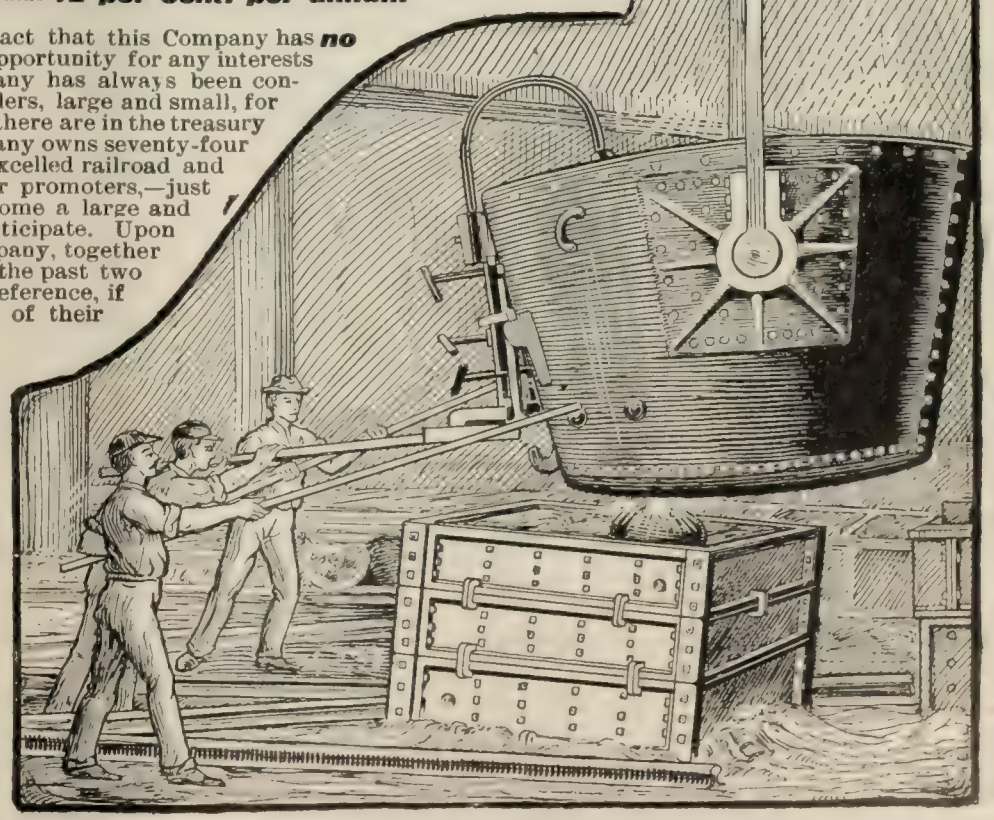
The public is slow to take advantage of a revolutionary invention, but once its efficiency is proved it rushes to profit by it—namely the trolley and the telephone.

The plant of the United States Steel Company is at Everett, almost within the city limits of Boston, in the very heart of the manufacturers of New England, who are taking more and more advantage of a manifestly good opportunity to exchange their broken steel machinery for new parts cast within a short distance of their doors. Not only is the cost of the parts reduced, but valuable time and freights to the steel mills of Pennsylvania are saved.

So popular has Jupiter Steel become, that it is necessary to enlarge the plant to five times its present capacity, the main building being two hundred feet long by one hundred and thirty feet in width, and government work and local orders have multiplied until there is on hand sufficient work for six months ahead, of the most profitable description. The works are in charge of Mr. Eugene Edwards, formerly superintendent of the steel casting plant of the well-known General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., and Mr. Benjamin A. Franklin, until recently superintendent of the steel casting department of the Midvale Steel Company of Pennsylvania (valued at $20,000,000). Their combined and long experience gives the company the advantage of a rare combination of expert talent.

The foreign patents, now being negotiated, show conclusively a source of dividends eventually equal to the entire capitalization of the Company. Of their recent offering, in December, 1901, of forty thousand shares at par ***$5.00 per Share,*** over twenty-three thousand shares have been subscribed for and any intending investors should take prompt action if they desire to take any more of the remaining stock at the same price, full paid and non-assessable. All accepted subscriptions will draw the full regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable April 28, 1902, the Company having paid regular ***12 per cent. per annum*** dividends since December, 1899.

We desire to call the attention of those interested to the fact that this Company has ***no bonds or preferred stock,*** and that there is, therefore, no opportunity for any interests combining and "freezing out" smaller stockholders. The Company has always been conducted from the standpoint of obtaining the confidence of stockholders, large and small, for that policy will certainly bear best fruits in the long run. Also that there are in the treasury two hundred and ten thousand shares of stock, and that the Company owns seventy-four acres of good manufacturing land, finely located and having unexcelled railroad and water facilities. The Company's officers are not stock brokers or promoters,—just plain business men engaged in establishing what is destined to become a large and profitable New England industry, in which they invite you to participate. Upon request, they will be pleased to send a full prospectus of the Company, together with photographs and a record of what has been accomplished in the past two years, and such information as an investor may desire, and bank reference, if required. Preference will be given to subscriptions in the order of their receipt.



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216 Oliver Street,

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"The [illegible] of the World." W. T. [illegible] (Funk & Wagnalls.)

"[illegible] Deaths and [illegible]." Maude E. [illegible] (Home Vacation Company.)

"Destructive Measures of the [illegible]." Rev. [illegible] N. McCormick. (Charlotte Chatterton Company, $0.25.)

"Hermann the Deity." Elias B. Lyman. (Saginaw Printing and Publishing Company, $1.)

"Principles of Western Civilization."—Benjamin Kidd. (The Macmillan Company, $[illegible])

"A Fool's Year."—E. H. Cooper. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, $0.50.)

"Ulysses."—Stephen Phillips. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Russian Political Institutions." Maxime Kovalevsky. (University of Chicago Press, $1.50.)

"Shakespeare's Plots."—William H. Fleming. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Through Science to Faith."—Newman Smyth. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Rôle of the Unconquered."—Test Dalton. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Casting of Nets."—Richard Bagot. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Philosophy of Conduct."—George T. Ladd. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.50.)

"The Social Evil."—A report of the Committee of Fifteen. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Poet.

By Paul Laurence Dunbar.

He sang of life, serenely sweet
With, now and then, a deeper note,
From some high peak, nigh yet remote,
He voiced the world's absorbing beat.

He sang of love when earth was young,
And Love itself was in his lays.
But ah, the world, it turned to praise
A jingle in a broken tongue.

—In February *Cosmopolitan.*

Transition.

By Florence Earle Coates.

Awake, my soul!
Thou shalt not creep and crawl—
An earth-bound creature, pitiful and small,
Whose weak ambition knows no higher goal!—
Thou wistful soul!

When morning sings,
Forgetful of the night,
Bathe all thy restless being in the light
Till 'neath the mesh that close about thee clings
Thou feel thy wings.

Then find life's door,—
Trusting the instinct true
That points to Heaven and the aerial blue
A winged thing, impelled for evermore
To soar and soar!

—In February *Harper's Magazine.*

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

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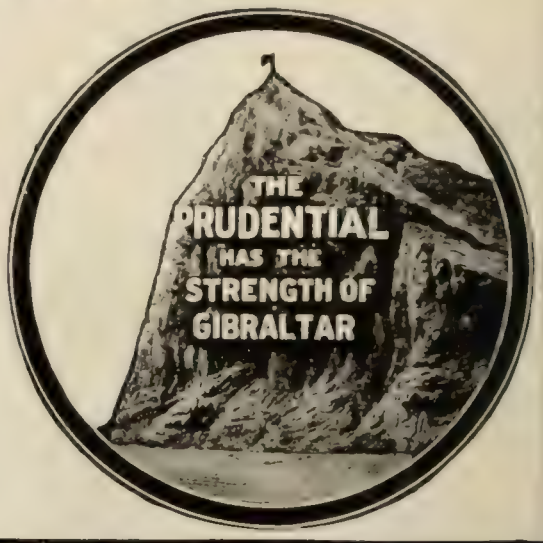

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Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and is Not Affected by Gases.

Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off, and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, one of the Most Magnificent Hotels in the World, is Painted Entirely with the World-Famous Carrara Paint.

the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile, and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks: it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint, and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first costs than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Company; Chicago Telephone Company; Central Union Telephone Company; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.: Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy club house; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, 285 Carrara Works, Barberton, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

Uses.

By EDITH WHARTON.

Ah, from the niggard tree of Time
How quickly fall the hours!
It needs no touch of wind or rime
To loose such facile flowers.

Drift of the dead year's harvesting,
They clog to-morrow's way,
Yet serve to shelter growths of Spring
Beneath their warm decay.

Or, blent by pious hands with rare
Sweet savors of content,
Surprise the soul's December air
With June's forgotten scent.

—In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Paths of Death.

By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

There are two folds upon the hill,
And one is lone and very still—
Only the rustle of a leaf
Gives happy sound of life and stir,
And warbles bubbling bright and brief
Where the bird skims with fearless whirr,
Or a bee rifling on his way
The honey from a wild-rose spray.
Sometimes a soft and summer shower
Drops gentle music hour by hour,
Or a long breath of wandering air
Makes melancholy murmur there,
And all is calm and full of peace
There where the dead have sweet surcease.

Within that other place of graves
The wild rains fall, the wild wind raves—
In every dusky alley met
Sad ghosts, who beat an aching breast
With anguished longing and regret,
Remember that they once were blest,
The heart gone out of them, the soul
Fled onward to some unknown goal.
For them no glad and further year,
Ashes the rose, and beauty sere,
Without a wish except to fill
Their eyes with dust—the dead who still
With ruined hope and joyless mirth
Go to and fro upon the earth!

—In January *Scribner's Magazine.*

My Task.

By MAUDE LOUISE RAY.

To love some one more dearly ev'ry day,
To help a wand'ring child to find his way,
To ponder o'er a noble thought, and pray,
And smile when evening falls.

To follow truth as blind men long for light,
To do my best from dawn of day till night,
To keep my heart fit for His holy sight,
And answer when He calls.

—In January *Harper's Magazine.*

Individualism.

By WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

Each man, a world—to other worlds half known—
Turns on a tiny axis of his own;
His full life orbit is a pathway dim
To brother planets that revolve with him.

—In January *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Leslie Carter and the White Horse.—During a rehearsal of "Du Barry" in Baltimore, a few weeks ago, a white horse was brought on to be used to draw the unfortunate heroine's tumbrel through the streets of Paris to the guillotine. Mrs. Carter objected because of its color. The rest of the story is told in *McCall's Magazine* as follows:

"The horse's disposition was perfect; nothing could disturb his equanimity, and no matter how loudly the mob of supers roared and surged around him he never moved an eyelash. Eight

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THE LAW COMPELS you to support your family while you are alive.
LIFE ASSURANCE permits you to support them after you are dead.
But it only permits you to secure this provision while you are in good health.
Hadn't you better avail yourself of the opportunity while you can?
An Endowment Policy will not only provide this protection if you die, but will also make provision for your own mature years, if you live.

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Please send me information regarding an Endowment for .....
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Free Sample, 15 x 6 in., for your upholsterer's name and a 2-cent stamp.

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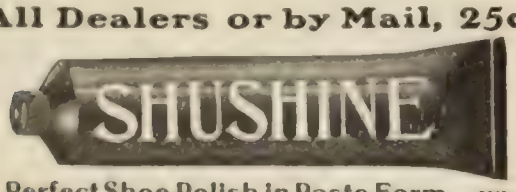

A Perfect Shoe Polish in Paste Form. When applied, a little rubbing with a dry cloth gives a **beautiful polish.** Keeps the leather soft and pliable. You can't spill it. Osmic Chemical Co., Dept. I. Brockton, Mass.

equine actors had been tried before him and found wanting—they had kicked and shied and 'cut up' generally when they heard the shouts of the Revolutionists, he alone was letter perfect.

"Mrs. Carter's intensely red hair, it will be remembered, is her crowning glory. Now she had no sooner climbed into the tumbrel and noticed the horse than she suddenly stopped short in her speech and brought the rehearsal to an abrupt close.

"'Mr. Belasco,' she called out across the footlights, 'won't you please get another horse? This one won't do at all!'

"'But, Mrs. C——, he's a bully old nag,' cried Belasco. 'He's as quiet as the grave.'

"'I can't help it,' replied the actress. 'This scene is the most crucial point of the play. I can't afford to take any chances. I have no objections to the horse personally, but he's *white*, and in a tragic scene like this I can't afford to give any fool out in the front a chance to make a joke out of the red-headed girl and the white horse. If my head was already off it might be all right, but you must remember that in this part of the scene it is still *on*."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Way.—A musician, brought to despair by the poor playing of a lady in a room above his own, meets her one day in the hall with her three-year-old child, and says, in a most friendly manner: "Your little one plays quite well for her age I hear her practise every day."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not the Cause.—The provincial barber remarked the sparsity of his customer's hair. "Have you ever tried our special hair wash?" he said, expectantly.

"Oh, no, it wasn't that that did it," was the customer's crushing reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Thrift!—MABEL (who has just concluded a bargain for a fowl): "Then I'll tell mother you'll kill it and send it up to-night."

MRS. MACFARLANE: "Na, na, I'll no kill it till the morn. I'm thinkin' it's goin' to lay an egg this evenin'!"—*London Punch.*

His Observation.—"He say I should call between vun and two."

"Well, if you'll wait a few minutes—he's just gone to lunch——"

"Ah! In zat case I suppose he vill be back at vunce. In America time ees of more importance zan digestion!"—*Puck.*

Blind!—GENTLEMAN (to yokel): "Well, John did you give the marquis my note?"

YOKEL: "Yes, sir; but it's no use writing letters to him. He can't see to read them. He's blind—blind as a bat!"

GENTLEMAN: "Blind?"

YOKEL: "Yes, sir, blind. Twice he asked me where my hat was, and I had it on my head all the time."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Graphic Account.—LITTLE MONTAGUE: "I was awake when Santa Claus came, Dad!"

FATHER: "Were you? And what was he like, eh?"

LITTLE MONTAGUE: "Oh, I couldn't see him—it was dark, you know. But when he bumped himself on the washstand he said——"

FATHER (hastily): "There, that'll do, Monty. Run away and play!"—*London Punch.*

All roads alike to

'The Oldsmobile

Runs everywhere

Equipped with top and hood—it's the practical motor vehicle all the year round. Light in weight, with strength in construction, and a driving force that carries it smoothly and speedily over every condition of road—summer and winter.

Starts at will from the seat, and is always under immediate control. The speeds are controlled by one lever. The ideal Runabout for the Physician.

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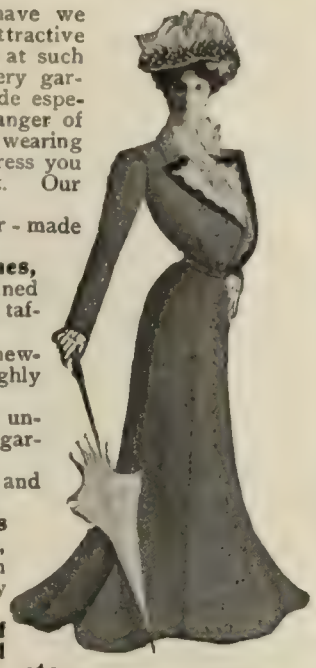
GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sample pair, by mail, 25c. Catalogue Free.

LOOK for the name on every loop

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

New Spring Suits and Skirts



NEVER before have we shown such attractive suits and skirts at such very low prices. Every garment exclusive and made especially to order. No danger of meeting other ladies wearing duplicates. We will dress you well at moderate cost. Our Catalogue illustrates:

Suits, smart tailor-made suits, **$8 up.**
Silk-lined Costumes, from Paris models, lined throughout with fine taffeta silk, **$15 up.**
Skirts, the latest cut, newest materials, thoroughly sponged, **$4 up.**
Rainy-Day Skirts, unshrinkable, sensible garments, **$5 up.**
Wash Skirts, chic and full of style, **$3 up.**
Shirt-Waist Suits and Wash Dresses, you can't tell how soon the warm weather may come, **$3 up.**
Raglans, Rain-Proof Suits. Skirts and Coats, Riding Habits, etc.

We pay express charges everywhere.

If a garment does not fit and please, send it back, and *we will refund your money.*

Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail.

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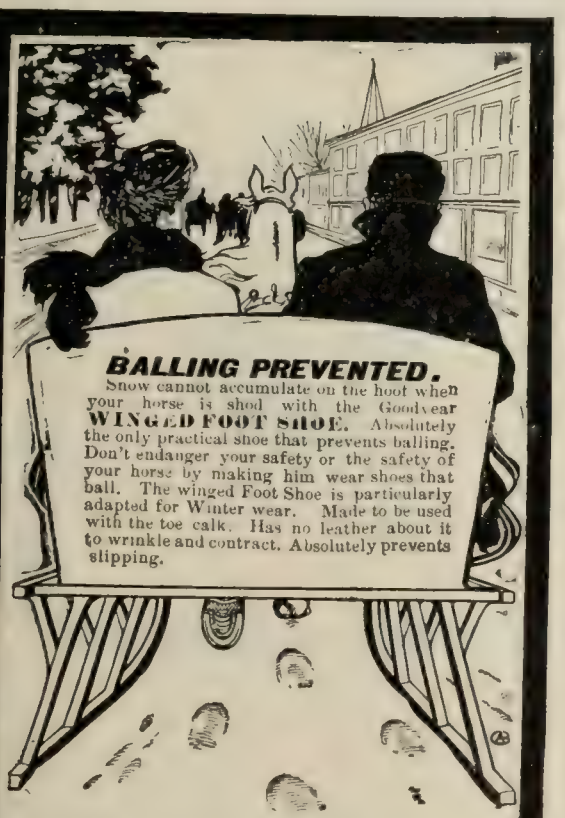

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Snow cannot accumulate on the hoof when your horse is shod with the Goodyear **WINGED FOOT SHOE.** Absolutely the only practical shoe that prevents balling. Don't endanger your safety or the safety of your horse by making him wear shoes that ball. The winged Foot Shoe is particularly adapted for Winter wear. Made to be used with the toe calk. Has no leather about it to wrinkle and contract. Absolutely prevents slipping.

New Air Cushion Construction
Lessens the jar, the wear and the cost. Descriptive booklet sent free in return for the name of your horseshoer.

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NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. **Ringbones, Curbs and Splints** just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.
Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 709
Fleming Bros., Chemists, Union Stock Yds., Chicago.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Coming Events.

April 2.—National Third Party convention in Louisville, Ky.

April 2-4.—Convention of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

April 5-20.—General Conference of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints and Auxiliary Societies at Lamoni, Iowa.

April 15-20.—Convention of the American Social Science Association at Washington.

April 15.—Convention of the National Editorial Association at Hot Springs, Ark.

April 19-21.—Reunion of Spanish-American War Veterans at San Antonio.

April 22-25.—National Confederate Reunion at Dallas, Texas.

April 23.—Convention of the American Railway Association in New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 20.—A battle takes place between the government troops and the insurgents southwest of Panama. There are heavy losses on both sides

The Venezuelan Congress meets but does not ratify the agreement with France.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 22.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 164 Boers by a force of National Scouts, ex-burghers who are fighting in the British ranks.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 17.—The British Government is asked to furnish transportation for fifteen hundred Welsh settlers, from Patagonia to Canada.

Forty thousand men have struck at Barcelona and serious rioting is reported.

Two thousand persons perished in the recent earthquakes in the Shamaka district of Russian Transcaucasia.

February 18.—Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, the distinguished theologian, dies in London.

February 19.—Papers are signed in Paris forming the basis for the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, which were severed in 1895.

Rich discoveries of gold and copper are reported in Africa, on the French Ivory Coast, and in Rhodesia.

February 20.—It is reported from Barcelona that five hundred persons are killed and wounded in an encounter between troops and strikers in that city.

The twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Leo XIII. is celebrated at Rome.

The Newfoundland Parliament is opened and the colony's finances are reported to be in a favorable condition.

February 21.—Lord Rosebery's letter announcing his separation from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's wing of the Liberal Party in England causes much comment throughout the Kingdom.

There is sporadic fighting between troops and strikers at Barcelona, but peace has practically been restored.

February 23.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and Mme. Tsilka, her companion, are released by their captors.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 17.—*Senate:* The treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United

WHEATLET pleases
Keeps Healthy Children Healthy, and Makes Weak Children Strong.

An Ideal Breakfast Food
for every member of every family, every day of the year.

For Sale By Grocers Everywhere.
Manufactured only by
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SPINAL DEFORMITIES

85 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE OLD METHODS. 100 PER CENT. BETTER

Weighs ounces where others weigh pounds. For Men, Women and Children; none too young, none too old to be cured.

We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition; cured Mr. P. B. Sheldon, the inventor, of curvature of the spine of 30 years' standing.

THROW AWAY THE CUMBERSOME AND EXPENSIVE PLASTER-OF-PARIS AND SOLE-LEATHER JACKETS

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STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901.

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***The* STAR MONTHLY.**
Oak Park, Illinois.

States, and the Permanent Census Bureau bill are passed.

House: The [illegible] bill is passed unanimously and without debate, on [illegible] Congressman Richardson, the [illegible]

February 18.—*Senate:* Senator Wellington at[illegible] Senator [illegible] the government policy.

House: [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] made by Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky, on Friday, February 14. Mr. Wheeler declares that he has nothing to retract.

February 19.—Debate on the Philippine Tariff bill continues, Senator Burrows speaking for and Senator Money against the bill.

House: Congressman Boutell of Illinois replies to the speech of Congressman Wheeler.

February 20.—*Senate:* The Philippine Tariff bill is again discussed.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is considered.

February 21.—*Senate:* The Philippine Tariff bill is discussed.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is passed.

February 22.—*Senate:* A fist fight occurs between Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 17.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress recommending the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson.

The Daughters of the American Revolution begin their eleventh annual congress in Washington.

February 18.—Governor Taft testifies again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, explaining the sedition laws passed by the Philippine commission.

The National Woman-Suffrage Convention closes its sessions in Washington.

February 19.—The President makes public his decision on Admiral Schley's appeal.

Secretary Root, in a statement sent to the Senate, denies charges of cruelty against American soldiers in the Philippines.

Attorney-General Knox, by the direction of the President, will investigate the Northern Pacific merger.

Andrew Carnegie gives $5,000 to the Peterboro (N. H.) town library.

February 20.—Governor Taft finishes his testimony before the Senate committee on Philippines.

It is announced from Peking that Secretary Hay has sent a note to China and Russia warning them that the United States would not permit the integrity of the Chinese empire to be interfered with to the detriment of any nation, and demanding equality of treatment for all nations in the matter of commercial privileges.

February 21.—The House Committee on Territories votes in favor of admitting New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma to Statehood.

February 22.—Eighteen lives are lost in a hotel fire in New York.

Mrs. Roosevelt, with her son Theodore, Jr., and her daughter Alice, arrive at the White House from Groton, Mass.

Degrees are conferred on many eminent educators at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Johns Hopkins University.

February 23.—Prince Henry arrives on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* a day late.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 20.—*Philippines:* The largest band of insurgents in Batangas Province, Luzon, surrenders to the Americans.

February 23.—The insurgent leader Cortez is captured.

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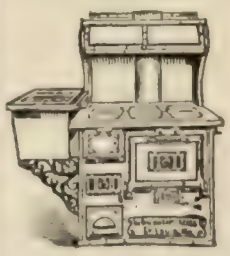

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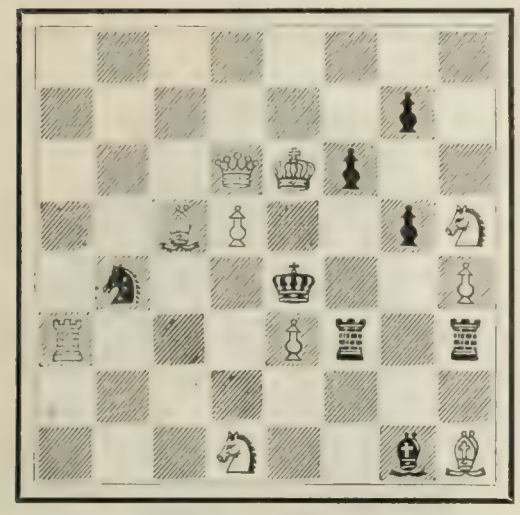
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 646.

By J. A. ROS.

From *Swedish Chess Problems.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

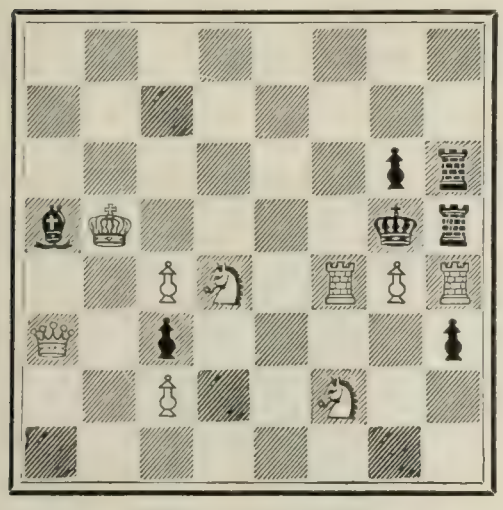
8, 6 p 1; 3 Q K p 2; 2 B P 2 p S; 1 S 2 k 2 P; R 3 P r 1 r; 8; 3 S 2 b B.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 647.

By A. TSCHEPUMOW.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 8; 6 p r; b K 4 k r; 2 P S 1 R P R; Q 1 p 4 p; 2 P 2 S 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

The Rev. John Owen.

English papers announce the death of the Rev John Owen, one of the foremost amateurs of Great Britain. He died about a fortnight ago, at the age of 78. The Rev. Mr. Owen was born at Marchington, Staffordshire, and went to Trinity College, Cambridge, was graduated in 1850, took his M.A. degree three years later, and entered Holy Orders, his first curacy being in Putney. Mr. Owen was then making such rapid strides in Chess as to be included in the ranks of the leading English Masters, such as Staunton, Buckle, Barnes, Bird, and Boden; and he was deemed

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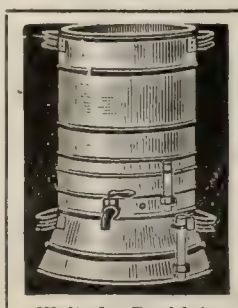

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worthy to be one of the opponents of the American player Morphy during the latter's memorable visit to London in 1858. He played a series of four games with that youthful genius, winning one; but in a subsequent series of five games, Morphy conceding the odds of Pawn and move, Mr. Owen drew two but did not win a game. In the famous British Chess-Association Tournament in Birmingham, in 1858, he won the first two rounds, but lost in the final round to Lowenthal. In 1860 he made even games with the renowned Austrian expert, Kolish, each winning four games. Owen was a type of the sturdy Englishman of the old school, and will always be remembered as an ardent devotee of the game and a chivalrous opponent.—*The Sun*, New York.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

The scoring of Draws in the Monte Carlo Tourney is as follows: For the first Draw each player is scored ¼ of a point. The game is then replayed for the other ½ point, and if the second game is drawn, each player wins an additional ¼ point, making the score for that game ½ point each; but if one player wins when the drawn game is replayed, the win is scored the remaining ½ point, making his total score for that game ¾, and his opponent ¼.

The score is as follows:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Maroczy	8¼	2¼	Gunsberg	7	5
Janowski	6½	3	Popiel	4½	6¾
Pillsbury	8	3	Napier	4¾	6¼
Marshall	7	4	Albin	5	5½
Mieses	5½	4½	Scheve	2½	7½
Schlechter	5¾	4¼	Mason	4¾	5¾
Tschigorin	5¼	4½	Marco	4	6½
Teichmann	7½	3	Eisenberg	3½	6½
Wolf	5¾	5¼	Reggio	2½	8½
Tarrasch	6	4½	Mortimer	1	10

JANOWSKI BEATS GUNSBERG.

French Defense.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	11 B—K B 4	P—Q Kt 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	12 P—B 3	B—Kt 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	P x P	13 Q R—Q sq	Q—Q 4
4 Kt x P	Kt—Q 2 (a)	14 B-K 5 (c)	Q R—K sq
5 Kt—K B 3	B—K 2	15 B-Kt sq	P—B 4
6 B—Q 3	K Kt—B 3	16 K R-K sq	P—Kt 3
7 Castles	Kt x Kt	17 P—K R 3	Q—B 3
8 B x Kt	Kt—B 3	18 Q—K 3	Kt—Q 4 (d)
9 B—Q 3	P—B 3 (b)	19 Q—R 6	P—B 3 (e)
10 Q—K 2	Castles	20 B x Kt P	Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) A variation introduced by Mr. A. K. Robinson, of Philadelphia. The play is quite satisfactory, and has been repeatedly adopted by Champion Lasker.

(b) Hardly good. Castles at once, or P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2 would have been in order.

(c) White plans a King's-side attack, and properly selects this move to prevent his opponent from getting his Queen to the King's side.

(d) Kt—Q 2, followed eventually by Kt x B, might have saved the game. The move selected gives White a speedy win.

(e) B—B 3 would have been answered with Kt—Kt 5, while Kt—B 3 would not have been satisfactory on account of P—Q 5 and Kt—Kt 5, or B—K 4 and Kt—Kt 5. The play selected is answered brilliantly with B x Kt P, to be followed by Q x P ch and Kt—Kt 5, Black being placed into a mating position.

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It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is, claimed also, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort whether it be fried onions or beefsteak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachs lack peptone, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack hydrochloric acid.

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 10 New York, March 8, 1902. Whole Number, 620

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOME VIEWS OF TILLMAN AND McLAURIN.

No more severe condemnation of the South Carolina Senators appears anywhere than that to be found in the papers of their own State and of their own party. Both are considered worthy of the censure administered to them by the Senate; but Senator Tillman is given most of the blame. Every move he has made in the affair has seemed to make his case worse. The fight itself was considered a disgrace to the State, but Senator Tillman's explanation of it in a newspaper interview is regarded in South Carolina as making him ridiculous. His apology to the Senate aroused still further the wrath of the South Carolina papers, and his handling of the White House dinner incident is regarded as putting him completely in the wrong. The account of the fight and the causes that led up to it was given in these columns last week. After the Senate had adjudged the two Senators in contempt for their conduct, the President conveyed information to Senator Tillman, by another Democratic Senator, that it would be desirable for Tillman, under the circumstances, to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation. The Senator declined to do so, and the President thereupon withdrew the invitation. Senator Tillman's nephew, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, then withdrew an invitation previously sent the President to officiate at the presentation of a sword to a cavalry major in South Carolina. The major, in his turn, resents the action of the lieutenant-governor, and declines now to accept the sword.

SENATOR TILLMAN.

Senator Tillman, it will be recalled, accused Senator McLaurin of trading his vote for the Philippine treaty in return for the federal patronage in South Carolina. Senator McLaurin declared that the charge was "a wilful, malicious, and deliberate lie," and then Senator Tillman attacked his colleague. "South Carolina," observes the Columbia *State*, "has the proud distinction of possessing the only two United States Senators who have ever engaged in a punching and clawing match upon the floor of the most dignified legislative body on earth." The same paper remarks:

SENATOR McLAURIN.

"There are two things about this Senate 'scrap' that we do not understand: The first is why Senator McLaurin should turn 'pale to the lips' and 'tremble with emotion' and denounce on the floor of an august Senate as 'a wilful and deliberate lie' a charge which has been made against him so often on the free forum of his own State and among a somewhat pugnacious populace without his receiving it in any such manner. The second is why Senator Tillman should develop a 'tiger-like ferocity' in the Senate at being called a liar when in time past he has repeatedly accepted that epithet on the South Carolina stump with the gentle meekness of a lamb or the lofty, serene repose of a statesman. Surely Senator McLaurin knows that his colleague has repeatedly charged him in South Carolina with selling out to the Republican party for the federal patronage—yet he now treats that charge as if it were a new and sudden affront to be resented instantly, even to the destruction of the dignity of the Senate. And surely Senator Tillman remembers—to tempt his memory no farther—that when he was from twelve to fourteen years younger and when the blood ran more hotly in his veins he failed to jump with the ferocity of a tiger on the two newspaper men who to his face called him a liar—one at Blackville in 1888 and the other at Marion in 1890. What is there in the atmosphere of the United States Senate that inspires our Senators to a sensitiveness and an aggressiveness not natural to them at home?"

In his defense in a newspaper interview, referred to above, Senator Tillman said he acted under "the old Anglo-Saxon rule of considering the lie direct as the first blow," and he declared further that "no man could hold up his head in decent society should he, being near enough to answer the lie with a blow, not give it." *The State* recalls to the Senator's mind the occasions when he has not followed this rule, and hints that if the White House dinner to Prince Henry was "decent society," then the Senator barred himself out by his own attempt at justification. The Charleston *Post* says of the dinner incident:

"It is very clear that Tillman has lost his head in this whole affair. His action in the matter of the invitation was a serious

blunder in whatever light it may be regarded, aside from the consideration of decency, which probably will not concern him much. Had he allowed the President to remove his name from the invitation list without protest, the whole incident might have escaped public notice, or, if he had wished to, he might have exploited it and made some rude capital of it among his uncouth followers. He could have said that the President had been discourteous to him and that he was glad this had relieved him of the necessity which his position placed upon him of dining at the same table which had served Booker Washington and with the 'Little Dutchman,' representative of a military empire, his chief abhorrence. That would have been very cheap stuff, but it would have served Tillman's purpose. But now he can't use it. He gave the most positive evidence of his desire to attend the White House dinner, and in this he doubtless was sincere, for like most of the loudest ranters against royalty and its ways, he 'dearly loves a lord,' and would have been in a heaven of happiness to dine with the Hohenzollern prince. And in his eagerness he pushed his desire so hard that he will not be able to tell his constituents that he was glad to be relieved of the disagreeable duty of dining at the White House, and some of them may ask him how it is he was so anxious to eat with the President and the Prince."

And his apology is considered still worse. The Charleston *News and Courier* handles it as follows:

"Senator Tillman's 'apology' to the Senate on Saturday for his disgraceful conduct was even worse than his offense against all decency and good order. His plea that 'I have never had any legislative experience when I came here, and my previous

SUGGESTION FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF PRINCE HENRY.
Why not pull off a Tillman-McLaurin Senatorial Duel?
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

TILLMAN might try sitting in at the mothers' congress.—*The Chicago News.*

AND now *The Congressional Record* needs a sporting editor.—*The Washington Post.*

THAT proposed Secretary of Physical Culture could be utilized in the Senate as referee.—*The St. Louis Post-Despatch.*

TILLMAN and McLaurin might do a great business by sparring a few rounds at the Charleston fair.—*The Pittsburg Times.*

THERE have been reasons lately why the Senate's chaplain should be deaf as well as blind.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE occasion seems to justify another remark from the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT seems as if such a clever dodger as Senator McLaurin has proved himself to be in other matters, should have been able to side-step.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

"IN the Senate, of course, they always adhere to parliamentary rules." "Sometimes, and sometimes to Marquis of Queensbury."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

WHAT a terrible punishment will be meted out to farmer Ben Tillman if the Senate should continue in its decision not to permit him to speak.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

IT will be quite impossible for Senator Tillman to make people believe that he stayed away from the White House because of the Booker Washington incident.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

FIFTH round—Senator McLaurin led with his left, but fell short. Senator Tillman hooked with his right on the jaw and followed this with a short-arm jolt to the solar plexus. McLaurin went down and took the count. The president of the Senate here interfered and declared the bout a draw and all bets off. Senatorial dignity was thus fully maintained.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE PUNISHMENT WOULD FIT THE CRIME.
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

UNCLE SAM: "Come on in, Heinrich; they never touch visitors."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

service as governor of South Carolina for four years had unfitted me in a measure to enter this august assembly with that dignity and regard, proper regard I will say, for its traditions and habits and rules that is desirable,' was a reflection upon the traditions and habits and rules of the people of this State. There is nothing in the office of governor of South Carolina to encourage the manners of the prize ring, and we hope the better sentiment of the country will acquit the people of his State of any sympathy with the brutal exhibition made by the senior Senator from South Carolina and his colleague on Saturday. The State can not escape responsibility, of course, for the miserable affair, but it can at least express sincere regret that it should have been so disgraced by its representatives and hope that the rest of the world will pity if it can not forgive."

The same paper says of Senator McLaurin:

"The conduct of Senator McLaurin was utterly without excuse. His language in the Senate was an insult to that body and disgraceful to himself. He must have known that it would make a 'sensation' at least, if it did not result in a resort to violence; and common respect for himself, for his State, and for the Senate should have influenced him not to give occasion of offense. It would be better for the State and for public decency if the country could be spared the humiliation of being represented by men who can not control themselves.

"No punishment that the Senate could inflict upon the South Carolina Senators would be too severe for their outrageous conduct."

The other papers of the South handle the two Senators in much the same fashion. The Raleigh *News and Observer* thinks that "both should resign," and Mr. Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, says in an interview: "If I were in the Senate I would vote to throw both of them out." The Nashville *News* calls the behavior of the Senators "deplorable," and the New Orleans *Picayune* calls it "ruffianly." The New Orleans *States* says the affairs "has shocked and shamed the whole country." The Houston *Post*-calls the two men "brawlers and bullies," and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* calls them "hoodlums." "There can be invented no explanation," believes the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "that will even in the least degree extenuate the unbecoming behavior of either of the offenders."

In spite of the charge that Senator McLaurin has turned traitor to his party, the Democratic papers of the South, in discussing this matter, do not appear to give much weight or attention to that phase of it. There is not only no disposition to blame McLaurin more than Tillman, but many papers show a disposition to confine their criticism to the latter. Says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:* "The responsibility for the recent fight in the Senate rests entirely with Senator Tillman. His claim that the lie was the first blow is entirely wrong. When he accused Senator McLaurin, in the latter's absence, of having been corruptly influenced in his vote on the Spanish-American treaty he delivered the first blow." And the Atlanta *Journal* says: "It must be admitted that the senior Senator from that State has by his unceasing bitter attacks on everything and everybody, but more especially upon his colleague McLaurin, invited some such treatment as was accorded him Saturday."

"He is a clown and a bully," thinks the Richmond *Times*, and the Raleigh *Times* regards him as "an absolute disgrace to the whole nation," and "a daily reproach to South Carolina with her glorious past." The Macon *Telegraph* says that his tirades "excite disgust," and he "ought to be expelled."

The Baltimore *Sun* says, however:

"It is not the slugging Senator who is a menace to our civilization. It is the Senator who obtains admission to that body by the profligate use of money; who debauches the conscience of voters by buying political preferment. Men have held seats in the Senate against whom charges of bribery and corruption were filed. Men have been Senators who were charged with offenses which, if true, should have barred them from the society of honest men. Statesmen of this type have prospered to an amazing degree, and have been high in the counsels of their party. The critics of 'plantation manners' have fawned upon them and toadied to them. It is these products of modern civilization who have done more in a decade to lower the moral tone of politics and to undermine confidence in our institutions than the men with 'plantation manners' have done in a century and a quarter."

GERMANY DRIFTING OUR WAY.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND, a German correspondent of American newspapers, who was expelled from Prussia by the police not long ago for his writings, now credits the Emperor with the purpose of deserting the Triple Alliance and cultivating closer relations with Great Britain and the United States. "The Kaiser's advances during the last few years both to this country and to England, of which the mission of his brother, Prince Henry, is but the latest and most striking illustration," declares Von Schierbrand, in *The North American Review*, "clearly point out the direction which he means to give to Germany's foreign policy in the near future." Austria entered the Triple Alliance, it appears, for fear of Russia; Italy, for fear of France; but now Austria is more friendly to Russia than to Germany, and the good feeling between France and Italy is the talk of Europe. So "the Dreibund is crumbling before our very eyes." Mr. von Schierbrand goes on to say:

PORTRAIT OF THE GENTLEMAN WHO SAVED AMERICA FROM THE EUROPEAN COALITION IN 1898.
—*The Milwaukee Journal.*

"Now, as to England, the anomaly is presented that, while the German Emperor and his Government are anxious to tighten the political affiliations with that country, and while, particularly, the Kaiser's strong sympathies and desires go out in that direction, the overwhelming public opinion of Germany is averse to this. . . . But, while all this is true, it does not mean that a foreign policy friendly to England is impossible in Germany, even at this moment, for the Kaiser practically shapes her foreign policy. The imperial chancellors since Bismarck's retirement have, virtually, merely carried out their imperial master's behests, and have vouchsafed only that measure of explanation to the Reichstag and Bundesrath, for the steps taken or decided upon in Germany's relations with other countries, which they saw fit and considered safe. It is idle to discuss here the question whether this is in strict consonance with the constitution of the empire. Certain it is, that such has been the unvarying practise since the Kaiser, twelve years ago, took hold of the helm himself and became, to use Bismarck's expression, his own chancellor. And that the Kaiser is strongly in favor of an Anglophile foreign policy there is not the shadow of a doubt.

"As to the United States, things in a measure are similar. When the war with Spain broke out, in the spring of 1898, the German people violently, and almost altogether for sentimental reasons, sided with Spain. The German Government, however, took a consistently friendly attitude toward the United States—a fact which recent publications have brought out clearly. . . . The Kaiser is, after all, Bismarck's pupil, and as such he considers concrete facts as of paramount importance. He quickly came to see that the United States was bound to be victorious, that Spain represented a lost cause, and that the

United States would emerge from the war much stronger and more ambitious than ever, and become a new and leading factor in the process of reshaping the world. He saw clearly that Germany's interests bade her remain the best of friends with the United States; and, once he had recognized this, he frankly and without reserve accepted the new situation, and shaped his policy accordingly. The relentless force of logic told him that the closer Germany's relations became with the great American republic the better chance would there be for a friendly understanding with it at all those points where its new political or commercial interests might clash with those of Germany. His foresight has since been proven true in the settlement of the Samoa difficulty, in the acquisition of the Carolines, and during the recent troubles in China.

PRINCE HENRY ENJOYS THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

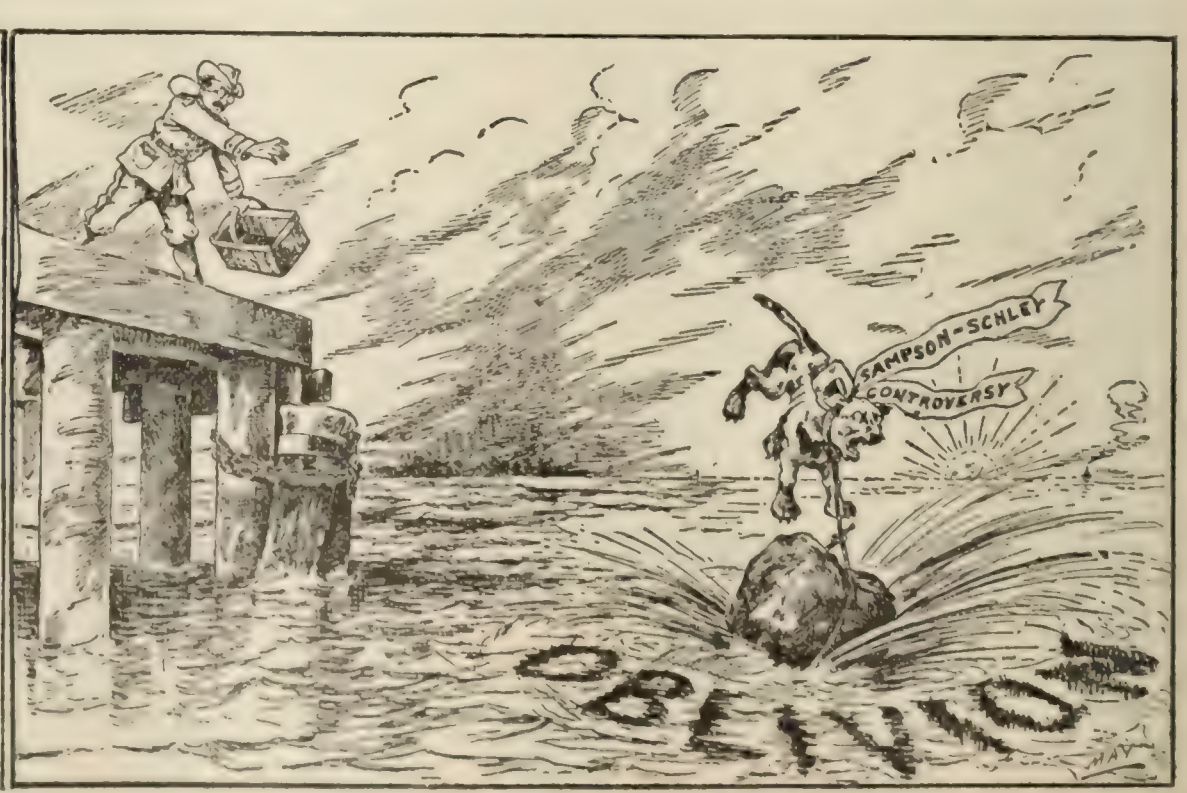
"In his political calculations he took into account the policy of expansion to which the dominant party in this country stands committed, and he has since given adherence to the American definition of the Monroe Doctrine. Is he sincere in this? Has Germany absolutely relinquished those old, but never more than half formed, designs upon West Indian and South American territory? Does Germany consider herself bound, under all circumstances, to abide by that interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which rests, not so much upon the vigorous yet withal conservative enunciation quite recently made by President Roosevelt, as upon that somewhat hazy yet tangible and more far-reaching idea of it held by the larger half of the American people? Time alone will show. At any rate, neither the Kaiser nor the German Government, nor the even more important public opinion of Germany, any longer defines the Monroe Doctrine as Bismarck did in my hearing on May 26, 1898 (two months before his death), as 'a species of arrogance peculiarly American and quite inexcusable.' True, the Pan-Germans and the colonial enthusiasts in Germany continue to rail against this 'species of arrogance'; and in a late issue of the leading German colonial organ, the *Koloniale Zeitschrift*, Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid declaims against it and against the alleged, unholy designs of the United States upon South and Central America, and calls upon Count von Bülow to quicken the pace of German colonization in South Brazil and Argentina. But he and his kind do not influence the German foreign policy. There is no manner of doubt that Germany—Kaiser, Government, and people—is at present honestly desirous of close and friendly relations with the United States."

ENTERTAINING ROYALTY.

PRINCE HENRY'S career, around the country has failed to bring out much in the newspapers except photographs and descriptive accounts. Very little of a controversial nature has appeared. *The Irish World*, which objects strenuously to sending any representative to the coronation of a British king, expresses a hearty welcome to the German prince; and the New York *Journal*, which publishes a German edition, takes a similar attitude on both subjects. The gala concert at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, it will be remembered, produced a lack of harmony among the box-holders, and its course was marked by discords until its close. The German artists were placed first on the program, but the Prince did not arrive until they had finished. He left before the concert was concluded, and one of the soloists in consequence refused to go on, thus making a break in the program; and when the orchestra reached the climax of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the house was almost empty. To some minds, however, the concert was more important as a society, than as a musical, event; but even from this aspect, the metropolitan press present the most astonishing differences of opinion.

The Tribune, for instance, says that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., "wore a dress of white satin," *The Times* says she "was in light pink," and according to *The Herald* she wore gray. Mrs. Mackay, we are told by *The Times*, was "without a single jewel," while *The Journal* found that her gown was "embroidered with diamonds." Mrs. Orme Wilson was "in primrose," or wearing "a very delicate shade of blue satin," according to *The Times* and *The Herald*, respectively. In box 19 was either Mrs. Barby, Mrs. Barbey, or Mrs. Barney, and in box 20 was

CERVERA "Who in blazes did this? Some one did."
—*The Detroit Republican*



THE ROUGH RIDER'S BEST SHOT.
—*The Detroit Journal*

CARTOON ECHOES OF THE SCHLEY VERDICT.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who was in "rose color" when seen by *The Times* reporter, and in "Nile green" when seen by *The Herald* representative. Mrs. Rives's gown was mauve, maize, or lilac, and other gowns were the color of currants or roses, or simply red, according to the state of the reporter's vocabulary at the time. Mr. Hitchcock, who had objected at first to giving up his box to the Prince, was in the Adrian Iselin box. Mrs. Hitchcock wore white satin (*Tribune* and *Journal*) or canary-colored satin trimmed with black velvet (*Herald*). *The Herald's* representative seems to describe the whole situation when he says that the display was "bewildering almost beyond description." The collection of the jewelry statistics was also no light task. Confining our researches to *The Herald's* list, which makes no pretense at completeness, it appears that there were thirteen diamond necklaces present, ten diamond tiaras, six diamond collars, four crowns, three ropes of diamonds, one diamond stomacher, one mass of diamonds covering the front of a corsage, two brooches, one chain, one row of diamond stars, and twenty-two other diamond ornaments, besides diamond pendants galore. The diamonds worn by the ladies not mentioned in the list must be left to the imagination, and jewels of other kinds cut no figure.

The other entertainments, dinners, speeches, sight-seeing trips, etc., have been no less successful. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, however, expresses the opinion that Prince Henry, in all this whirl of hospitality, will not see the real life of the American people, especially as experienced in the metropolis. He says:

"No vision of the beauty of Hoboken as seen from a ramshackle cab will burst upon Prince Henry's eyes at the moderate cost of five dollars to his hotel. Prince Henry will not be permitted to risk his life with the rest of us surging mortals at the Brooklyn Bridge, nor will he be jabbed in the ribs by a worn-out nervous street-car conductor, and told to 'step lively,' as he frantically makes his way amid a clinging, surging throng of women, children, Italian workmen, and colored washerwomen, hanging onto the straps, and swaying to and fro as the car stops to permit six more to squeeze onto the platform. Not for the Prince will be the true delight of a luncheon at a counter on American pie, nor will he be permitted to find his way along the street amid the expectorations of the common crowd. The true joy of standing all the way from Rector Street to Harlem on the elevated road is only thoroughly tasted by one who does so day after day, as the Prince can hardly be expected to do. What is even the likelihood of his becoming well acquainted with the hideously desolate waste of brick, unrelieved by any pretense of beauty or even common cleanliness, which men call Brooklyn? For him there will be none of the delights of a 'bargain sale' at a great department store, with thousands of high-voiced, pushing women in the wildest adornment of extravagance without taste walking all over him as they rush the weary shop-girls for the things they do not buy.

"If the Prince is really to see America he ought to be induced to take a trip on a New England railroad without a parlor-car. He should get an idea of the comfort of American traveling as he creeps along from five o'clock in the morning until half-past two in the afternoon to cover one hundred and fifty-three miles without anything to eat. In such a car he would really see American life (and smell it). Books and papers would be piled up on his knees. Babies would cry, children spill water all down the aisle, as they helped themselves to the water and supplied their companions. The fragrance of oil, oranges, and peanuts would minister to his sense of smell, while the train 'hand' sweetly bawled the stations in his ear, and the conductor woke him whenever he napped to punch his ticket. These things, again alas! Prince Henry will not see, but they are a large part of American life. He will only gaze upon environment prepared for him. The glitter of our gilded 'four hundred' will dazzle his eyes. The barbaric splendor of the feudalism of wealth will be unfolded before him. But he will not really see America. Indeed, there are Americans who have really never seen their own land, and some of these are the very ones who will try to persuade Prince Henry that he is really examining our life and our land while he is among us."

THE PROPOSED CONCESSION TO CUBA.

THE daily papers that have been advocating tariff favors for Cuba show anything but pleasure at the ways and means committee's plan for a twenty-per-cent. cut in duties. The New York *Sun* says the cut is "manifestly insufficient," and the New York *Times* calls it "mean and niggardly." The proposed measure provides that the President and Senate conclude a reciprocity treaty with the new Cuban Government upon a basis of a twenty-per-cent. tariff reduction on all products passing between the two countries, Cuba, meanwhile, to adopt the immigration laws of this Government. "The immigration clause," explains the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "is designed to prevent the Cuban planters from using coolie labor, and thus, through cheapened production, underselling the American competitors." Some of the press think that if the House indorses this plan, the Senate will increase the tariff concession and send the measure back for revision, as in the case of the Philippine tariff bill, in which it reduced the rates from the full Dingley schedule to seventy-five per cent. of it.

H. T. OXNARD,
Chief Advocate of the Beet Sugar Interests, and Opponent of Reciprocity with Cuba.

"It can not be believed," says the New York *Tribune*, "that such a program is the best the United States Congress can do for the honor of this nation and for the material welfare of this country and of Cuba." "There is no reasonable excuse for giving so grudgingly," declares the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and the Chicago *Evening Post* thinks that the reduction "is little more than half what this country should concede"—"seventy-five per cent. would be nearest the mark," thinks the Boston *Herald*. "Such a 'concession' is entirely characteristic of a body of men whose first impulse was to do nothing for Cuba," is the opinion of the Philadelphia *Times*, and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* declares that the proposition "is either crass stupidity or worse." The Boston *Transcript* calls it "a piece of emphasized meanness," and adds: "To deny everything would be no more brutal, and it would be entitled to quite as much respect because making no hypocritical attempt to conceal the brutality. Such a measure as is proposed would merely accentuate the distress of the islands. It would only tantalize them by bringing the hoped-for deliverance a little nearer, but not near enough for them to reach." Some of the beet-sugar advocates in Congress think that a twenty-per-cent. reduction is too much, but the Denver *Republican* says: "No one need fear on account of the proposed reduction to engage in the manufacture of beet sugar in this State. Factories may with safety be erected in all the different places where their erection has been under consideration, and our people may look forward with confidence to a great development of this industry."

On the other side the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "This mush about 'starving Cubans' is likely to get us into a pretty mess in the end if followed up. It will necessarily lead to concessions to other countries, the driving of our sugar-growing farmers out of business, and the reduction of our laboring men to a ration of black bread." The proposition of the committee

"is a liberal, one and it represents the maximum that ought to be accorded," is what the Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes; and the New York *Press* says:

"It is not merely on the relief of the present distress of Cuban industries that Congress has to vote. It is as to whether the future of the American sugar market is to be in American or Cuban hands, whether an annual sum total of $100,000,000 is to

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHEN ONE IS ON THE SEAT.
PORTO RICO: "Hadn't you better whip behind, uncle?"
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

reach American or Cuban pockets. It is as to whether a great and growing American industry is to be extinguished, as it assuredly will be by a permanent concession, or whether a Cuban industry is to be transferred to other fields by a grant of temporary assistance."

LUKBAN A CAPTIVE.

GENERAL FREDERICK SMITH'S reconcentrado system in Samar (described in these columns February 8) seems to have scored one hit in the capture of General Lukban, who, after Aguinaldo's capture, was considered the most dangerous Filipino in the field. As the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* says, "with Lukban a captive it may be safely assumed that the backbone of the rebellion is broken." Says the Pittsburg *Times*:

"The taking of Lukban presages the collapse of the resistance to American authority in Samar, just as that of Aguinaldo was followed by the pacification of all but a very small portion of Luzon. Samar is only about one-tenth the area of Luzon, and the taking of Lukban ought to have even a greater effect in that island than had that of Aguinaldo in the larger one. Recent word from the disturbed district in Luzon is also encouraging The last insurgent band operating near Calamba has been taken, and only a few days ago another important capture was announced. The condition of affairs is such that the Philippine commission is almost ready to declare the whole of Luzon pacified, an announcement that will probably now not be long delayed."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Should Lukban's capture mean the termination of hostilities in Samar, General Chaffee will be relieved of one of his greatest anxieties, and several regiments will be freed for service elsewhere. As Inspector-General Breckinridge pointed out on his arrival at San Francisco yesterday, the rainy season makes military movements impossible at present. But the general is confident that the next dry season will see the end of the fighting. It is earnestly to be hoped that his sanguine view of the situation is correct. There have been enough Filipinos killed to satisfy the most bloodthirsty, and with peace at hand the future of the archipelago can be discussed in many quarters with more sanity and reason than has been possible hitherto."

WHAT THE GERMANS HAVE DONE FOR AMERICA.

THE general interest awakened in the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia and the semi-political significance detected in it by many European journals make timely the question, What does America owe to Germany and to the Germans? The New York *Times*, in an editorial retrospect showing how the German has figured in America's development, says that to official Germany we owe nothing, and that it is necessary to draw a sharp distinction between the German states and the German people.

In 1708, the Lutherans of the Palatinate, following the example of the Huguenots of the preceding generation, began to take refuge abroad, and in that and the following few years 30,000 of them had crossed over to New York, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. In 1709, 3,000 or more came over and settled on both sides of the Hudson River. This was the beginning of the German emigration to America.

During the Revolution, Prussia was the first Power, after France, to recognize the independence of the United States. The war was largely fought, on the British side, however, by German mercenaries, the "Hessians," as they were called, who bore the brunt of the fighting on the land. At the outbreak of the war the British available force, it was stated, was 15,000, and the supply of German mercenaries was 29,166. Of these, 11,853 were among the killed, wounded, and missing at the close of the war, and 17,313 were returned in "apparent good order." Many of the missing, it was believed, were deserters who afterward settled down and helped build up the new nation. *The Times* continues:

"But the German natives of the first and second generations from the exiles of the Palatinate showed as great an affection for their new country as the corresponding German immigrants of eighty-five years later. Probably it was only the immigrants, the Americans of the first generation, who were enrolled as Germans at all. The 'German battalion,' of four companies from Maryland and four from Pennsylvania, did good service throughout the war, while there were no fewer than four German battalions, so-called by the historian of the Germans in America, raised by the efforts of Herkimer and his associates in the 'Schoharie Valley' or what was then Tryon County. The description is misleading, but it at least shows that the colonists of German descent were not behind those of British descent in devotion to their adopted country. It was this force that had to take the brunt of the fierce fighting against the British, Hessians, and Indians that marked the period of the Revolution on 'The Old New York Frontier.'

"The American cause was also heavily indebted to those Germans who came to this country expressly to cast in their lot with that of the struggling colonies. Along with the names of Lafayette and Kosciusko and Pulaski, the names of Steuben and De Kalb deserve to be placed."

When the Civil War broke out, a far greater proportion of American residents or citizens of German descent, we are told, were native Americans than at the beginning of the Revolution. It was only the German-born and German-speaking Americans whose services in the Civil War can be distinguished and separated from those rendered by the great body of patriotic Americans. "Blenker's Division" was one of the first of the German bodies to be formed. Then followed the Eleventh Corps, which was afterward known as the "German Corps"; and the "Frémont Hussars" and the "Benton Hussars" were chiefly of

German birth. The most distinguished individual among the Germans was Franz Sigel.

In art and education we owe a further debt to the Germans. At the beginning of the nineteenth century London was the artistic Mecca of Americans with a turn for art, as Paris was at its close. The principal art school of America in the middle decade of the century, however, was the Düsseldorf school. Among the German painters of this school was Emmanuel Leutze, noted for his scenes of the American Revolution. *The Times* says:

"It is small praise to say that his representations of Revolutionary scenes are more plausible and satisfactory than the authentic but wooden 'documents' of Trumbull. In fact, no American child has for two or three generations doubted that 'Washington Crossing the Delaware' and 'Washington at Monmouth' occurred exactly as Leutze has painted them. And it was under the influence of this school and on its traditions that a whole generation of our painters were reared, so that the obligations of American to German pictorial art can not be omitted from any view of this kind."

In music we depend not only upon German composers, but even more upon German performers. The German love for music has been a "social beneficence" to America, and we almost say of the Americans before the coming of the Germans as Addison said of the British of his day, that they "knew not how to be idle and innocent."

"Read Mrs. Trollope on the awful pleasure of the inhabitants of Cincinnati in her time and compare it with the pleasures available to Cincinnati of to-day, which are those of every American town with a large German element. To do this is to confess that every German beer-garden which is also a music-garden is a center of civilization, and that at no point is the influence of our German population more strikingly and unmixedly an influence for good."

In education Germany has had a great and still increasing influence upon America. "The advantage of Berlin," says some one who has been there, "is that if you are the only man in the world who wants to know something you can go there and find somebody to teach it to you." American students have enjoyed this advantage since the beginning of the last century, but of late in greatly increased numbers, and, what is more significant, American universities have been constituting or reconstituting themselves on German lines.

In citizenship the German seems to play as prominent a part as he has played in other respects. Since 1820, 5,009,280 German emigrants have come to the United States. This is almost exactly 25 per cent. of our total immigration, altho less than the combined immigration from Great Britain and Ireland. *The Times* concludes:

"The German who comes to the United States a teacher in so many things comes in these things as a learner. In so far as he fails to learn that we have nothing to take in these things, but everything to give, in so far he is not yet a good American citizen. . . . . .

"Such is the power of assimilation of American institutions that, as we have said, the child of any one of these five millions of German immigrants becomes as thorough an American as if his ancestors had been for ten generations born on American soil. It is only the actual immigrant—the man born in Germany—who ever has any doubt about his status or any desire to 'hyphenate' his American allegiance. . . . . .

"The irritated patriot ought to remember that the irritant immigrant is so transient; that his children will redeem his defective Americanism. And the native should think of the valuable, the invaluable qualities that may go with a divided allegiance. He should think of the German uprightness, the German honesty, the German good-fellowship. He should consider that the family is the basis of the state and the home the source of all good citizenship; that among no people is the family happier, the home purer or more sacred, than among the Germans in Germany and the Germans in America. Whoever gives his mind to these considerations will agree that our obligations to Germany are unmixed obligations, that in our citizenship the German element has done us no harm to counterbalance the great good it has done us, the enormous national benefits it has conferred upon the United States."

A Town Without Lawsuits.—It may not be surprising in this "wireless," "chainless," and "horseless" era to learn of "lawsuitless" magistrates, but at any rate they are, as yet, rare. William A. Taylor, a Columbus (Ohio) writer, tells in *Social Service* (New York) of such a magistrate who held sway for eighteen years in a township in Champaign County, Ohio. He says:

"Six times in succession he was elected to the office for terms of three years each, and during all that time never tried a case or entered one on his docket, altho the township was thickly populated by a prosperous agricultural people of mixed nationalities and religions, and finally induced his constituents to forego litigation and live in peace without the aid of courts and lawyers.

"When the first plaintiff appeared before him to bring an action against a neighbor for $25 damages for trespassing live stock, the squire fixed the day and hour for him to call again with reference to the action. When he appeared, he found the defendant there, not in response to a summons, but an invitation.

"In a plain, matter-of-fact way the magistrate drew from the two men all the facts connected with the controversy, and in substance that the plaintiff's enclosures, with his knowledge, were in bad repair, and that the defendant's cattle were of a trespassing disposition.

"Presenting the two lines of facts to his neighbors, he suggested that it would be an easy matter for them to adjust their differences without his interference, but if not, he would suggest a basis of adjustment.

"To this both agreed, and the arbitrator found for and against both parties. The plaintiff's neglect of his fences was held to lessen his claim ten dollars, while the evil disposition of the plaintiff's cattle increased his liability in an equal amount. Deducting the decreased claim of the one from the increased liability of the other left fifteen dollars due the plaintiff.

"This was promptly paid, and the parties who had been literally quarreling for months, went home in company, with their old-time friendly relations fully restored.

"'Each of the parties,' said Mr. Chance [Mr. Taylor's informant], 'saved anywhere from $25 to $100 in lawyers' fees, and the loser, whichever he might have been, escaped the payment of possibly $200 court costs, for had the case come to a trial half the township would have been called as witnesses.'

"The country magistrate's action not only attracted the attention and secured the approval of his neighbors, but readily paved the way to the elimination of local lawsuits for a long series of years, and made it one of the most desirable communities in that section of the State, which it still maintains, altho the magistrate's successors do not fully follow his example.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AND not a brigand converted, so far as heard from.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

UP to the hour of going to press Miss Stone was still released.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

ALL the Powers appear to be interested in Manchuria except China.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT will be a sad day for the British army contractors when the Boers give up.—*The Chicago News.*

ALONG with the horseless and wireless things we now have the merge-less merger.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

WALL Street is paralyzed at the thought that a President of the United States would sink so low as to try to enforce the laws.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

NO fear need be entertained that royalty will obtain a permanent foothold in America. Colonel Bryan will not stand for it.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

NATURALLY, there are Congressmen who can not see why all this fuss should be made about Prince Henry. The prince appoints no fourth-class postmasters.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT BOOKS DO CHILDREN READ?

A GOOD deal has been written on the literature that children read, but the best of all authorities on this subject—the children themselves—have seldom been heard from. Prof. A. E. Bostwick, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, who has been investigating the question of juvenile fiction, recently gathered some interesting material at first hand. Ten of the leading children's authors, representative of what is regarded as "trashy" as well as of standard fiction, were selected, namely: Finley, Alger, Optic, Fosdick, Stratemeyer, Munroe, Trowbridge, Alcott, Meade, and Clarke. On the basis of these names a list of questions was drafted, as follows: (1) Which of these have you read? (2) Which ones do you like? (3) Which one do you like best? (4) Why? (5) Name your favorite author not on this list. (6) From which do you learn the most? (7) Which do you think writes the best English?

The questions were asked of ten children—five boys and five girls—in each of the thirteen branches of the New York Public Library. It was believed that these 132 children thus questioned were fairly typical of those that use public libraries. The answers received to all the questions except Nos. 4 and 5 are tabulated as follows (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, February 15):

Authors.	1. (Have Read.)			2. (Like.)			3. (Like Best.)			6. (Learn Most.)			7. (Best English.)		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Finley	8	41	49	..	28	28	..	10	10	..	11	11	1	12	13
Alger	58	32	90	37	17	54	22	4	26	13	6	19	2	1	3
Optic	52	14	66	22	7	29	4	1	5	7	1	8	3	[illegible]	4
Fosdick	50	8	58	26	2	28	5	..	5	4	..	4	9	..	9
Stratemeyer	40	10	57	35	7	42	16	1	17	12	5	17	11	..	11
Munroe	50	16	66	31	9	40	15	..	15	10	1	11	12	..	12
Trowbridge	43	18	61	18	5	23	2	1	3	2	1	3	5	3	8
Alcott	21	58	79	7	46	53	1	20	21	..	14	14	..	22	22
Meade	7	50	57	1	37	47	..	18	18	..	5	5	..	7	7
Clarke	7	49	56	2	23	43	..	7	7	..	3	3	..	[illegible]	2

The answers to question 5 show great catholicity of taste. Some of the chief favorites are: Henty, 24 votes; Richards, 14; Ellis, 13; Burnett, 10; Dickens, 8; Deland, 6; Sidney, 6. No less than 72 other authors are mentioned in this connection, including Shakespeare, Scott, Hawthorne, Stevenson, Dumas, Hugo, Irving, Thackeray, and Verne.

It was a difficult task to tabulate the replies to question 4, in which the children were asked to give the reasons why they liked their favorite author. "With a little stretching," however, as Professor Bostwick explains, the following classification in tabular form was made:

REASONS.

	Human Element.		Interesting.		Realistic.		Instructive.		Style or Expression.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Finley	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	2
Alger	8	3	15	[illegible]	..	..	3	..	1	
Optic	[illegible]	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Fosdick	..	..	5	..	..	..	2			
Stratemeyer	1	..	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	3	1	..	1
Munroe	[illegible]	..	9	..	[illegible]	..	4			
Trowbridge	1	..	1	1	1					
Alcott	1	[illegible]	..	6	..	7	..	1	..	2
Meade	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]						
Clarke	[illegible]	1	..	6						
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	5	7	12	4	1	5
Grand total	44		[illegible]		[illegible]		16		6	

Of this table Professor Bostwick says:

"The first column needs some explanation. It contains all those reasons that seem to be based on the recognition of a personal bond between author and reader, placing the former in the relation of friend or mentor. Thus when a writer is stated to be a favorite because he is 'so sympathetic' or because he 'teaches us to be kind to our sisters,' or because he tells a story that appeals to the reader by its similarity to the conditions of his daily life, the vote has been recorded in this column. Writers reported to be morally instructive have thus been placed here instead of in column four, which has been restricted to intellectual instructiveness. This 'human element' runs more or less through all the answers given, but only those in which it is especially prominent have a place in the first column.

"The second column contains not only those writers specifically stated to be preferred because they are interesting, but also those writers preferred because they write on some specific subject, in which the reader is presumably interested. In case, however, this subject is one generally included in a school curriculum, the vote has been recorded in column four. In column three are placed those cases where a writer is preferred because he is 'so natural,' or because his characters are 'just like the ones we know.' When a writer is preferred for two or more reasons all have been recorded."

Commenting on the first table presented, in which is shown the extent to which the ten authors mentioned are read by boys and girls, Professor Bostwick notes that "not one of the ten authors has been read by all those questioned." He continues:

"Alger and Alcott come the nearest to it. As we should expect, the boys' authors are Alger, Optic, Fosdick, Stratemeyer, Munroe, and Trowbridge, and the girls' authors Finley, Alcott, Meade, and Clarke. The most popular boys' writer with the girls is Alger, and the most popular girls' writer with the boys is Alcott. The quality of the author seems to play small part in determining the degree to which he is read. Optic and Munroe have each been read by 66 persons; 40 like Munroe, and only 29 Optic, but 64 like Alger, and the mean of the two 'trashy' authors is 46.

"Comparisons like this are, of course, of little value when the number of data is so small, but it is at any rate large enough to show that children neither shun nor approve an author on account of his 'trashiness.' The smallness of the totals under Question 1 is noteworthy. It is usually assumed that most children have read all the usual authors and are hungering for something new; but here, out of 130 children, we have 64—nearly one-half—who have not read a line of Munroe, 69 who do not know Trowbridge, and 51 who are unfamiliar with Alcott. This indicates that there is still room for a good deal of work in familiarizing children with their best writers."

Probably the most interesting and characteristic answers received, because showing most intimately the literary taste of the children concerned, are those in which the reasons for personal preferences are given. "One of the most refreshing things," remarks Professor Bostwick, "is the popularity of Alcott." Miss Alcott is much liked for her naturalness. "Her boys and girls are more like real boys and girls," says one answer. L. T. Meade's books are especially liked "because they are a little sad." "It is not at all unusual," observes the writer, "for assistants to be asked at the desk for a 'sad story,' and these appear to furnish the requisite quality of gentle melancholy for lorn maidens of ten to thirteen." Among the boys Horatio Alger is enormously popular. One boy remarks that "some people say the Alger books are trash, but I don't care—they are interesting"—a point of view not confined to this reader by any means. Henty is voted for as the most instructive writer by thirteen boys and two girls. "Had his name been on the list," observes Professor Bostwick, "he would undoubtedly have ranked much higher." The writer concludes:

"I must confess that the results of this investigation, partial and inadequate as it is, seem to tend toward giving children a very wide range of choice in narrative literature and letting them work out their own salvation, not excluding, of course, judicious advice and guidance."

BELGIUM'S ART CRUSADE.

ONE of the most far-reaching and remarkable artistic crusades of recent years was inaugurated in Belgium about seven years ago by a young Brussels artist, named Eugene Broewerman. This movement, which started without money or influence, has succeeded in winning the cooperation of Belgian cabinet ministers, and is now national in its scope. It finds expression in almost countless channels, is altering the aspect of the Belgian cities, and is restoring to their modern environment something of the beauty of the ancient Flemish art. The society which has accomplished such notable results within so short a space of time is known as "L'Œuvre Nationale de l'Art appliqué à la Rue," and its declared objects are:

"To create an emulation among artists, by discovering a practical way in which their works may be inspired with general interests.

"To clothe in an artistic form all that progress has made useful in the public life.

"To transform the streets into picturesque museums comprising various elements of education for the people.

"To restore to art its one-time social mission, by applying it to the modern idea in all the departments controlled by the public authorities."

Writing of the early work of the society in *Harper's Magazine* (February), Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson says:

"L'Œuvre's first act, after the early publication of its principles, was a formal announcement in 1894 that it intended to show its faith by its works, 'in at once conducting open contests for the most beautiful constructions on a new street of Brussels, the Rue Joseph Stevens, and for various objects of public utility.' These latter were to include street fountains, electric light poles, flag-staffs, newspaper-kiosks, etc. So in the first year there was promised an immediate starting of that work now so widely known, and of the example, which Paris has lately followed, of prizes for the most artistic house-fronts on new streets. The society knew, long before its definite organization had been completed, precisely what its work should be.

"In its second year, 1895, L'Œuvre arranged an exposition of artistic signs, ancient and modern—held at the Museum of Brussels; organized (1) a competition for plans, and (2) a competition for signs that had been executed. These were really the first undertakings of the society by itself, and the subject was chosen with the special purpose of indicating the practical usefulness of its teaching, and to combat 'the widely current but false idea that art is incompatible with economy and the necessities of trade.' . . . There is no pretense that these signs are now the best to be seen in Belgium, but it is claimed that they were the best at that time, and that the improvement which has since taken place must be largely due to the impetus of competitions."

In the next year, 1896, "L'Œuvre" gave its attention to the decorative quality of apparatus for public lighting, with the result that a single candelabrum, designed for the Place de la Monnaie in Brussels, has been reproduced in a great number of other cities. Prizes were also offered for a poster for the Brussels Fair and for the poster of a beef-extract company; and competitions were instituted for designs of postage-stamps to commemorate the Brussels Exposition and for designs for the new national coinage. The writer continues:

"The fourth year of L'Œuvre's existence, 1897, was notable in Brussels for the holding of a world's fair, and the society decided to bend its energies that year to the fitting up at the exposition of a Department of Public Art, in which it might give a careful and, it hoped, an inspiring, demonstration of its work and aims, and of the ancient glory of civic art in Belgium. On account of the latter purpose the exhibit was largely historical, and Antwerp, Liege, Ghent, Bruges, Namur, and many other cities joined with the enthusiasts of the city of Brussels to make it both interesting and valuable.

"Each city sent exhibits, in original or reproduction, of its own treasures of public art in whatever sphere. These, carefully classified, were arranged in seven sections, as follows: (1) Monumental and decorative façades with their details; (2) monu-

POLES FOR ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY, BRUSSELS.

CANDELABRUM, PLACE DE LE MONNAIE, BRUSSELS.

OLD AND NEW SIGNS, BRUSSELS.

Courtesy of *Harper's Monthly Magazine.*

ments commemorative, etc.; (3) signs; (4) apparatus for public lighting and decorations; (5) fountains, wells, pumps, etc.; (6) monumental applications of painting and sculpture; (7) decoration for public fêtes. The whole made a showing of which Belgium had reason to be proud, and whence its ambition might be fed."

So great was the general interest that the society felt encouraged to call a national and, later, an international conference for the consideration of the decorative arts. The latter gathering was attended by two hundred delegates, including representatives from England, France, the United States, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and Hungary. As one result of the convention the movement is beginning to take root in other countries. Says Mr. Robinson:

"Paris has founded a public society in likeness to L'Œuvre; cities of Italy, led to dream of their lovely past, have followed the Belgian example in an organized effort to reclaim it. The dictum that there is no essential reason why cities should be ugly, why the centers which are gathering to themselves an ever-larger proportion of civilized mankind should not be built with a beauty worthy of their high position, that the artistic in public work is as cheap as the hideous and far more to be desired, is ringing unchallenged through many thoughtful nations.

"'Art dans la rue' has of late years become a rallying-cry that reaches farther than Belgium's little cities; but the movement has found in them its strongest organization, gains confidence in the thought of their proud history, finds inspiration in the loyalty to tradition of the earnestness of their present effort to reclaim it. There is no art endeavor of the day that is as interesting as that of L'Œuvre Nationale Belge to foster art in municipal undertakings, to bring beauty into the familiar phases of city life, and thus to raise its common level that has lately been so low."

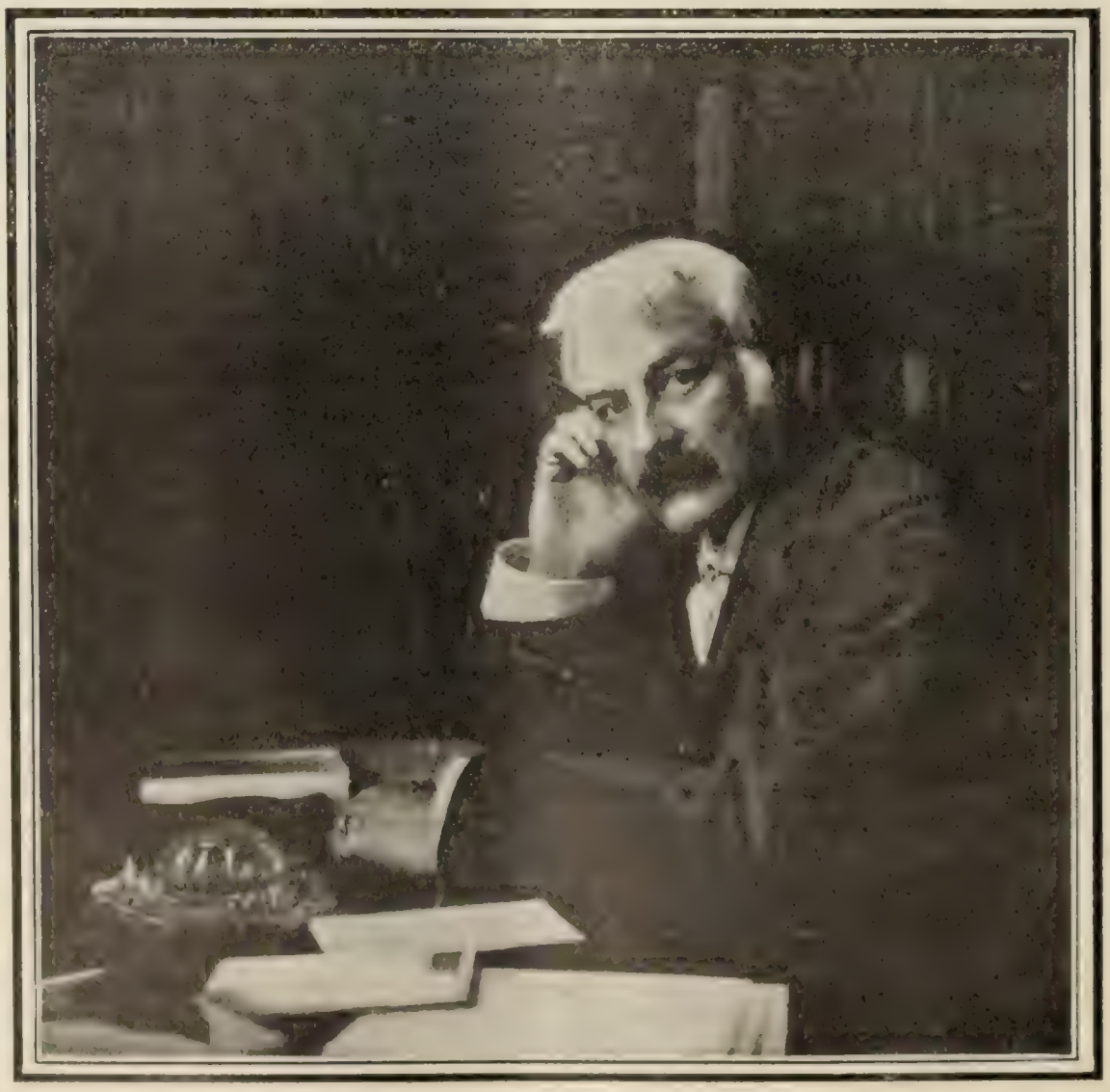
ANDREW LANG ON TENNYSON.

ANDREW LANG, the English man of letters, who signs so much printed matter during the year that, to quote the words of the New York *Critic*, it almost seems as if he "must write with both his hands at once," is the author of a recently published biographical and critical monograph on Alfred Tennyson. In it he treats Tennyson's career as an example of "the normal type of what, in circumstances as fortunate as mortals may expect, the life and work of a modern poet ought to be." That is to say, Tennyson was the type of the poet who lives his life apart, taking no prominent part in politics, war, or the multifarious activities of existence. Says Mr. Lang:

"If we agree with a not unpopular opinion, the poet ought to be a kind of 'Titanic' force wrecking himself on his own passions and on the nature of things, as did Byron, Burns, Marlowe, and Musset. But Tennyson's career followed lines really more normal, the lines of the life of Wordsworth, wisdom and self-control directing the course of a long, sane, sound, and fortunate existence. The great physical strength which is commonly the basis of great mental vigor was not ruined in Tennyson by poverty and passion, as in the case of Burns, nor in forced literary labor, as in those of Scott and Dickens. For long he was poor, like Wordsworth and Southey, but never destitute. He made his early effort; he had his time of great sorrow and trial and apparent failure. With practical wisdom he conquered circumstances; he became eminent; he outlived reaction against his genius; he died in the fulness of a happy age and of renown. The full-orbed life, with not a few years of sorrow and stress, is what nature seems to intend for the career of a divine minstrel. If Tennyson missed the 'one crowded hour of glorious life,' he had not to be content in 'an age without a name.'"

Taine, the French critic, has written somewhat contemptuously of Tennyson's "respectability" and of his placid life. The poet must have strong passions, said the Frenchman, or how can he sing of them? He must be tossed and whirled in the stress of things, like Shelley's autumn leaves, "ghosts from an enchanter fleeing," or how can he voice such moods? Mr. Lang says on this point:

"This is almost a boyish idea, this idea that the true poet is the slave of the passions, and that the poet who dominates them has none, and is but a staid domestic animal, an ass browsing the common, as somebody has written about Wordsworth. Certainly Tennyson's was no 'passionless perfection.' He, like others, was tempted to beat with ineffectual wings against the inscrutable nature of life. He, too, had his dark hour, and was as subject to temptation as they who yielded to stress and died, or became unhappy waifs, 'young men with a splendid past.' He must have known, no less than Musset, the attractions of many a *paradis artificiel*, with its bright visions, its houris, its offers of oblivion of pain. 'He had the look of one who had suffered greatly,' Mr. Palgrave writes in his record of their first meeting in 1842. But he, like Goethe, Scott, and Victor Hugo, had strength as well as passion and emotion; he came unscorched through the fire that has burned away the wings of so many other great poets. This was no less fortunate for the world than for himself. Of his prolonged dark hour we know little in detail, but we have seen that from the first he resisted the Tempter; 'Ulysses' is his '*Retro Sathanas*'!"



ANDREW LANG.
Courtesy of *Literature*.

Mr. Lang does not attempt to determine Tennyson's precise rank in the great roll of the poets of England. He says:

"We do not, or should not, ask whether Vergil or Lucretius, whether Æschylus or Sophocles, is the greater poet. The consent of mankind seems to place Homer and Shakespeare and Dante high above all. For the rest no prize-list can be settled. If influence among aliens is the test, Byron probably takes, among our poets, the

next rank after Shakespeare. But probably there is no possible test. In certain respects Shelley, in many respects Milton, in some Coleridge, in some Burns, in the opinion of a number of persons Browning, are greater poets than Tennyson. But for exquisite variety and varied exquisiteness Tennyson is not readily to be surpassed. At one moment he pleases the uncritical mass of readers, in another mood he wins the verdict of the *raffiné*. It is a success which scarce any poet but Shakespeare has excelled. His faults have rarely, if ever, been those of flat-footed, 'thick-ankled' dulness; of rhetoric, of commonplace; rather have his defects been the excess of his qualities."

Mr. Lang is so much of a controversialist that he could not refrain, even in a book on Tennyson, from indulging in a few dissertations of a polemic nature. He makes "The Princess" the text for a philippic against the "advanced" woman's movement and its "disputants, inevitably shrill." This last epithet draws an indignant reply from Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, of Boston, who writes an article in *The Evening Transcript* of that city under the title "A. Lang—Misogynist." Mr. Lang has also succeeded in exciting the ire of Mr. Frederic Harrison, and quite a passage of arms has taken place between the two in the English papers. Mr. Harrison says in one place: "Of course the merry-andrew of the reviews can not write a book without indulging in some of those japes which, with or without his name, he loves to shower around the press." The great Positivist also speaks of Mr. Lang's "incorrigible trick of sniggering,"—a phrase which, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Era*, "deserves to live long, because it is not only funny, but is also the embodiment of truth."

THE RUSKIN CROSS AT CONISTON.

RUSKIN once wrote that the best way to show respect for the dead was "not by great monuments to them which we build with our hands, but by letting the monuments stand which they built with their own." This expression of opinion, however, has not deterred his friends from creating two memorials of his life and work. One is a bronze medallion, unveiled in Westminster Abbey a few days ago by his cousin, Mrs. Arthur Severn, in the presence of a distinguished assembly. The other is a Celtic cross, erected over his grave in the village churchyard of Coniston, the North Lancashire village in which he lived. "It was fitting," observes a writer in *The Churchman* (New York), "that the headstone to his grave should be a memorial of his affection for this North Country craftsmanship of the old time, when the spiritual life of the craftsman was intensely real, like his own. It was fitting, too, that this cross should be cut from stone quarried in the dale where he made his home, and carved by a local sculptor, once his own pupil, who should cover it with allusions to the life-work of that master, and with the signs of the faith in which he died."

THE RUSKIN CROSS IN CONISTON CHURCHYARD.

From the same paper is taken the following account of the details of the monument and of the symbolism that characterizes it:

"The cross is of a single piece cut from the Mossrigg quarries, and is the same hard green stone or volcanic ash that in other varieties makes the famous green slate of the Lake District. It rises seven and a half feet above the base. On the east side, which faces the grave, for the body is laid according to custom with feet toward the East, are inscribed the name and the dates of birth and death. Above and below are carved designs symbolic of the stages of Ruskin's career. First there is the figure with the lute, laurel-crowned — this is the young Ruskin, the verse-writer. He has not yet found his great vocation as the master of rhythmic prose. He sits at the foot of the stone. The inspiration here is classical. It suggests no profound passion, and one is not surprised to find it necessary to pass through a tangled mesh of interlacing lines, suggestive of varied experience, before the eye rests upon the medallion typifying the next stage of his career. That is the rising sun, his own device on the cover of early editions of 'Modern Painters,' and, as students of his painting know, his favorite effect in landscape. The mountain lines in this medallion may suggest, to those familiar with Ruskin's life, his association with what he called 'his true mother-town of Geneva,' and the pines also have particular application to that period. The medallions above this, the Lion of St. Mark, and the candelabrum, refer too obviously to 'The Stones of Venice' and 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture' to call for comment. . . . . .

"Passing now to the south side, we find a panel filled by a floral scroll with animals among the branches of a sort of conventionalized tree, symbolic, of course, of the church as the Tree of Life, or the Vine, and particularly appropriate here for the suggestion of Ruskin's interest in natural history, for among the animals are three of his especial favorites—the squirrel, the kingfisher, and the robin.

"On the western side the latter half of Ruskin's life, filled with his campaign against the modern commercial spirit, is typified. First there is a conventional representation of the laborers in the vineyard, which Ruskin took, as it were, for the text of his 'Unto This Last.'

"Then there is an allegorical suggestion of 'Sesame and Lilies'; then the central figure, the Angel of Destiny, Fors Clavigera with the club, the key, and the nail, symbolizing strength, patience, and law. Above this, matching the oval of the lilies and the grain, is the 'Crown of Wild Olives' bound by a ribbon, whose interlacing pattern recalls once more the mystery of life, and above this, as the end, is St. George, as tho to suggest that all Ruskin's aims were inspired by an intense feeling of national solidarity and patriotism.

"The northern side of the shaft has an interlaced pattern without other ornament. By these lines intertwining without appar-

ent purpose the artist means to typify those sad closing years of weak and weary waiting for the eternal reward. This, too, is a symbol of the mystery of life."

RISTORI ON THE PRESENT THEATER.

ALL Italy recently observed the eightieth anniversary of the birthday of the retired tragedienne, Adelaide Ristori. Gala performances were given in many cities in her honor, and kings, princes, and other notabilities sent her gifts and messages of regard and affection. Ristori has lived in retirement for over

ADELAIDE RISTORI.

fifteen years, tho she has occasionally taken part in representations for charitable or other public purposes. She has, however, retained her intense interest in things dramatic and theatrical, and has followed the developments of the stage since the days of her sway and artistic reign. The correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* has lately "interviewed" her, and sends to his paper an interesting account of his visit to and conversation with the great actress.

Ristori has no sympathy with present theatrical tendencies. She regards the plays now given to the public as devoid of beauty, vital significance, and artistic merit. The theater is decadent, in her view, and the actors are to be pitied. There is no opportunity for genuine talent in the modern repertory, and hence the disappearance of great acting. There is plenty of genius in the world, but it can not reveal itself, being fettered, confined, misdirected, and put to unworthy uses. To quote the Russian correspondent's account of Mme. Ristori's remarks:

"Dramatic literature to-day differs radically from that which it was my privilege to represent and interpret. In fact, it is like looking at two worlds. We used to play Shakespeare and the classics, and all our efforts were directed toward realizing the conceptions of the great masters, to whom we owe so many splendid images and characters. To-day the stage is something wholly different. The classical repertory has suffered fatally from the changed demands of the public. In obedience to these demands playwrights now produce pieces that are by no means badly constructed, but which, broadly speaking, are trivial, reflecting the prosaic and seamy side of the routine of life. The absence of mighty works, on the other hand, may be due to the absence of great artists, capable of moving audiences to sincere grief or sincere joy."

What of Salvini, Bernhardt, Duse? Mme. Ristori was asked. Her answer was that Salvini was one of the passing generation of actors and could not be cited in defense of contemporary acting. Bernhardt was a great actress of an extraordinarily many-sided talent, but she too is of the old school. Of Duse, the representative of the "new" acting and of "naturalism," Mme. Ristori said:

"At the beginning of her career Duse astonished me by the sincerity and warmth of her art. I thought that nature had dowered her with a rich gift, and I hoped to see her in heroic parts. With her talents she seemed capable of so much that it was a shock to me to see her devote herself to the peculiar repertory of D'Annunzio. I fear that, thanks to such plays as 'Francesca da Rimini,' her art is gone. Some years ago I expressed the opinion that she had entered upon a dangerous path, and I was not mistaken, since she has achieved nothing from that time forth, and has created no new character. How unfortunate and deplorable this is, and how I pity her!"

Ristori does not object to realism in the sense of fidelity to nature, but what now passes for realism she finds superficial, external, drab, and banal. In her days, she says, artists studied detail with great care, and she herself never created any part without long and arduous preparation, visiting the scenes reproduced whenever possible and living in the atmosphere of the play. She dwells upon the efforts which she spent on the somnambulism of Lady Macbeth and on the realization of Queen Elizabeth in "Mary Stuart." But the detail in her days did not, she says, obscure the essential humanity, the vital truth of the grand masterpieces. The drama must reflect real life, but trivial and minute things are not the whole of life. The great joys and the great sorrows, the deep emotions, must be treated by the dramatist and actor as the real content of life. And these have been banished from the contemporary theater.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

MR. HALL CAINE is now engaged upon a play which will occupy him for some time. His next important literary project will be his long promised "Life of Christ."

FEW recent books of fiction have attained the phenomenal popularity of "David Harum," which is still selling briskly three years after its publication. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., its publishers, announce that the sales of the book have reached a total of 650,500 copies.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, who died in New York a few days ago, was one of the foremost American landscape painters. He studied for some years under Lessing in Düsseldorf, Germany, and introduced into this country what is known as the "Düsseldorfian" manner of landscape. In his tours in the West and in the Rocky Mountains he gathered material for many interesting subjects, tho some of his most important pictures were painted in Switzerland and Italy.

M. SULLY-PRUDHOMME, of Paris, the winner of the Nobel prize of $40,000 for idealism in literature, announces his intention of devoting this sum to the good of his fellow craftsmen in the literary field. With it he has established a fund to provide for the publication of the works of deserving poets. "This gracious act," says *Harper's Weekly*, "is deserving of the highest praise, and we trust that in its results we may find work that is worthy of the generous hand that passed along to others the good fortune that came within its grasp."

DR. A. CONAN DOYLE has sent to the London *Times* an interesting account of the steps which have been taken for the distribution of translations of his booklet on "The War: Its Cause and Conduct." Dr. Doyle believes that the book will vindicate both the British policy and the conduct of the British army in South Africa. He has accepted no remuneration for his work, and it is his purpose to send a copy of the book to the public men of every country in the world. In furtherance of his aims Dr. Doyle has received subscriptions varying from fifty pounds from Lord Rosebery to sixpence from a schoolboy. Arrangements have already been made for translating the book into German, French, Scandinavian, Italian, Spanish, Russia, Hungarian, and Portuguese.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE STANDING OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

WE printed recently in this department a description of America's inferior place in the scientific world as given by Carl Snyder. This is followed in *The North American Review* (February) by an explanation of the conditions that discourage scientific work in this country, from the pen of Simon Newcomb, the greatest American astronomer. While maintaining that Mr. Snyder's article hardly does justice to American science as it exists to-day, Professor Newcomb acknowledges that we are just beginning to rise above the state therein described, and that conditions here are decidedly discouraging to pure scientific work. The principal reason for this, as he views it, is the general attitude taken toward such work by Americans. We look on "science" as a sort of profession, whereas, as Professor Newcomb points out, when work begins to be professional it ceases to be scientific in the strict sense. But the worker in pure scientific research has thus no standing before the public in comparison with the professional or business man, and public honors are not for him. Among many illustrations of this, we select Professor Newcomb's comparison of our National Academy of Sciences with the similar bodies in European countries. After describing the status of the Royal Academy of London, the academies of sciences in Paris, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, the palaces in which they are housed, the social position of their members, the closeness of the bond between them and their respective governments, he reminds us that our own National Academy was chartered specially as an adviser of our Government in matters relating to literature, science, and art, and that it has performed notable public service along these lines, particularly in the establishment of the Geological Survey and the present forestry system. He goes on to say:

"Looking at what foreign governments have done for their academies, the question naturally arises: What has our Government done for our own? The answer is: Absolutely nothing. Its condition as an academy of sciences is humiliating. It has no local habitation. It must pay its expenses, clerical and otherwise, of every kind, by the contributions of its members. In the eyes of foreign academies it is the official representative of our growing American science, and as such holds a high rank among such bodies. When it comes to doing anything in a representative capacity to uphold that rank, the expense must come out of the pockets of its members.

"Nor is there a prospect of anything better in the future. Instead of increasing in influence, it seems almost to have passed out of recollection as a factor in our progress. Its last and greatest work for the Government, that of devising a forestry system, marked its disappearance from the public view. It would be interesting to know how many men in Congress know what it is or are even aware of its existence. Whether a census would show one in ten or one in fifty, no one can say. One hardly knows where to look for a spectacle less befitting our civilization than that of such a body of men searching through Washington to find a suitable place for their meeting; debating where they shall put the publications presented them by similar bodies abroad; grateful to one of their officers when he has a spare corner in which to keep their records; wondering what shall be done with an invitation from a foreign organization to send a delegate to a celebration or an international conference.

"If the picture needs any additional touch, it is given by the fact that the Academy is required by its charter to give its services to the Government gratuitously. Those of its members who spent their time in devising the two administrative systems which I have described could never receive a dollar for what they did; and to-day the Academy may be said to exist and live in the hope that, at some time in the near or distant future, the Government may feel some need for its gratuitous services as an authority on the multifarious scientific problems with which public administration is confronted.

"The founders of the Academy believed that the spectacle of a body of the ablest scientific investigators giving their services without reward to promote the public weal would act as an inspiring example, impress the public with a high sense of the dignity of science, and elevate learning in the eyes of our political leaders.

"A cynic might reply that this only shows how slight was the knowledge of the world possessed by these men. Congress has no way of measuring the value of services lying outside the usual range of its experience except by their cost. When one works for nothing the value set upon his services will naturally be expressed by the mathematical zero. The idea that Congress would ever supply a place of meeting or a clerk to such men would never have been entertained by men of practical sagacity.

"Between these views, I leave it to the reader to determine where the truth lies. I do not think any close observer of the operations of government during the past thirty years will contest the following proposition: If Congress, when it chartered the National Academy of Sciences, had supplied it with a fine building for its meetings, records, and collections, had paid the expenses of every member who attended its meetings, had supplied it with the necessary assistance to enable it to conduct business continuously, and had provided that no appropriation should be made for any scientific object until it had been referred to and recommended by the Academy, the outlay would have proved, from a purely sordid point of view, a good paying investment."

This state of things is ascribed by Professor Newcomb to a "want of touch between our academic and political classes," which, he says, is at the same time the cause and the effect of the imperfections in the apprehension of things scientific by our public men. He adds:

"It is clearly abnormal. If a statesman can not be expected to have a close acquaintance with the principles of science, he should at least be able to appreciate the special relation of each branch of research to the public welfare, and should know where or to whom to go for light on the relation of a scientific subject to the Government."

WIRELESS TELEPHONY BY ARC-LIGHT.

THE objectionable character of the word "wireless" as applied to telegraphy and telephony by ether waves is brought again to notice by the invention of a new telephonic method to which this term is applied by the *Revue Scientifique* (February 8). The method certainly employs no wires, but it is simply an adaptation of the photophone of Graham Bell. Says the writer:

"It is well known that an arc-lamp fed with a continuous current makes a peculiar noise, of considerable intensity, when, in the neighborhood of the corresponding electrical conductors and parallel to the current that traverses them, circulates a second current, feeble and intermittent, like that of a telephonic installation. If we speak into a telephone arranged in this way all the sounds are clearly reproduced in the arc-light.

"In reality the vibrations thus obtained correspond to variations of heat and of luminous intensity in the arc. From this demonstration came the idea of wireless telephony. In this telephone the transmitter is combined with a reflector that directs the rays emitted by the arc-light toward a receiver, placed at a great distance, and consisting of a parabolic mirror, of a plate of selenium placed, at its center, on a telephonic circuit with battery, and of a microphone placed behind the parabolic mirror.

"Selenium has the property of changing its electric conductivity under the influence of variations of light. The luminous waves of variable intensity that strike the receiving-mirror, when any one speaks before the microphone, have the effect of varying the conductibility of the selenium and consequently influence the current of the telephonic receiver, which thus reproduces the sounds emitted. Thus we have a wireless telephone.

"This arrangement can also be utilized for the reception of despatches and their indefinite reproduction, as in a phonograph. The despatch may be registered by moving at high speed, before the luminous source or before the receiving-mirror, a photographic film, on which the varying intensities of the light are

thus inscribed. To reproduce the corresponding sounds the film thus treated is passed again at the same speed between the concentrated rays of a source of light and the selenium plate; the more or less clear or darkened parts of the film absorb a variable quantity of light, determining variations of conductibility in the selenium and corresponding emission of sound by the microphone. The inventor of this arrangement for the indefinite reproduction of sounds obtained by luminous methods, M. Ruhmer, proposes for his apparatus the name of 'photographone,' by analogy with the telégraphone of Poulsen.

"The applications of this new system of wireless telephony would seem at present to be rather limited. The most interesting is the oral communication of ships with one another or with the shore."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

APTITUDES AND THE SHAPE OF THE HEAD.

IF there is any relation between the outside and the inside of the skull—between the shape of the head and the character of the brain—we might well expect that persons having the same aptitudes would resemble each other in the contour of the cranium. Scientific measurement of the skull has not shown this to be the case, we are told by Paul Combes in *Cosmos* (January 4). He gives an interesting account of an attempt to supplement scientific measurement by measurement undertaken for a much more prosaic purpose, namely, the making and fitting of hats. The machine used by hatters to give the contour of the head furnishes us with excellent data, and M. Combes gives us some records from a small French city which confirm his assertion that the shape and size of the head is a matter of race, not of occupation or aptitude. M. Combes first describes the hatter's measuring or fitting apparatus. This apparatus is a sort of mechanical hat whose interior is formed of a series of narrow articulations that exactly fit the contours of the head. When the device is in place a series of needles corresponding to the articulations mark on a sheet of paper the outline of the head, reduced one-third. From a series of these reductions, further reduced, have been selected the diagrams that accompany this article.

SOME TYPES OF HEADS IN A SMALL FRENCH CITY.

1–2. Ecclesiastics.
3–4. Notaries.
5. Justice of Peace.
6. Judge.
7. Lawyer.
8. Prosecuting Attorney.
9. Commissioner of Police.
10. Prison Warden.
11. Postmaster.
12. Tax Collector.
13. Appraiser.
14. Veterinary.
15–16. Pharmacists.
17. Teacher.
18. Mechanics.
19. Notary's Clerk.
20, 21, 22. Tanners.

The indications of the instrument, we are told, furnish the most unexpected results and the most disconcerting surprises:

"They show clearly, in all cases, that no material correlation exists between the exterior conformation of a man's head and his special aptitudes, the qualities of his mind, his intellectual and moral worth, his work or his favorite occupations.

"Our figures result from the examination of 570 diagrams taken . . . from a hatter in a small city in Normandy. They thus come from a common and restricted source and can be profitably compared from all standpoints.

"That which strikes one at first is the surprising diversity of heads among the dwellers in the same region—a region where difference of races is less marked than in a large city. If we go into details, the surprises are multiplied and accentuated.

"Notice in the first place the two diagrams of ecclesiastics, Figs. 1 and 2, of regular form, but very different both in size and contour.

"Figs. 3 and 4 represent the cephalic diagrams of two notaries, the first clearly brachycephalic (short-skulled) and the second no less clearly dolichocephalic (long-skulled).

"The justice of the peace of Fig. 5 and the lawyer of Fig. 7 have tendencies to brachycephaly, but the judge of Fig. 6 is an accentuated dolichocephalic.

"The prosecuting attorney, Fig. 8, is brachycephalic, but not in the same way as the notary of Fig. 3. The head of the commissary of police, in Fig. 9, presents some analogies with that of the notary in Fig. 4 and the judge in Fig. 6; but they have characteristic differences.

"As to the prison warder, Fig. 10, his dissymetric head presents straight lateral contours that are different from all the preceding.

"In the case of the postmaster, Fig. 11, we find the round head of brachycephaly still more perfectly than in the types of Figs. 3 and 8. The tax-collector, Fig. 12, is a dolichocephalic comparable, but not exactly similar, to the preceding.

"The appraiser, Fig. 13, shows a yet different form of dolichocephaly, with median lateral protuberances which we find again in the veterinary, Fig. 14; but in this case accompanied by much more regular posterior and anterior curves.

"Next come two druggists, Figs. 15 and 16. The first resembles the justice of the peace, without being precisely similar. The second has a new type of curve, absolutely distinct.

"The teacher is a brachycephalic, Fig. 17. The mechanic, Fig. 18, is a modified dolichocephalic whose cephalic curve is posteriorly regular and harmonious. The notary's clerk, Fig. 19, constitutes an intermediate type.

"Finally, we have three tanners who deserve our attention, since tanners—in France—may be called to the highest destinies, . . . which of the three types of tanners, whose diagrams are shown in Figs. 20, 21, and 22, bears in the conformation of his head the indication of the future favors of fortune? Is it the dolichocephalic of Fig. 20, who might well have been, judging from his cephalic curve, the teacher of Fig. 12 or the notary of Fig. 4? Is it the small-headed tanner of Fig. 21, who recalls by dimension, if not by regularity, the ecclesiastic of Fig. 1? Is it the square-headed tanner of Fig. 22, the straight sides of whose diagram recall those of the prison-warden of Fig. 10?

"The point can not be too strongly insisted upon, that there is decidedly no relation between the form of the head and the intellectual faculties. These are found to the same degree in an infinite variety of cranial conformations. The general form of the skull depends especially on the race and varies with it. It is a matter of origins and not of aptitudes.

"Thus, in Europe, the peoples of Cymric origin, the dwellers

on the shores of the Mediterranean, the North Germans, the Swedes, and the Norse are all dolichocephalic. On the other hand, the peoples of Celtic origin, the South Germans, the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Swiss, the Irish, and the Gauls are brachycephalic.

"But even here there is nothing definite. What is exact in theory becomes inexact in reality, because of the incessant migrations and the resulting mixture of races. These migrations began as long ago as the Quaternary period, and we may imagine the intermarriages, the mixture of blood, and the resulting complex modifications that have been going on since that far-off time.

"Prudence in deduction should then be considered a capital virtue of craniologists. Let us wish them plenty of it—without expecting too much!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANCESTRY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

THAT the racial problem of the Western hemisphere has now been practically solved is asserted by Charles Hallock, who contributes an article on the subject to *The American Antiquarian* (January-February). This solution, he says, clears up not only "the origin of the American Indigenes (miscalled Indians), but approximately the antiquity of their progenitors whose ruined and silent cities, like those of Asia Minor, long since passed out of history, and whose massive pyramids, temples, and palaces vie with those of the Old World, and are inferentially not only coeval with them but closely related." Mr. Hallock believes that these ruined cities of Central America were built by immigrants from Korea, and that they were subsequently wrecked by great disturbances of the earth's crust. Their inhabitants scattered in every direction and became the ancestors of all the present Indian tribes, who are therefore degenerate descendants of a people far advanced in civilization. Says Mr. Hallock:

"It is believed that the progenitors of the ancestors of the Mexicans were an Asiatic colony from Korea, which was at that time tributary to the Chinese empire, a fact which accounts for coincidence of dates in the first half of the sixth century, and this opinion is confirmed by Chinese manuscripts as well as by striking similarities of appearance, language, and customs, and a proficiency in the arts and architecture. Their writing was in hieroglyphics exclusively, and this medium of communication is spread all over the continent. History shows that the Koreans migrated to escape tyranny, undertaking a sea voyage of nine weeks to the northeast. No matter who first peopled Central America, the Koreans certainly were in communication with America as far back as the second year of the dynasty of Tsin, Emperor of China, who declared war against Korea. Migrants were able to maintain the high civilization of their forebears as long as their basic relation and environment remained unchanged, a postulate which is abundantly attested by archeological evidence, as well as by the enduring testimony of the petroglyphs. But finally came those stupendous terrestrial dislocations, upheavals, emergencies, droughts, denudations, and associated dynamic phenomena, which punctuated the lapse of geological time and changed the contour of the continent. By the same great cataclysm which broke up the 'foundations of the great deep,' according to the Scripture, and inundated so large a part of the globe and its antediluvian fauna and flora, the fructifying rivers of Central America were engulfed, and the acequias, aqueducts, and irrigating canals were destroyed or rendered useless. Some disjointed records of this overwhelming catastrophe are inscribed upon pyramids, temple walls, monoliths, and porticos of those massive ruins which attest to their extinguished greatness, while oral traditions, next in historical value to the libraries which Cortez and his fanatical priests destroyed, have been transmitted down the centuries, even to Southwestern Indians of the present day. Drought, famine, malignant diseases, persistent internecine wars, and ultimate depopulation supervened, and after persistent efforts to maintain themselves on the home sites, the discomfited survivors scattered, even to far-off Alaska, and up the eastern slope of the continental ridge to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, leaving traces of their successive occupations all along the Pacific coast and the mid-continental route, not only in memorials of massive masonry and exquisite pottery, but in linguistic similarities, religious practises, mortuary rites, superstitions, social habits, oral traditions, and physical resemblances of a marked character. For many centuries large communities tarried in Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona, sections of which were populous up to the arrival of Coronado in 1540; but finally aridity of the soil, caused in large part by forest denudation, frequent tidal waves, the deflection of surface waters into subterranean rock fissures, the merciless raids of the Spaniards, and internecine wars, scattered them over the lava beds and alkaline wastes of sage-brush and cactus, to eke out a precarious livelihood with their starveling flocks. The remnants ultimately betook themselves to the cliffs and mesas, which they fortified, and attempted to subsist on crops which they forced from scantily irrigated gardens on the arid plains below. This for a distressful period, and then northward again to more peaceful and fertile localities in Eastern Colorado, where melting snows from the uplifted continental divide afforded perennial moisture. Here they maintained a long-protracted status as agriculturists and shepherds, establishing thrifty towns and villages, of which a few remain to this day as 'pueblos.' Records of their vicissitudes and dire extremity are pecked upon many a neighboring rock—of the continued attacks and defenses, and how the cliff-dwellers were finally cut off by their enemies, and how few escaped. . . . . .

"The advent of the Spaniards and their ruthless quest for gold broke into the bucolic life of the Pueblos. Many were exterminated, while others, harassed and impoverished, abandoned agriculture in despair and took to the chase for a livelihood. From that to semi-savagery the lapse was easy; a condition which was aggravated by the religious superstitions which they retained, involving human sacrifice, self-torture, immolation of war prisoners, and sundry barbarous ceremonies which date back to earliest times, and obtain even now in isolated parts of North America. The sun dance of the Plains Indians is a relic of the sun worship of Chichen-Itza and Peru, with its attendant cruelties. All the Indian tribes burned their captives on occasion—a survival of ancient rites. . . . . .

"Untold and uncalculated years it took for the Central American migration to reach the western verge of the Great Plains, which had emerged and grown to grass during the interval since it was the quaternary floor of the sea. For nearly four centuries their polyglot descendants, who were dubbed aborigines by European explorers, have been an ethnological puzzle to the world; but time seems to have solved the problem. The hypothesis of the reversion is easy. Their progenitors, like all pioneers, unquestionably took with them all necessary 'store clothes,' tools, seeds, mechanical appliances, and domestic utensils; but after they were isolated from the parent stock and base of supplies, they learned to substitute makeshifts for whatever was worn out or lost. Dresses of skins, furs, and plaited grasses replaced their home garments, and implements of stone, horn, bone, shell, and ivory took the place of their original tools of iron, bronze, and copper. Some of the more intelligent and energetic discovered mines of various ores, and worked them in a rude fashion for a while, like those at Lake Superior, but the industry was finally abandoned because it was easier and cheaper to use what was handiest. Metal ornaments, pottery, baskets, footgear, and woven fabrics were retained the longest, because they were indispensable. The manufacture of these was an art that could not be lost. Reversion is not necessarily a slow process. It depends largely upon the environment. Intercourse brightens intellect. Isolation clogs it, and will sometimes banish it. There are to-day among the sea islands of South Carolina the grandchildren of ante-bellum negroes whose inane articulations are unintelligible to any but their own kin—a lapse of less than half a century."

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunting or horse tribes. Between these there speedily grew up enmity. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two was fought as recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of Western mounds had their origin in these

interminable wars between the sedentary woodsmen and the fierce plainsmen. Some are entrenchments, displaying "much military engineering skill," while others are "great tumuli, where hosts of the slain are buried." Others still were used for "sacrificial purposes, for dykes, as sites for temples and dwellings, as refuges from inundations, as amphitheaters for ball games, and for ornamental purposes, as in public parks and gardens of the present day. Many in the semblance of elephants, leopards, turtles, rats, snakes, deer, and the like were copied from the Aztec and Toltec gardens, and from others extant in the Zuni and Mohave country. They were reproduced just as we copy patterns from the Old World." Mr. Hallock thus agrees with the best modern authorities that there was no race of vanished "mound-builders," but that the mounds were the work of the immediate ancestors of the Indians of to-day. In conclusion, the writer asserts again that "every new archeological discovery adds to the analogs which go to make up testimony to establish the more than hypothetical origin of our American aborigines, and the close relations between their ancestors of Central America and the peoples of Egypt and Asia."

If it be true that a race far enough advanced in civilization to construct the cities whose ruins are the wonder of Central American travelers has degenerated into the wild Indian tribes of to-day, that fact is certainly provocative of thought. We are accustomed to assume that our descendants must advance in civilization no matter what their environment may be. After all, we can reassure ourselves by remembering that, according to this theory, the "aboriginal" races of this continent were Asiatics. Perhaps Caucasians would not have deteriorated under the same conditions!

THE FLIGHT OF A HAILSTONE.

THE formation and growth of hailstones during their flight from cloud to earth is described in *Knowledge* (February), by Arthur H. Bell. He describes a hailstone as "an aggregate of tiny crystals disposed in concentric rings or zones"; and these zones tell the story of the hailstone's journey to the earth. He writes:

"At the heart of every hailstone is a tiny atom of dust, which may be considered to be the very foundation of the whole icy structure. These atoms of dust pervade every part of the atmosphere. Not only are they found in the lower strata of the air, but the winds carry them far above the highest mountains, and no matter whether samples of air obtained by balloonists or by mountain travelers are examined, minute particles of dust are always everywhere to be found. Indeed, it is becoming understood that without an atom of dust upon which the moisture of the air could settle there would be no rain-drops, no snow, no fog, dew, clouds, or hail. Without these minute platforms, as they may be called, upon which the moisture as it condenses could alight, rain would be continually pouring down upon the earth, and it is these motes that keep the moisture buoyed up in the atmosphere until such times as circumstances compel them to yield up the aqueous supplies which they so industriously collect. Supposing, then, that a little vapor should happen to condense on a particle of dust floating aimlessly through the air, there is a beginning made of what, under favorable conditions, may ultimately grow to a full-sized hailstone. . . . Imagining now the journey to be well started, it will at once be realized that the traveling hailstone will pass through strata of air that differ very much as regards temperature and moisture. Some of the air will be above the freezing-point and other layers will be below it; while it will be no uncommon episode for the dropping hailstone to plunge sheer through a cloud that may be many thousands of feet thick. The hailstone itself, with its heart of ice, is always below the freezing-point, so that any moisture that settles on it is promptly frozen and forms a girdle of ice around the central nucleus. An examination, indeed, of any hailstone shows that these icy girdles are its most characteristic feature. It will also be observed that these girdles or zones are of two kinds, and that they are alternately clear and opaque. It is these zones that tell the most concerning the incidents of a wonderful journey, for they are produced by the different strata of air through which the hailstone passed, each country, as it were, over which the journey was made impressing its characteristics on the flying traveler."

Effect of High Altitudes on the Blood.—Professor Gaule, of Zurich, who, accompanied by his wife and the aeronaut, Spelterini, recently made a balloon ascension for the purpose of making microscopical examinations of the human blood at high altitudes, has just published an account of the trip in the *Neue Zuericher Zeitung*. The result of the investigation was very curious. Before starting, Gaule had examined specimens of Spelterini's, his own, and his wife's blood and recorded the number of corpuscles, the depth of color, and the density. At a height between 4,400 and 4,700 meters [14,500 and 15,600 feet] specimens were drawn for comparative examination. In all three persons it was found that the number of corpuscles had increased greatly, tho only a few hours had elapsed between the two sets of observations. The increase was greatest in the case of Frau Gaule, amounting to 40 per cent. In his own blood at this great elevation Professor Gaule found 8,800,000 corpuscles to the cubic millimeter, which he thinks is the largest number ever found in human blood. A second ascension gave similar results. "We determined," says Professor Gaule, "the depth of color as well as the number of corpuscles. This should have eliminated errors, as two distinct sets of apparatus were used. And if the result were the direct effect of atmospheric pressure, both of these characteristics should increase or diminish together.

"But the color fell off while the number of corpuscles increased. This can be explained only by supposing that the pressure acts diversely on two properties of the corpuscles, . . . both of which are active and susceptible of rapid change. The blood-cells, therefore, are not constant, as has been hitherto supposed, but exceedingly variable. . . . Probably these changes in the blood are only a small part of the effects of change of pressure on the organism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AT the meeting of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences on February 12," says *Science*, "Prof. A. E. Verrill exhibited several remarkable photographs in natural colors, made direct from nature by a new autochromatic process, invented by Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill, of New Haven. One of these photographs was a Bermuda landscape in which the beautiful tints of the water, etc., were well brought out. Three other plates were copies of water-color drawings of brilliantly colored Bermuda fishes. The photographic reproduction of these showed accurately all the delicate shades of green, blue, pink, purple, yellow, and orange. The intense red colors appear to be the most difficult to render by this process at present, but no doubt this will soon be remedied by further experiments now in progress."

IN discussing the trans-isthmian canal, *Engineering News* says (February 20): "As for the relative merits of the two routes, we can add nothing to what we have already said, except that those who at present argue for either one as the 'only' route prove only their ignorance of the subject. A conspicuous instance of this ignorance is found in certain English journals, who have 'discovered' that the Isthmian Canal Commission business was just a shrewd Yankee bluff game, put up by the United States to beat down the Frenchmen's price for Panama. One could almost wish that the final choice would be in favor of Nicaragua, just to prove to those supercilious European critics that the United States does not conduct its international business on lines of deceit. We can build as good a canal at Nicaragua as at Panama; altho it will cost a greater sum to make and to maintain. If we choose the Panama route instead and pay the Frenchmen for all that their work already done will save us from expending, we are doing all that the highest standard of morals or courtesy can require."

A CURIOUS fact has been ascertained during the recent survey of India, namely, that the northerly deflection of the plumb-line ascribed to attraction by the great mass of the Himalaya and the Tibetan upland is reversed along a comparatively narrow belt between 22° and 24° north latitude crossing India from east to west for one thousand miles. "Here," says *The Tablet* (London), "the deflection is southerly, while the northerly deflection reasserts itself farther south, and is continued so far as 18° north latitude. The zone, so strangely exempted from what has been supposed to be a general law, runs across central India from the delta of the Ganges to that of the Indus, but well to the south of the great Gangetic plain." These facts are discussed by Major Burrow in a paper read before the Royal Astronomical Society. Major Burrow's theory is that the phenomenon "follows the axis of what he calls a subterranean chain of mountains causing the greater density of the earth's crust in this particular tract. The hypothetical range would, we are at liberty to conjecture, either have foundered bodily in some great catastrophe, or subsided gradually and been submerged under alluvium and silt. The fact opens up an interesting subject for the discussion of geologists."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAS DANTE A ROMAN CATHOLIC?

AN interesting point raised in Dante's "Divine Comedy," and one about which some of its most profound interpreters have differed, relates to the religious views of its author. Was he a schismatic, or a pagan, or a Papist? Or was he, as has been suggested, a combination of all three? As is well known, Dante consigns several of the popes of his day to his hell, and in more than one passage of his poem he challenges the doctrine of the "temporal power" of the Pope. Rossetti went so far as to say that the allegorical meaning of the whole poem hinged upon the political opinion of Dante on Papal sovereignty. According to this interpretation, the "Divine Comedy" was intended to show that temporal dominion was the bane of the Papacy and the world; the Ghibelline party was the party of love, of life, of light, of salvation; the Guelph party was naught but darkness, hate, and perdition; Rome was hell and the Pope was Satan.

In the opinion of an Italian critic, Foscolo, Dante's purpose was to reconcile Christianity with paganism and to restore to a place of honor the old mythology and the doctrines of ancient philosophy. This purpose, however, he artfully concealed beneath the allegories of the "Divine Comedy," because he feared religious persecution and political violence.

Still other interpreters, including Francowitz, Du Plessis-Mornay, and Landino, claim to have discovered a cipher by which it is conclusively shown that Dante was the prophet of the Reformation and announced the very date (1517) in which Luther was to begin to preach his heretical doctrines. They hail Dante as the precursor of Protestantism, and point out that he dubbed the Papacy the "bad woman of the Apocalypse," and in this apparent detestation of the Papacy put himself in harmony with the most pronounced anti-Catholics who were to follow him.

Against all these views a protest is entered by an American Roman Catholic student of Dante's life and work—the Rev. E. L. Rivard, of St. Viateur's College, Bourbonnais, Ill., who contributes a paper to *Mosher's Magazine* (New York, January), in which he endeavors to clear Dante's memory from what he regards as the aspersions made upon it. Rossetti's interpretation he regards as "untenable, nay, as an outrageous calumny." "Is it possible," he asks, "that a man with a mind so luminous [as Dante's] and a heart so passionately fond of justice and truth could or would stoop to conventional tricks and wretched artifices of language, to a poetry of prize puzzles devised to conceal truth? Dante would then himself become the most insoluble of enigmas." Foscolo's theory, too, Father Rivard considers hardly worthy of serious notice. "In introducing mythology into his poem," declares the writer, "Dante makes no profession of paganism; he simply avails himself of a liberty generally granted to poets and other artists. . . . Dante's acknowledgment of and admiration for the splendid natural endowments of pagan scholars like Vergil, Homer, Aristotle, Plato, Cato, and others, is the noble tribute of high-born genius to other genius. Ever and far above them does he place the Christian sages and saints." Father Rivard continues:

"There remains the third interpretation, which would make Dante a very poor Catholic, one whose orthodoxy was so shaky, whose allegiance to the Papacy was so doubtful, that Protestants can claim him as their glorious predecessor. It is true that once Dante was summoned to appear before the Inquisitor, who somehow or other has become the veritable bogyman of the Protestant mind. That happened this way: Certain Franciscan friars, being offended because Dante had represented their order as not sending any more representatives to heaven, took him to task for it and demanded that he appear before the tribunal of the Inquisition to give satisfactory evidence of the completeness and genuineness of his faith. Dante asked and was granted the night, during which he drew up in most charming verse a profession of his Catholic belief. This he submitted to the twelve grave Judges, who were astonished and delighted at the beauty of the expression and the unexceptionable orthodoxy of the doctrine which the poet professed. That the Inquisitor dismissed Dante with warm congratulations and laughed at the rather suspicious friars is evidence that the Inquisition was not, as it is often represented, the extinguisher of science nor the hinderer of genius."

With regard to Dante's attitude toward the Papacy the writer says:

"Dante professes the highest regard for and pays the highest tribute of veneration to the Papacy, which he considers as the holiest of institutions. . . . That he hated some of the Popes on account of their vices, of their simony or nepotism, or of their political intriguing—supposing the Popes guilty of these charges—this would only prove that he loved the Papacy all the more and would not suffer such a holy and dignified office to be thus lowered and disgraced. Indignation, especially when it is conscious of being righteous, is no sin. It is not heresy for you or me to believe the Pope capable of various crimes. The Pope, tho infallible, is not impeccable. Dante thought he had sufficient evidence to convict certain Popes of certain sins and hence he sends them to hell. He is not therefore a heretic, but he is as thorough a hater of these Popes as he is a faithful lover of the Papacy."

Dante, then, so far from being an enemy of Roman Catholicism, "stands out from among the many splendors of philosophical and theological doctrine in the 'Divine Comedy' as a grand exponent of Catholic verity." Father Rivard concludes:

"The interpretations we have been considering rob Dante himself of all his glory, the glory of a great and noble conception so splendidly executed. This grand conception suffers violence at the hands of those who trim it to fit their small views of the world and its institutions. These interpretations, lastly, would rob the church of the glory which she rightly claims of having nurtured and inspired such a genius, of having brought forth a son capable of so sweetly and so strongly singing the exalted beauty and sanctity of her doctrines. As Catholic students jealous of our family glories—of which Dante is by no means the least—to all those who would rob us of him in the broad daylight of his radiant Catholicity, we say emphatically and peremptorily: Hands off!"

A CHRISTIAN ESTIMATE OF MOSLEMISM.

THE study of Oriental peoples and religions by the scholarship of the Christian Occident has resulted, among other things, in a revision of the opinions entertained traditionally by the friends of Christian missions on the merits of the Mohammedan system of religious teachings. The most significant utterance recently made in this direction is from the pen of the well-known German missionary and traveler, Sir Pastor W. Faber, a leading pupil of Delitzsch, a traveler in Moslem lands, and especially a student of Babism. In his quarterly pamphlets, "Briefblätter," published in Berlin, he expresses these views:

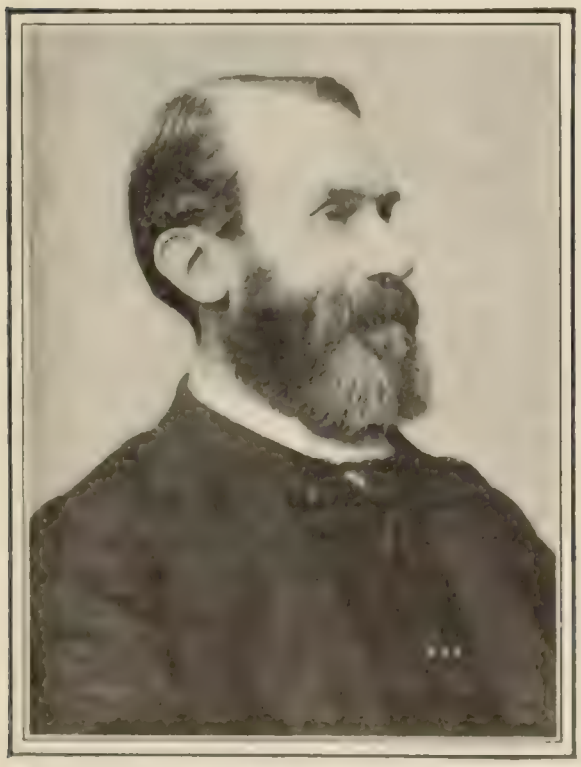
Everybody who for the first time reads the Koran and comes into personal contact with Mohammedanism is astonished and then simply amazed to see how nearly the Mohammedan way of thinking agrees with the Christian. It now pertains to Christian culture in general to have read the Koran, and the reading of this book shows how wonderfully much Mohammed has taken from the Bible and how much more closely Islam is related to Christianity than it is to Judaism or to Buddhism. On the other hand, a careful reader will not fail to recognize the significant fact that the central doctrine of the Christian system, namely, atonement through the blood of Christ, has been entirely excluded from the Mohammedan doctrines. This explains,

also, why that liberal class of Christians who have themselves given up this central doctrine fail to see any substantial disagreement between the two great creeds. Honesty, however, compels every candid student to acknowledge that the old views formerly entertained in Christian circles concerning Mohammedanism, according to which the teachings of the great Arabian prophet are nothing but devil's doctrines and dogmas, is altogether incorrect. In reality, Mohammedanism is nothing but a rationalistic type of Christianity in the form of a most unfortunate state religion. The times are passed when scolding about the Moslem creed as the production of the devil will satisfy, and the struggle against Islam on these premises is a failure. Practically all of the mission literature that in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries was written against Mohammedanism is useless. Indeed, its danger is now of an over-estimation of that creed; and some of our orientalists have begun to place Mohammedanism above Christianity. It should be remembered, however, that the introduction of the study of Arabic into European universities was owing originally to the zeal for mission work among the Moslems. This is especially true of Bologna, Paris, and Oxford. We ourselves believe that the old saying is substantially correct, that "The best thing in the world is to be a Christian; the next best is to be a Mohammedan." For it is certain that Mohammedanism is infinitely superior to any form of heathenism and superior also to Buddhism, and without a doubt is nearer to Christianity than Rabbinic Judaism, calling Jesus even the *ruch alla*, or the "Soul of God."

Whether it will be possible to win the Moslem world for Christianity is a great question, but a beginning is being made, especially in China, where there are fifteen million adherents of this creed, and where the government does not antagonize Christian work among them and favors the Moslems in many ways.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE THE BIBLE HEROES BASED UPON ASTRAL MYTHS?

FREETHINKERS have long maintained that the existence of many of the leading characters of the Bible is open to doubt. It is somewhat startling, however, to find this point of view championed by one of the leading English Biblical scholars, Prof. T. K. Cheyne, canon of Rochester and Oriel professor of Scripture at Oxford University, who takes the view that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Saul, David, Jonathan, and many others of the leading characters of the Old Testament are purely legendary and were evolved from astral myths. This theory is worked out at some length in "Geschichte Israels," a recently published work on Old-Testament criticism by Hugo Winckler, the German Assyriologist and historian, than whom, declares Professor Cheyne, "no scholar has more fully realized the problems before us and contributed on a larger scale to their solution." The English professor contributes to *The Nineteenth Century and After* (January) an article in which he attempts to elucidate Winckler's reasoning and conclusions, and in which he suggests that "the Babylonian map of the starry heaven is the most trustworthy guide through the intricate paths of mythology and legend" in the Old Testament. The mythology of the Jewish people, he contends, was largely borrowed from the astral lore of Babylonia and Egypt, and, when the historical tradition was defective, "the earliest wise men at once looked to the sky." He continues:



PROF. T. K. CHEYNE

"Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, then, are lunar heroes. In the case of Abraham this is, according to Winckler, doubly certain. His father Terah comes from Ur in Chaldea, the city of the South Babylonian Moon worship (Nannar), but, in order to reach Canaan, he must halt at Harran, which is the second great center of lunar worship in the region of the Euphratean civilization. . . . And how comes Sarah to be at once Abraham's sister and his wife? Because Sarah, being the counterpart of Istar, has a double rôle. She is the daughter of the Moon-god, and therefore Abraham's sister; she is the wife of Tammuz, and therefore Abraham's wife. For Abraham, too, according to Winckler, has a double rôle; he is the son of the Moon-god, but he is also the heroic reflection of Tammuz. Of Isaac little is recorded; he dwells at Beersheba, 'the well of the Seven-god,' that is, the Moon-god. Jacob, however, is much more definitely described. His father-in-law, Laban, reminds us by his very name of Lebênâ, the moon, and Laban's two daughters, Leah and Rachel, represent respectively the new moon and the full moon. Dinah, Leah's daughter, represents Istar, the daughter of the Moon-god, and with her six brothers makes up the number of the days of the week, one of which in fact (*Dies Veneris*, Friday) has a female deity."

Even more marked, says Professor Cheyne, is the astral significance of Joseph's life and the stories associated with it. The key to his character, we are told, lies in Gen. xxxvii. 10, where he dreams that the sun, the moon, and the eleven stars did homage to him. Professor Cheyne says further:

"In the original story it was the Moon-god (Jacob), with his children, who bowed down before the Sun-god (Joseph), his son. The rest of the story of Joseph now becomes clear. The lunar heroes, Abraham and Jacob, fetched their spouses from the land of Moon-worship; the solar hero Joseph goes to Egypt, the land of Sun-worship, to obtain for his wife the daughter of a priest of Heliopolis. But, like Abraham, Joseph also represents Tammuz, the sun of spring-tide, who dies and passes into the underworld, whither Istar descends to bring him back to earth. This is why he is cast into the pit, and again raised out of it. Hence another reason for Joseph's going to Egypt, for Egypt represents the southern region of the sky, in which the sun stands in the winter when Tammuz is dead. That the tribes of Israel (necessarily twelve, because of the signs of the Zodiac), together with their ancestors, are connected with an astral myth is not a new idea, but it has been worked out by Stucken and Winckler with greater fulness of knowledge than by any previous writer. It is, of course, not stated that the early legends are historically worthless; wisely used, even the early legends can be made to furnish historical material, both directly and indirectly."

Winckler treats almost all the Old-Testament heroes in this same fashion. Saul is a "Moon-god." David is a "solar hero," and his red hair "is the image of the rays of the sun." The giant Goliath "corresponds to the wild hunter and tyrant Orion, the rising and setting of which coincides with the winter and summer solstices." Solomon, too, is represented as the impersonation of the planetary god Hermes or Mercury, who was regarded as the source of wisdom. That many of these "interesting and revolutionary details" may appear far-fetched and incredible to conservative critics, Professor Cheyne readily admits, but, he adds: "Winckler deserve credit for not being too fastidious, and venturing to publish many things which may perhaps only be serviceable as working hypotheses." He concludes:

"Almost all that can be attained by the old methods of criticism—both as regards the form and as regards the contents of the Old Testament—has been accomplished, and how imperfect this is no candid critic perhaps will deny. Would it not be better to put aside prejudice, and suppose that we have indeed arrived at a turning-point, and that the Old-Testament study is

indeed in course of being transformed to a great extent (the qualification is deliberate) into a branch of the study of Semitic antiquity? There will still be subjects apart from this wide study which require special consideration. But at present all the subjects which have till lately been supposed to be fairly settled—in text, lexicon, grammar, exegesis, history—need to be investigated from a virtually new point of view. It will continue to be an advantage to know the old as well as the new methods by special training, at least provided that this training is no longer permitted to issue in the self-confidence and unintelligent disparagement of the most progressive critics, which is beginning to be too characteristic of some of the so-called moderate critics."

A JEWISH CRITICISM OF THE ETHICAL CULTURE MOVEMENT.

THE progress of the Ethical Culture Society in this country has been followed with considerable interest ever since its foundation in New York, now nearly a quarter of a century ago, by Dr. Felix Adler. In New York, at least, the movement has met with some success. Dr. Adler's vast audiences in Carnegie Hall are certainly much larger than the average church congregation, and many outside activities have been inaugurated under the auspices of the society. In the country at large, however, the movement seems to be lacking in vitality, and Dr. Adler's recent visit to the West draws from *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago) a rather severe criticism of the whole movement. "People may go to hear a man," remarks the writer, Mr. Tobias Schanfarber, in a signed editorial, "and speak of the sublimity of his thought and the deep sincerity of his soul and all that sort of thing, but when it comes to putting into effect his preaching, they are not there." He continues:

PROF. FELIX ADLER.

"The men who compose the Ethical Culture Society are no better than any other men. Their own leader has told them so. Many of them joined this society because it was something new. The novel always attracts. Then the personality of their leader is of a kind to hold them. He has at least held the Jews who came to him in the start. We have been credibly informed, however, that the non-Jews he has not been able to hold. When a quarter of a century ago the movement was organized in New York there were just as many non-Jews as Jews affiliated with it. To-day that proportion is not maintained. We are told that the proportion is as ten to one. What the cause of this falling-off of non-Jews is to be attributed to is difficult to tell, unless it be that the non-Jews do not even want to affiliate with the Jews in a movement of this character. The Jew who wants to get rid of his Judaism by joining an organization of this kind finds himself deserted by the non-Jew, simply because the latter does not care to have anything to do with him. Professor Adler may speak of his movement as the church of the unchurched, but he will find that to a very great extent it is the church of the unsynagogued Jew, at least in New York."

Mr. Schanfarber comments on the isolation of Professor Adler in the work he has undertaken. "It has frequently been said," he observes, "that the movement would not outlive its founder; that with his passing away (may it be long in coming), the society would pass away, and we believe it will." He says further:

"One thing seems strange, and it is this, that in the twenty-five years of the existence of the Ethical Culture Society, not one Jew has assumed the leadership of one of these societies. Professor Adler is the only Jew at the head of one of these organizations. We do not believe that this is because no Jew has ever desired to become identified as a leader of the movement. We are of the opinion that not a few of the teachers in Israel have ogled with the Ethical Culture movement, but to no purpose. It seems that the founder of the society, for some reason or other best known to himself, did not want them. At any rate no Jew since Felix Adler called into life the Ethical Culture movement has assumed the leadership of an ethical society, and to us at least this seems strange.

"In the five or six other cities outside of New York in which ethical culture societies have been organized they are led by non-Jews. Perhaps this is the reason too that so few Jews have affiliated with the movement in these other cities. We believe that if Professor Adler were to leave the New York society and become the leader of an ethical society in another city, his following among the Jews would be just as large proportionately as it is in New York, while if one of the other non-Jewish leaders were to assume the leadership of the movement in New York, instead of an exodus of non-Jews there would be an exodus of Jews and a large influx of non-Jews into the society. It is simply another evidence of the Jews and the non-Jews seeking their own. It seems that they will not mix."

The writer concludes:

"It is all well and good in theory to speak of a grand confederation of the human kind under one standard, but our speaking of it by no means signifies that in reality that day is upon us. We have some broad liberals among us, who would wipe out all differences and gloss over all distinctions and tear out the blank leaf between the Old and New Testament, and in this way hope to bring about this confederation of all religions so ardently hoped for. They would decorate our altars with the shield, the crescent, and the cross; they would adorn our temples with busts of Moses, Isaiah, Jesus, Mohammed, Confucius, Buddha, Zoroaster, and the rest; they would bring the various bibles of the world, the Old and the New Testament, the Koran, the Tripitaka, the Zend Avesta, and the Book of the Kings; these they would bring into our temples and have them read there. These and other broad and liberal things they would do in the hope that it might result in the bringing together of all religions into one grand confederation; that they might be hailed as the glorious leaders in the movement. These so-called saviors of Judaism and humanity would give up what is distinctive to Judaism, just so as to cover themselves with distinction. But the world is not ready for such a confederation nor is such a confederation, for the present, desirable. . . . No Jew need to go to the Ethical Culture movement for new ethical or religious upliftment. Professor Adler has said it himself, the prophets in Israel have risen to the highest heights of ethical thought. To them he must go for his inspiration. To them we will continue to go."

A Church of Agnostics.—There exists in Kansas City a "Church of This World" organized by Dr. J. E. Roberts, a former minister of the Unitarian Church, about five years ago. It is believed to be the only organized church composed exclusively of agnostics in the world. During the past few weeks plans have been perfected by the trustees of this church which have for their object a world-crusade on behalf of agnosticism, with Dr. Roberts as the leader. Says *The Philosopher* (Kansas City, February), the official organ of the church:

"It is the intention of the board of trustees to send Dr. Roberts to every part of the United States to deliver lectures and to organize churches, all of which shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Kansas City church. An assistant to Dr. Roberts will be appointed within a few days, who will occupy the pulpit here when Dr. Roberts is away lecturing. The assist-

and will be paid a high salary, and there are several candidates for the appointment.

"If the plans of the members of the Church of This World are successful, Dr. Roberts will be the successor of Robert Ingersoll as the leader of agnostics. Ingersoll had no organization behind him, but Dr. Roberts will have a flourishing church here, almost an unlimited amount of money to spend, and full power to organize churches anywhere in the United States.

"There are two wealthy men now in Kansas City who have come from distant cities to offer their financial support to the movement to make Kansas City the center of agnosticism for the world. They have been conferring with the trustees of Dr. Roberts's church for several days, and will remain in the city until the plans that have been agreed upon have been formally launched."

Two independent congregations organized on lines somewhat similar to those of "The Church of This World" already exist in New York City, and are presided over by Mr. Hugh O. Pentecost and Mr. Henry Frank.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGIOUS "CONVERSION."

SOME years ago the Rev. E. M. Stephenson, of Chicago, began to ask certain persons, mostly farmers and mechanics, "When were you converted?" After receiving a thousand replies, he tabulated the results. He found that five per cent. of the respondents were "converted" before nine years of age; seven per cent. from nine to twelve inclusive; fourteen per cent. from thirteen to fifteen; fifty per cent. from sixteen to eighteen; sixteen per cent. from nineteen to twenty; seven per cent. from twenty-one to twenty-five, and one per cent. from twenty-six to thirty. Prof. George A. Coe, of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., who has made a study of religious psychology, deems these statistics of more than ordinary importance, and thinks that the church has been too much inclined to neglect the psychological tendencies that result in religious conversion. In attempting to define the meaning of the term "conversion," he says (writing in the Chicago *Advance*, Cong., February 13):

"Leaving out of account New-Testament usage, we may say that in the every-day speech of the people conversion means one or more of three things, namely: first, returning to God after a vicious, rebellious, or deliberately neglectful life; second, a personal desire on the part of a child or youth upon reaching religious self-consciousness; third, certain emotional and impulsive experiences which frequently accompany conversion in the first sense, and sometimes in the second. Many persons, apparently, would not give the name conversion to anything short of the third of these meanings, while others would apply it to the first and third, and still others to all three."

In the article under review, Professor Coe confines himself almost entirely to the second category of conversions mentioned, and emphasizes the preponderance of conversions between the ages of sixteen to eighteen—a fact strikingly brought out in Dr. Stephenson's figures and also in harmony with Professor Coe's own investigations. This fact would seem to clearly indicate, he thinks, that "the years in which a boy is becoming a man bring forth great changes in his whole inner life, and that these mental changes have a close relation to religion." He continues:

"The dependence of childhood is now giving place to the independence of manhood not only in the youth's relations to parental authority, but also in his doctrinal beliefs, in his moral judgments, and in all that concerns his personal relations to God and to destiny. The child is taking possession of himself, for the first time his conscious individuality becomes complete, his life has more inwardness. At the same time, the social sense comes to blossom. He takes a new interest in others and in what others think about him. He forms cliques or 'gangs.' A capacity for love of the opposite sex is born, and with it a world of fresh susceptibilities! Under favorable circumstances the whole ideal side of the nature opens out. Intellectual hunger, appreciation of the beautiful, moral ideals and aspirations, longing for perfect companionship—all these are likely to come.

"This is the supreme opportunity for pressing the claims of personal religion. It seems as if the whole personality were being stirred into self-consciousness and into hunger for great and ideal things in order that, at the outset of independent existence, the individual may realize that the only home of the soul is God. Conversions are rare before adolescence, because a normal child has no such capacity for personal religion; they are rare after adolescence because the character has generally received its 'set' by the age of twenty or twenty-five, and because one's occupations and family cares engross one's attention."

A personal religious life, Professor Coe goes on to say, is something that no normal child possesses much before the age of twelve. Up to this time the child's personality has not emerged clearly from the general life of the family and the community. The writer declares:

"His body assumed a separate existence at birth, but his mind is still to come to birth of definite selfhood. He may be truly religious long before the age of twelve, but until selfhood is thus born, his religion is less his very own than a wholesome compliance with the expectations of others. Thus it comes about that even the best-nurtured child needs to pass through a process identical, in one respect, with the conversion of the most hardened sinner. We may call this the child's decision, or, since much or little deliberation may be involved, we may, still better, call it the personalizing of his religion. The end toward which religious nurture should work is so to prepare for this change that it shall take place as a natural unfolding of the soul, and with the least possible struggle."

Professor Coe expresses the belief that a scientific knowledge of religious psychology will accomplish far more on behalf of the cause of true religion than will a recourse to the "emotional appeal and social contagion" of the religious revival. "A sound objection to much revivalism," he says, "is that it confuses the essential and the accidental. It urges some persons to seek for inner experiences which their mental make-up renders impossible." He concludes:

"We may sum up what has been said by a brief enumeration of the main contributions of psychology to our knowledge of conversion. First, it has given us relatively definite statistical information as to the proportions in which conversions occur at certain ages. Second, it has shown, from the nature of mental development, why conversions occur most frequently at certain specific periods. Third, it has analyzed various types of conversion, compared them with religious development that is unbroken from childhood to maturity, and shown the common element in all. Fourth, it has traced to ordinary laws of the mind the striking phenomena which have often, if not generally, seemed to the persons who experience them to be inexplicable or miraculous. Thereby it has helped to separate the essential from the incidental. Finally, tho little of this is entirely new, all of it has been taken out of the region of guesswork and placed upon a solid basis of definite evidence. The practical result should be twofold—improvement in revival methods and unification of the evangelistic and the teaching function of the church."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

GEORGE W. GRAY, secretary of the "Forward Movement" in Chicago, proposes to redeem the slum districts of that city by Christian vaudeville houses, pool- and billiard-rooms, and bowling-alleys. The immoral atmosphere of the saloon and the vaudeville house, he declares, must be supplanted by "vaudeville entertainments by Christian artists" and by clean and wholesome places of amusement. "The people, first of all, want entertainment," he says; "and social forces must be set to work by Christian people to provide such entertainment."

DR. NEWMAN HALL, who died in London on February 18, at the age of eighty-six, is described by the Rochester *Post-Express* as "the most famous clergyman of the Congregational church and one of the world's greatest pulpit orators." His sympathy with the anti-slavery cause during the period of the Civil War made him very popular in the North, and when he visited the United States in 1867 he received an ovation. He opened the first Congress after the war with prayer, and was greeted with great public receptions in many leading cities. Dr. Hall was personally acquainted with some of the most famous statesmen, clergymen, and authors in this country, and, tho the majority of these have passed on before him, his death is still regarded as an event of national interest.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE IMMEDIATE IRISH GRIEVANCE.

ALL Ireland seems at this moment a practical unit on one burning question—"the Dillon rent." In an article on "Disturbed Ireland" in *The New Liberal Review*, T. W. Russell, M.P., who does "not think what is called Home Rule, in the Irish sense, to be possible," gives this information:

"The congested districts board was formed. It has done, and is doing, a great work. But in view of the shocking state of the people its procedure is so slow as to imperil the whole enterprise. That portion of the work which has produced the best results and attracted most attention is the enlargement of the small holdings of the cottier class and their subsequent sale under the Purchase Acts. . . . Having made sure of the ground, the board last year tackled a bigger enterprise. It bought Lord Dillon's estate in County Mayo for something over a quarter of a million pounds sterling. Upon this huge estate there were some 4,000 of these small holders. It has, in the past, been a perfect hotbed of trouble. The poverty of the people has always elicited the pity of the charitable. Under this great act of the board these small occupiers have become occupying owners. Lord Dillon's exit from Mayo means much for them. Landlord, agent, bailiff, have all disappeared. The rent office is closed. All the terrors of landlordism have gone."

"But notwithstanding these facts the transfer of this estate from owner to occupier has produced trouble of the gravest character," because it "set up an object-lesson for the whole of the Irish tenantry":

"The tenants on five or six of the estates adjoining that of Lord Dillon have struck for what they call 'the Dillon rent.' Of course the payment now made by the Dillon tenants is not a payment of rent. Nor is the reduction in the amount a reduction in rent. These men are paying a terminable annuity to the state, and this is a wholly different thing from paying rent to Lord Dillon."

The people of the North and South differ strongly upon the question of Irish government, but are absolutely agreed upon the question of Irish landlordism, according to this observer. Yet one derives the impression from a perusal of such articles as "The Policy of Compulsory Purchase of the Irish Land" by Judge William O'Connor Morris, in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), that the vested interests of Ireland will resist:

"It is irrational and unfair to separate a great body of men into a class of fat sheep in one pen and lean goats in another, without even a semblance of right; the Ulster tenant, therefore, thus hardly treated, insists that he must be raised to the same level as his pampered fellow; this can only be effected by the general expropriation of the Irish landed gentry, and the general conversion of their dependents into owners by force; and no one can deny the strength of the argument. But because an Irish peasant on one side of a fence is unable to get the advantages of land tenure his neighbor has got on the other side, it does not follow that, having regard to the interests of the state, and of the nation as a whole, 'compulsory purchase' would be a safe or a wise policy."

Judge Morris then argues that the "configuration of Ireland," the distribution of the population, and the system of "voluntary purchase," which the iudge thinks "falsely so named," condemn the proposition. But the Nationalist Irish press warmly indorses John Redmond in his position on this question, thus stated in Parliament:

"We humbly represent to your Majesty that the refusal of your Majesty's Government to hold out any hope to the people of Ireland of a settlement of the Irish land question by a comprehensive measure of compulsory sale of the landlord's interest to the occupying tenants, and by the reorganization of the congested districts board with larger resources and with compulsory powers of acquiring land, has given rise to widespread discontent and agitation in Ireland; that the Government of Ireland, instead of applying itself to the removal of the grievances under which the people suffer and so abating the causes of reasonable discontent and of agitation, have, after a period of nine years and at a time when Ireland is absolutely free from agrarian crime, put the Coercion Act once more in operation, suppressed the right of free speech, dispersed legal and peaceable meetings with unprovoked and brutal police violence, and used Coercion courts presided over by magistrates removable at the pleasure of the executive to send to jail without fair trial members of this House and other citizens of Ireland for no other offense than asserting their right to address their constituents and fellow citizens in public meeting assembled."

In indorsing this, *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) says: "The facts of the present situation in Ireland are utterly inconsistent with the hypocritical pretense that the government of Ireland is either free or representative." It speaks of "the prostitution of the form of justice" in connection with the arrest and imprisonment of Irish members of Parliament. From the opposite point of view *The Daily Express* (Dublin) deplores "the dangerous influences of the United Irish League" which "accomplishes its work by boycotting and intimidation."

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

SOME curious observations are made throughout Europe regarding the announced visit of President Loubet to the Czar of Russia. Says *The Speaker* (London):

"The most interesting piece of political news in connection with the French elections is the postponement of the President's journey to Russia till the summer. There is no doubt that the cabinet desired this visit to take place before the electors met. It was more dignified and more reasonable that M. Loubet should appear in St. Petersburg with a national mandate behind him. Had he gone in the latter part of March he would have seemed the envoy of a comparatively small clique, and would have stood for the accident of majorities in a worn-out parliament. The change is ascribed by the news agencies to the Czar. We believe it to have been due to M. Loubet's own firmness."

PRESIDENT LOUBET, OF FRANCE.

The items of information telegraphed "out of Russia" in connection with the trip are very odd, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It is not necessary to wait for news from St. Petersburg to find out that the Czar does not want President Loubet just now. French papers seem to appreciate this view of the case. Says the *Soleil*, organ of the monarchical Orleanist party:

"Voters, peasants, patriotic workingmen! You must reply to the sophists who tell you the Russian ruler is the ally of the republic: 'That is a lie!' Nicholas II. has formed an alliance with France only. If a certain coolness has recently arisen between the two allied Powers, the reason is to be sought less in differences of opinion on Oriental questions than in the senseless policy which diminishes the military strength of the mother country upon the plea of safeguarding it. The Czar sees, judges, reflects

in accordance with the sympathy he feels for us. He is a politician, an ally whose security is losing value. He asks himself if it would not be to the interest of his people to seek elsewhere a companion in arms who is less readily weakened."

President Loubet had his visit postponed, says the same paper, in order to "play a game" upon the present French cabinet. The *Temps* and the *Gaulois* agree that all surmises regarding the visit are idle, since the only reasonably certain thing about it is that it will take place after the elections. But the *Echo de Paris* insists that the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry would have preferred the visit to take place before the elections. A still more curious observation is that of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"William II. wanted to be present at the Russian maneuvers, but the cabinet in Paris called the attention of the cabinet in St. Petersburg to the fact that if the Kaiser were present at the maneuvers, President Loubet's visit would lose all political significance. Finally, matters were arranged. M. Loubet will go to Russia toward the middle of June and William II. will attend the spring maneuvers of the Russian army in Poland, near Warsaw, so that the visit of the Kaiser to the Czar will antedate by at least two months the visit of M. Loubet. If this information be accurate, it has a twofold political interest. It shows, first, that France will not consent to the presence of a third party at the interviews of M. Loubet and the Czar, and that the Franco-German conciliation, which is indisputable, has not yet the political significance that certain parties wish to give it. It shows, finally, that William II. has decidedly set his heart upon effacing the bad impression produced in Russia by Count von Bülow's tariff bill. . . . As for M. Loubet's visit, notwithstanding what we are told of the disposition of the Russian court, it will be of the nature of a public demonstration that can not fail to further strengthen the alliance of the two great nations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVOLUTION OR REFORM IN BELGIUM.

THE Socialist press in Brussels, headed by the *Peuple*, demands absolute manhood suffrage, as against a suffrage which tolerates plural voting. The Liberal press, represented by the *Independance Belge*, does not commit itself, while the Clerical press remains firmly conservative. The Paris *Temps* says:

"Belgium is preparing for a constitutional struggle which may assume a dangerous character. . . . The partizans of universal suffrage are quite resolved to do everything necessary to make the representative system genuine and to destroy the arbitrary basis of the artificial predominance of the Clericals. They have not forgotten the measures necessary to be taken in 1899 to get the best of M. Vandenpeereboom. On one side there was a struggle to the death in the chamber, parliamentary deadlock without let up or regard for anything, and on the other there were street agitation, popular meetings in public places, and disorder that was preliminary to something more serious. The Socialists, while possessed of the law-abiding instinct and not at all desirous of losing their heritage, are not afraid of this revolutionary method and they do not shrink from any method of threat or intimidation. Many radicals assert that there is no excuse for failure in an undertaking of this sort. . . . All this readiness to resort to force is calculated to chill the friends of peace. The ministry hopes not to be obliged itself to employ force except in extremity. The premier has what he thinks is a trump card up his sleeve. It is female suffrage. The Socialists have it on their program. It would be difficult for them to decline this dangerous gift if the Clericals offered it. Now, it is asserted that the wholesale entry of the women into the political arena would assure the clergy at least half a century of absolute sway in Belgium."

A different solution of the problem is suggested to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* by the position of King Leopold:

"Leopold II. has not the slightest interest in identifying the Clerical cause with his own, and he is far too clever not to know that, if the path of violence be once trod, no one has so much to lose as himself and that nothing less than his crown is at stake."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROCEDURE AND REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONS.

THE new rules of parliamentary procedure introduced by Mr. Balfour, and the over-representation of Ireland are topics of the hour in London papers. Of the new rules of procedure, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* says:

"Mr. Balfour's proposed new rules for the conduct of public business in the House of Commons have met with a very fair reception. There are points, of course, that will be changed in the course of debate, but in the main the new regulations are likely to become law. The real working hours are to be in the freshest part of the day. Meeting from Monday to Friday at two o'clock, Government business will commence at half-past two, and will continue till a quarter-past seven. It is not until that time is reached that questions

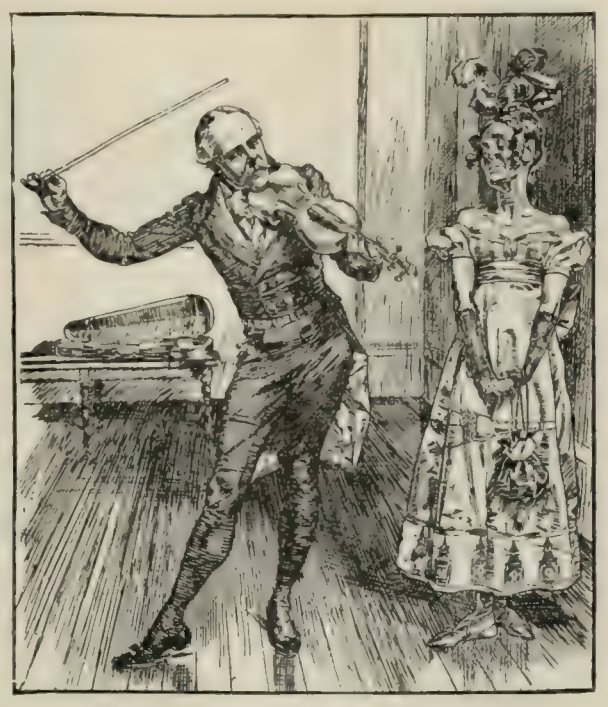
THE MODERN AMERICAN "PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN."
—*Weekblad voor Nederland* (Amsterdam).

OUT OF DRAWING.

MR. BULL: "Here, hang it all, I'm not like that! There must be something wrong with those glasses of yours!" *Punch* (London).

TWO VIEWS OF JOHN BULL IN WAR.

will come on. At eight o'clock the dinner-bell is to ring, any remaining questions being postponed till midnight. Work will be resumed after dinner at nine, Tuesdays and Wednesdays being given up to the private members; that is to say, until Easter, when the Government will appropriate Tuesday evening, taking Wednesday also after Whitsuntide. The short day's sitting is to be changed from Wednesday to Friday. This arrangement will upset a good many dinner parties, which have usually been fixed for the middle of the week."

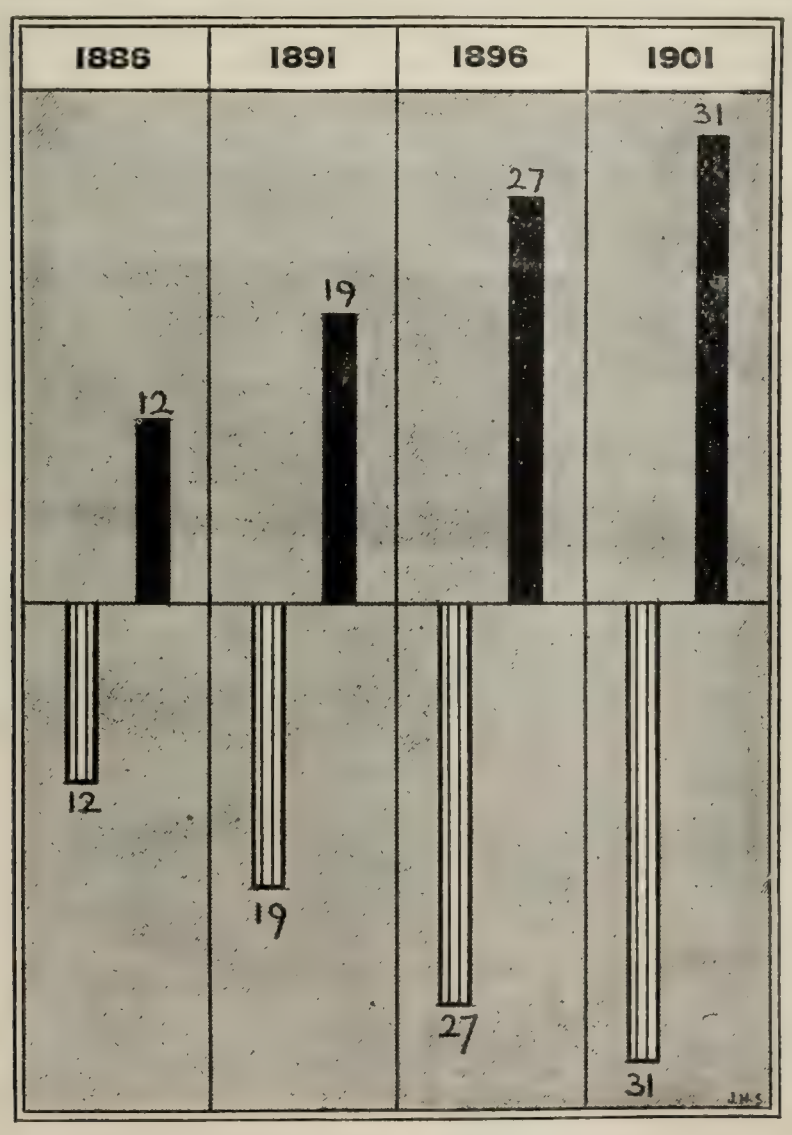


THE NEW DANCE.

MISS PARLIAMENT (to her "Professor of Procedure"): "Well, Mr. Balfour, it *may* be very *simple*, but it is not at *all* the step I've been *accustomed* to!" —*Punch* (London).

On a point which concerns the advocates of Home Rule the same observer adds:

"For the maintenance of order, methods have been borrowed from other countries. One of these will enable the speaker to put an end to any scene by suspending the sitting for such a period as he thinks proper. Offenders will have to endure much more severe penalties than of yore, and it is proposed that they must, in addition to being excluded, write an apology to the Speaker before being readmitted to the House. This clause has already roused the Irish members, and no doubt will be fiercely opposed. The weak point in the government plan of reform is the absence of any sufficient system of devolution. Without this there will still be a clog in the legislative machine that will greatly hamper its action."



Striped Columns, England and Wales's Seats too few.
Solid Black Columns, Ireland's Seats too many.

SHOWING THE UNDER-REPRESENTATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE OVER-REPRESENTATION OF IRELAND DURING 1886–1901: SCOTLAND HAS BEEN JUSTLY REPRESENTED DURING 1886–1901. —*The Fortnightly Review* (London.)

Comment in English circles is fairly summed up in the following from *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"The spirit in which they are framed is worthy of the great traditions of the House, and worthy also of the courteous gentleman who is responsible for their introduction. The element of coercion is excluded as far as may be; the Government have regarded the whole House as equally interested with themselves in maintaining its dignity and efficiency."

As regards "the over-representation of Ireland," the London *Spectator* presents a scheme which seems typical of all the suggested changes:

"We may now draw up the following percentage table of the representation of each country, in which it will be understood that by 'ideal' representation we mean that which is exactly proportional to population":

	Representation.		
	Present.	Proposed.	Ideal.
England	69.5 per cent.	74.0 per cent.	74.2 per cent.
Wales	4.5 "	4.3 "	4.1 "
Ireland	15.3 "	10.8 "	10.8 "
Scotland	10.6 "	10.8 "	10.8 "

English press opinion favors a change in the basis of representation in the House of Commons. The newspapers in Ireland supporting John Redmond assert that cutting down Ireland's representation will not lessen the effective strength of her members of Parliament.

THREATS TO END THE REICHSTAG.

"IF the federated princes reach the conclusion that nothing can come from the present parliamentary foundation, that as a result of it not only the empire but the single states suffer, then it would not be unjustifiable to consider a totally new basis of popular representation."

In these terms the conservative *Schlesische Zeitung* broaches a topic that seems to be forcing itself upon public attention in Germany. This paper calls attention to the fact that the Reichstag is chosen by universal suffrage. "Do the members of the democratic party imagine that the Government will yield to the minority?" it asks, with reference to the tactics of the opponents of the tariff bill. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) retorts spiritedly to this and other suggestions of "sharp means" thus:

"We remain quite cool at this playing with fire, altho the *Schlesische Zeitung* has already made up its mind as to what must be substituted for the right of imperial suffrage. There shall be delegates chosen by the several Landtags. This plan is alluring because each state in the empire would be adequately represented, while the political contests, becoming 'more and more American,' would be avoided. This makes one think of Munchausen again. Is it not known in Breslau that the tune of the uselessness of American political contests, altho timely a few weeks ago, can not be so now when we are contemplating fraternizing with the New World? Is it expedient and called for to depreciate American institutions?"

In a more serious tone this authority turns to another phase of the subject:

"Consideration of 'sharp means' can be welcome only to those who seek to destroy confidence in the strength and endurance of the German empire. Whoeverrepresents the German princes as capable of establishing on their own authority 'a totally new basis of popular representation,' denies them official good faith and pronounces them disposed forcibly to violate and put aside a federal imperial government that was joyfully unified. The forcible violation of a constitution is nothing else than revolution. Revolution from above justifies revolution from below. . . . The constitution can not be violated in one place and maintained in another. Not one of the federated states is obliged to remain in the imperial union if its foundation be illegally altered. Violation of the constitution would thus be a signal for a dissolution

of the empire. But, since the Reichstag rests upon the constitution, so, too, does the imperial throne. Whoever lays hands on one disturbs the other. Trenchantly did Rudolf von Bennigsen say: 'The German emperor and the German Reichstag came into being on the same day.' They will go down on the same day."

The discussion has been taken up by the press throughout Germany, the conservative and agrarian organs appearing to sympathize with those who antagonize the Reichstag, while the liberal and democratic papers talk of "secession" in the event of an attack upon the suffrage. All this prompts the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) to say:

"The threat is at least amusing, and the conservatives must have reached an extraordinary state of exasperation, they must have a perfect consciousness of their political impotence to bring forward such a project. . . . The Emperor will think twice before supporting a plan which jeopardizes the unity, even the very existence, of his empire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LATEST FEAT OF DE WET.

EUROPE is ringing with the name of Christian De Wet, the Boer general, whose recent escape from Kitchener's forces by slipping through their fingers, was so dramatic. Says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"One stands dumbfounded at the magnificent proof of coolness, audacity, and energy that Christian De Wet has just given once more. This man is certainly the ablest tactician that ever operated on a field of battle, and his great deeds supply history with materials for the most splendid portrait of a soldier that poets could imagine. Camped with 2,000 men, convoys, and troops between Liebenberg-Ulei and the Vilge, he was tracked by 23 English columns that Kitchener sent in pursuit of him. He passed to the west of the Vilge and fell into a veritable forest of blockhouses. . . . The 23 English columns formed a circle which daily, hourly, closed in, fortified posts being established at every 150 yards. Impossible for De Wet to extricate himself, either on the north, on the south, on the east, or on the west. The Orange general dispersed his 2,000 men, retaining only a handful of braves and a herd of cattle, and during the night he hurled this band against the line between Kroonstad and Lindley. The line gave way at this formidable impact and De Wet escaped! Kitchener announces that 283 Boers were killed, wounded, or made prisoners in this affair. De Wet, consequently, saved 1,717 of his men—enough to form his command again, and continue his operations elsewhere. It is the most superb feat of arms of the whole campaign, and is calculated to impress the Boer population profoundly and to effectively discourage the British army. When it is remembered that, to attain this result, Kitchener had to mobilize 23 columns, to construct hundreds of small fortified positions, to make an effort greater than was necessary in clearing Cape Colony when invaded by the Boers, the question suggests itself how, after months and months of campaigning, he still hopes to overcome the resistance of these peasants who accomplish prodigies every day."

"De Wet is a born tactician," writes Arthur Lynch, the Boer colonel M.P., in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). He adds:

"A peaceful merchant before the war, he might have led an absolutely obscure life had not circumstances brought to light his wonderful abilities as a soldier. De Wet is older than Botha. He is verging on fifty. Of medium size, he is vigorous, solid, hard, and dry like wood. His attitude, his gestures, his very profile denote resistance. . . . De Wet has the great quality which also distinguishes Botha—that of never being discouraged. The men have sometimes lost hope. Thereupon the commanders have given them encouragement, and often men demoralized at night have fought like heroes in the morning."

The significance of De Wet's latest exploit is thus summed up in *The Daily News* (London):

"De Wet must have studied Homer, for on reading this account of his escape one is irresistibly reminded of that passage in the Odyssey where Ulysses, the Greek antecedent of De Wet, escaped from the camp of the Cyclops mixed up with the sheep. We wonder whether De Wet also, after the manner of Ulysses, clung to one of his oxen as he broke through the line."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S SURPRISE AT THE BRITISH-JAPANESE TREATY.

ASTONISHMENT is the "note" of all European comment on the British-Japanese treaty, the London *Daily News* leading off in this wise:

"Our magnificent isolation has come to an end with a pretty sudden shock. Whether the treaty is indicative of anti-British coalition in the East, whether it marks the tearing up of the Anglo-German treaty, whether the visit of Prince Henry to America is the answer to the new naval alliance, are matters for speculation. We hope that the Government will lose no time in further elucidating a situation which is fraught with the gravest consequences."

The comments of the London *Times* are perfunctorily favorable, and include this observation:

"The gallantry, the efficiency, and the humanity displayed by the naval and military forces of Japan during the recent operations in Northern China justify the assurance that, should the necessity ever arise, the King's soldiers and sailors will find in their Japanese allies comrades with whom th y will be proud to fight shoulder to shoulder."

"A momentous surprise," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) of the treaty, adding:

"It is the first alliance ever concluded between a Western Power and a people of the yellow race, and it is no exaggeration to say that the agreement between England and Japan marks a new epoch in world history. . . . It is clear that England and Japan formed this compact against Russia."

After noting the astonishing nature of the news, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says the treaty proves that England's efforts to "draw near to Russia" were a failure. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says:

"The greatest astonishment of all must have been felt in Peking, where the treaty can not fail to be regarded as a veto of the Russo-Chinese Manchuria agreement. . . . In Washington there seems to be satisfaction, for word comes thence that the signing of the treaty was with the knowledge and approval of the United States."

French papers are so many echoes of these views, the *Temps* (Paris) calling the treaty "unprecedented."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

PRINCE OF WALES IN BERLIN.—Before the Prince of Wales would undertake his recent trip to Berlin, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), everything connected with it was the subject of diplomatic negotiation, and the German Government agreed to take measures to render a hostile demonstration impossible. That such negotiations were necessary is very significant, adds the Belgian newspaper.

MR. HAY AS GERMANY'S ENEMY.—Secretary of State John Hay is an enemy of Germany and a confirmed Anglomaniac, according to an article on "Germany and Public Opinion in the United States" in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin). The same paper adds that Mr. Hay, being an experienced journalist, knows well how to guide public opinion into anti-German channels, a thing he loses no opportunity of doing. Ever since he assumed office in England, we are told, he has striven to favor England and to prejudice Germany.

OPPOSITION TO THIS COUNTRY.—"The United States is the only first-class Power that has showed even a slight inclination to interfere between us and the Boers. As to our affectionate demeanor having prevented active intervention by the States, what reasonable being believes that in any case America would have upset all her business interests and jeopardized her fleet and coast-towns for the *beaux yeux* of the Boers? The whole theory is too wildly ridiculous for a moment's consideration." Thus the London *Saturday Review*, which adds: "When our concessions have really achieved something for Canada, modified the Alaska boundary or the Dingley Tariff in her favor, then we may feel justly proud that Depew has spoken well of us, or that some enterprising journalist in search of copy has been invited to dine with the President."

Hon. Thomas B. Reed

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CURRENT POETRY.

Life and Death.

By ERNEST CROSBY.

So he dies for his faith. That is fine—
More than most of us do.
But say, can you add to that line
That he lived for it too?

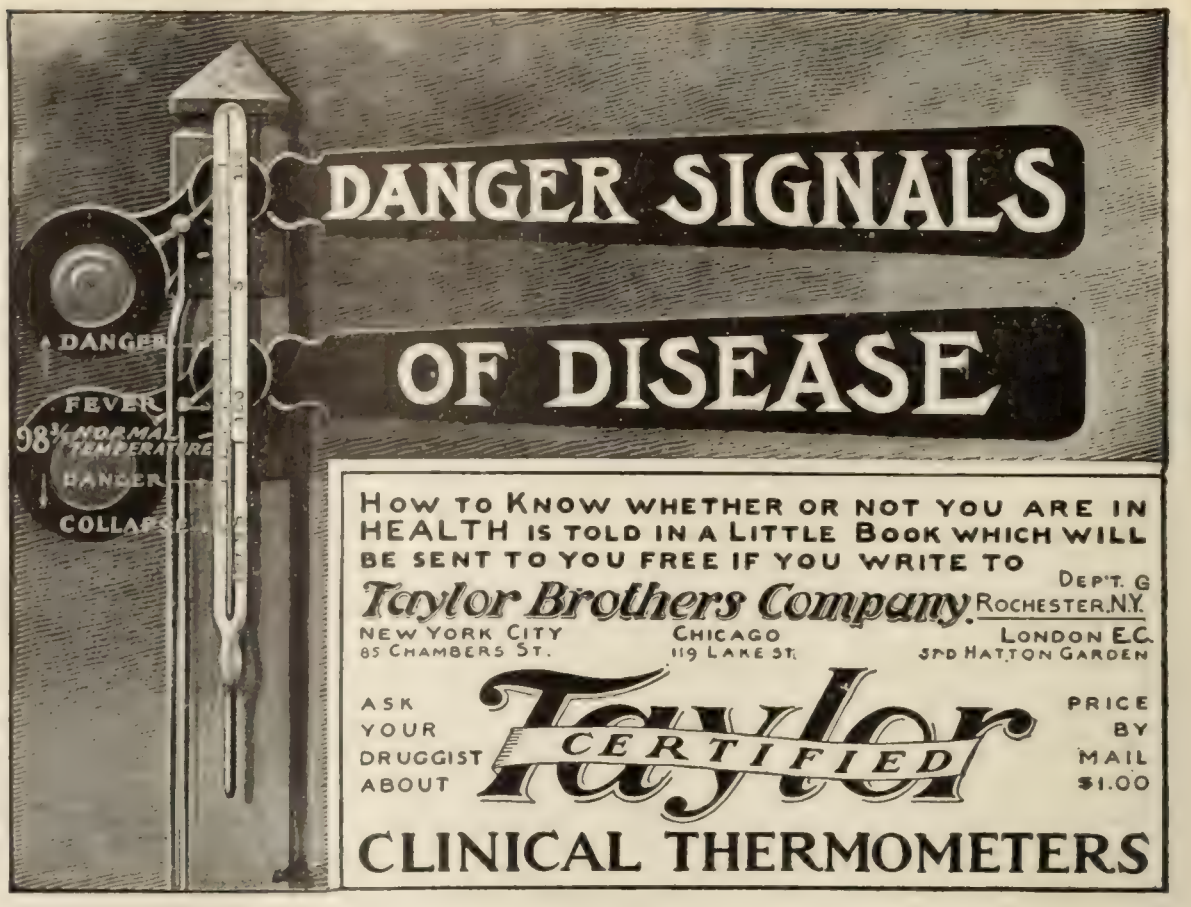
In his death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to truth.
Did his life do the same in the past
From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die. Men have died
For a wish or a whim—
From bravado or passion or pride.
Was it harder for him?

But to live—every day to live out
All the truth that he dreamt,
While his friends met his conduct with doubt
And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he led.
Never mind how he died.

—In *Conservator*.



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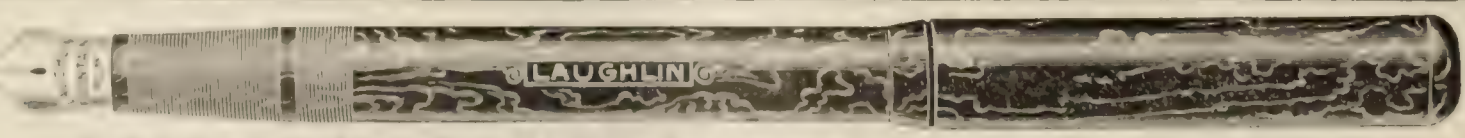

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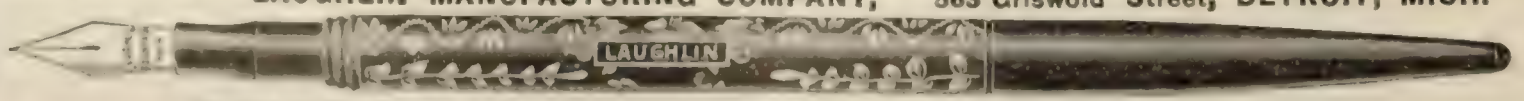


Darien.

A.D. 1513—A.D. 1901.

By SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

[The American Senate has ratified the isthmus treaty—(Washington *Telegram.*)]

"Silent, upon a peak in Darien,"
The Spanish steel red in his conquering hand,
While golden, green and gracious the vast land
Of that new world comes sudden into ken—
Stand Nuñez da Balboa. North and south
He sees at last the full Pacific roll
In blue and silver on each shelf and shoal,
And the white bar of the broad river's mouth,
And long, ranked palm trees. "Queen of Heaven," he cried,
"To-day thou giv'st me this for all my pain,
And I the glorious guerdon give to Spain,
A new earth and new sea to be her pride,
War ground and treasure-house." And while he spoke
The world's heart knew a mightier dawn was broke.

"Silent, upon a peak in Darien"—
Four hundred years being fled, a Greater stood
On that same height; and did behold the flood
Of blue waves leaping; Mother of all men!
Wise Nature! And she spake, "The gift I gave
To Nuñez da Balboa could not keep
Spain from her sins; now must the ages sweep
To larger legend, tho her own was brave.
Here on this ridge I do foresee fresh birth.
That which departed shall bring side by side,
The sea shall sever what hills did divide;
Shall link in love." And there was joy on earth;
Whilst England and Colombia, quitting fear,
Kissed—and let in the eager waters there.

—In *The London Telegraph.*

PERSONALS.

Aguinaldo's One Wish.—Among the many courtesies which Aguinaldo received while he was a captive in Manila was a visit which General MacArthur paid the Filipino leader to find if he was being rightly treated. *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) tells the story as follows:

At the close of the visit the General asked Aguinaldo if there was anything he would like to have, whether papers, magazines, clothes, cigars, or other articles. But the prisoner shook his head. He said that there was nothing at all that he wanted.

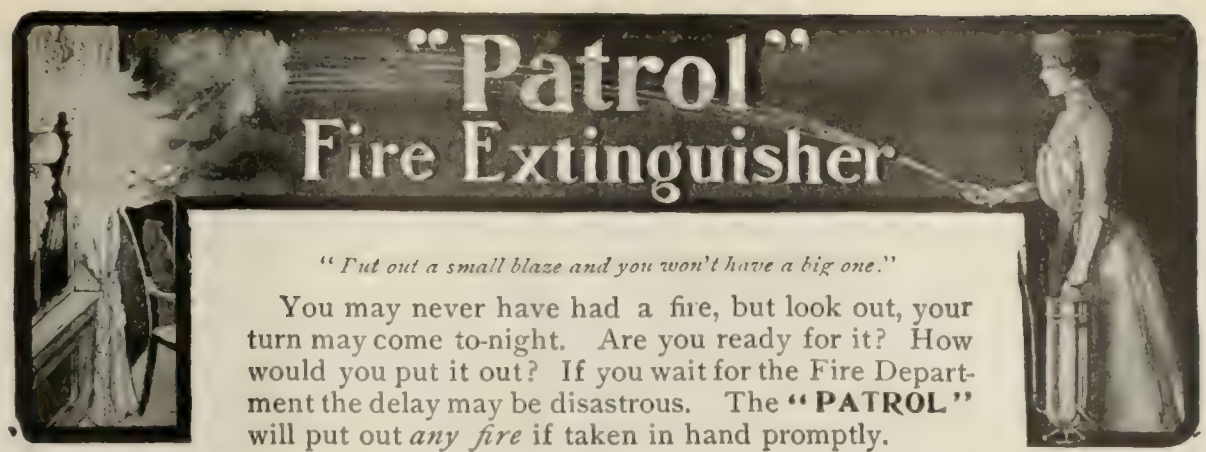
Just as the general was about to close the door Aguinaldo's face suddenly brightened, and the look in his eyes showed that he was trying to remember some name.

"What is it?" said General MacArthur.

"There is just one thing in the world I want," said Aguinaldo, "if you can only get it for me. I have had it but once in my life and that was at Hongkong. They said it was an American thing, and that all Americans had it. It is—ice-cream!" he said with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Browning as a Literary Adviser.—Mrs. Katherine de Kay Bronson, writing in *The Cornhill Magazine* (February), gives some reminiscences of Browning in Venice. She tells the following story showing the poet in the rôle of literary adviser:

It was evident to me that he always strove to excuse the faults of others and overlook their



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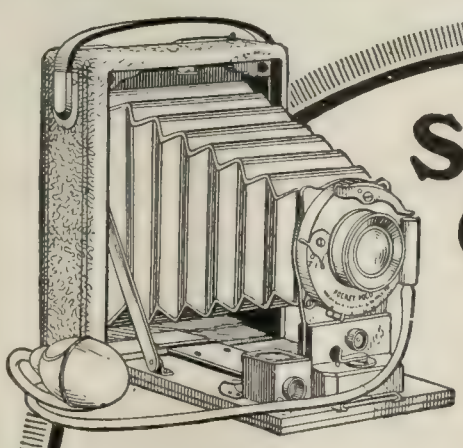

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weaknesses, gathering all, with his large charity, [illegible]. But his indignation at anything low, base, or untrue was [illegible] and glow as he denounced those who used their talents to corrupt the world, as he thought some [illegible] was too scathing, no scorn too intense, for that great sin consciously committed. In this connection I recollect that a certain lady, whom he had known slightly years ago in Rome, met him one day in the street and greeted him with "Oh, Mr. Browning, you are the very person I wished to see!" This was somewhat embarrassing, as he did not recognize his former acquaintance in the least; so she hurriedly explained to him who she once had been—the wife of an English banker in Rome—and who she then was—the wife of an Italian councilor [illegible]

"And what, pray, can I do for you?" asked Mr. Browning.

"I have written a poem," was her answer, "and I want you to read it and tell me what you think of it"; so there and then she brought forth a manuscript from her pocket, and was about to read it aloud in the street, when he stopped her, saying:

"Not here, not here! Had we not better go into a shop?"

So, as they chanced to be near the library on the piazza, they stepped into a book-shop, and the title and dedication of the poem were read. It was addressed to a French novelist, whom the author called "the Jenner of literature." Mr. Browning was displeased, but, as he said, he managed to conceal his real sentiments, only saying:

"I think I should be an unfair critic on such a subject. I would rather not hear the poem."

Surprised, the lady asked his reason. "Do you not think," she inquired, "that the portrayal of the evil existing in the world has the effect of making people fear and avoid it?"

"Not in the very least," he explained; "the exact contrary is the case. It tends to make people who sin occasionally consider themselves admirably virtuous as compared with those who commit sins every day and hour." So saying, he took leave of the poetess.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Variable Weight.—TEACHER: "How many ounces in a pound?"

TOMMY: "It depends on the grocer."—*Harlem Life.*

Enough Torture.—SHE: "It's a pity you have not a mind of your own."

CHOLLY: "Jove, I ought to have. You gave me a good piece of yours often enough!"—*Harlem Life.*

Her Answer.—KIND LADY: "Horrors, little girl! Don't you know that smoking affects the heart?"

AMARYLLIS: "So does love, madame."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Proclaiming the News.—"Oh, John," said the young wife, gleefully, "baby's got a tooth!"

"Is that what he's trying to tell the neighbors about?" inquired the husband, innocently.—*Brooklyn Life.*

He Went.—"You certainly look better, you must have followed my advice and had a change."

"Yes, doctor, so I have."

"Where did you go."

"I went to another physician."—*Tit-Bits.*

Further Data Wanted by the Bishop.—Archbishop Ryan's friends tell this story of his Grace: The Archbishop was about to take a train for Baltimore at the Broad Street Station when a

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A prominent business man of Boston will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who desires to study Mechanical, Electrical, Steam or Textile Engineering and has not the opportunity to attend school. This gentlemen, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a few scholarships in a well-known educational institution for home study, the only expense being the actual cost of instruction papers and postage. Write to W. L. B., Box 1737, Boston, Mass., for particulars if you are ambitious and in earnest.

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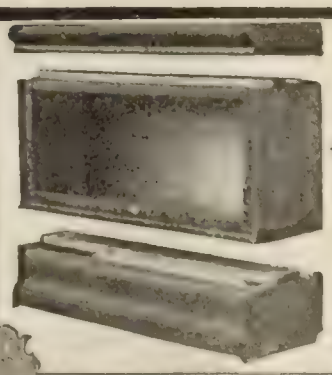

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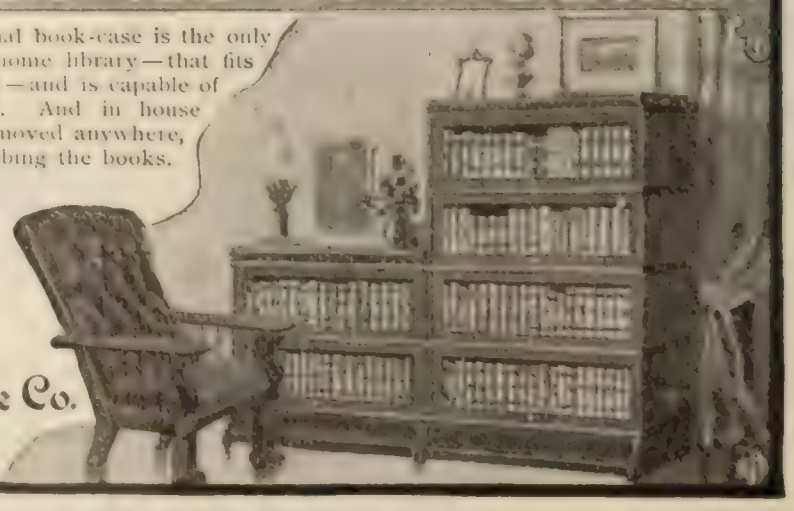

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young man accosted him, saying: "Your face is familiar. Where in hell have I seen you?"

"I really don't know," said the Archbishop, blandly. "What part of hell do you come from?" —*Philadelphia Times.*

Fish Stories in the Babylonian Talmud.—The Talmud of the Hebrews is a depository in which one would seek for many things before looking for huge fish stories and chronicles of the immemorial sea-serpent; yet there are some specimens therein which would put the veriest son of the sea to shame and show that the early rabbis were not devoid of a keen sense of humor. The following are from the latest section of the English translation by Rabbi Rodkinson:

"Rabba b. Hana said again: 'I have seen an alligator as large as the city of Hagrunià, which contained sixty houses. A snake came and swallowed it, and a large-tailed raven came and swallowed the snake, and then the raven sat on a tree!"

The translation of another is as follows:

"Rabba said again: 'At one time when on board of a ship I saw a fish into whose gills a reptile crept from which it died, the sea throwing it out on land. And sixty streets were destroyed by its fall, and sixty streets consumed its flesh, and sixty other streets salted the flesh that was left; and from one eye they filled three hundred measures of oil; and when I returned thither after twelve months, I saw its bones being sawed to restore the streets that were destroyed by it!"

Were the speaker other than Rabba b. Hana, who would have believed this?

"He said again: 'At one time I was on board of a ship, which was driven between two fins of a fish; three days and three nights the fish was swimming against the wind and we were sailing with the wind. . . . And R. Ashi said that this was one of the smallest fishes of the sea which has two fins!"

From the same inexhaustible source we have the following also:

"It once happened that I was going on a boat, and saw a fish on which sand was gathered and grass grown thereupon. And we thought it was an island, descended, baked, and cooked upon it. When the back of the fish grew hot, it turned over, and had the ship not been so near we would have been drowned."

It is scarcely to be wondered at that at the close of one of these marvelous rabbinical tales we should find this remark recorded: "R. Papa b. Samuel said: 'If I had not been there, I should not have believed it!"

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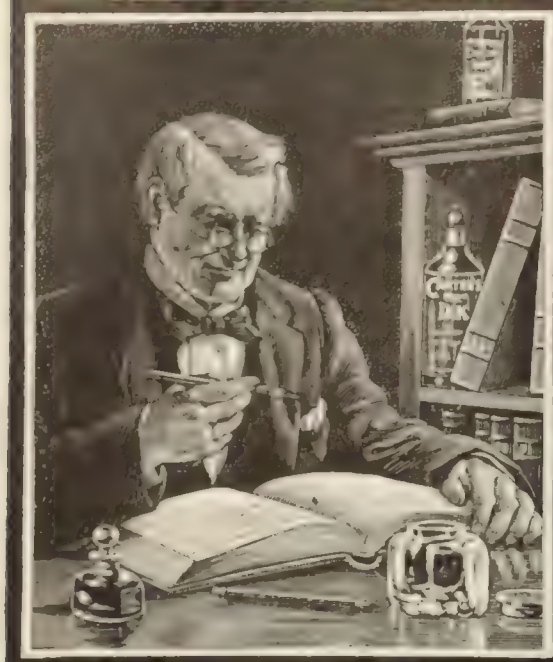

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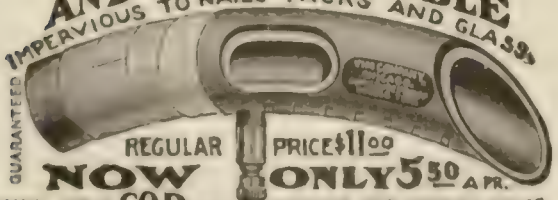

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Coming Events.

April 2.—National Convention of the Allied Reform Party in Louisville, Ky.

April 4-5.—Convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia.

April 14.—Convention of the Huguenot Society of America in New York.

April 19.—National Convention of the Justice Party at Washington.

April 23.—Convention of the General Society of Daughters of the Revolution in Denver, Colo.

April 23-25.—Convention of the International Kindergarten Union at Boston.

April 29.—Convention of the Independent Order of Foresters at Los Angeles, Cal.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 25.—The revolutionary steamer *Libertador*, renamed the *Bolivar*, appears at Dominica, in the Leeward Islands.

February 27.—The Venezuelan Congress ratifies the election of President Castro.

February 28.—Colombia gives notice to the Panama Canal shareholders that they can not transfer the canal concession without the consent of Colombia.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 26.—Lord Kitchener reports sharp fighting. The Boers capture a British convoy consisting of sixteen officers and 451 men, and the British inflict severe loss on a force of Boers who were trying to break the block-house line.

February 28.—Lord Kitchener reports the killing or capture of 600 Boers in the Orange River Colony, with a large quantity of live stock.

March 1.—Lord Kitchener reports that the Boer casualties in the recent operations in Orange River Colony amount to 800 men, including fifty killed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 24.—A majority of the business places of Barcelona resume work.

The Chinese Court continues to manifest a friendly disposition toward foreigners and foreign enterprises.

An official decree is published at Paris continuing for six months from February 24 the application of the minimum tariff to colonial products imported from the United States and Porto Rico.

February 25.—Much enthusiasm is shown in Berlin over the cabled details of Prince Henry's reception in America.

February 26.—The Liberal League is formed in England with Lord Rosebery as president.

The centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo is celebrated in France and other countries.

February 27.—Edward Tuck, of Boston, gives a large sum to found a hospital for Americans in Paris.

February 28.—The British Government refuses to make public the note sent to their respective governments by the foreign ambassadors at Washington on April 10, 1898.

March 1.—Miss Stone arrives in Constantinople.

March 2.—United Stater Minister Loomis, at Lisbon, presents to the captain, officers, and crew of the Portuguese steamer *Peninsula*, a chronometer, binoculars, and medals sent by President Roosevelt for having saved the captain and crew of the American schooner *Western Ear*, on November 14.

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A revolt, headed by Abdul Aziz Ben Feysul, occurs in Central Arabia; the rebels captured the city of E'Riad, killing the governor and thirty of his retainers.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 24.—Prince Henry visits both branches.

Senate: The Philippine tariff bill is passed after an exciting debate. Senators Tillman and McLaurin were not allowed to take part in the proceedings.

House: The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is discussed.

February 25.—*Senate:* Senator Frye, the president pro tem., orders the names of Senators Tillman and McLaurin restored to the rolls in order that their case may be decided by the Senate.

House: The discussion of Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is continued.

February 26.—*Senate:* The committee on Privileges and Elections spends the day in considering the case of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, but reaches no decision.

House: The Philippine Tariff bill is sent to conference, the House non-concurring in all the Senate amendments.

February 27.—Both houses unite in holding memorial services for President McKinley, the eulogy being delivered by Secretary Hay.

February 28.—*Senate:* A resolution of censure for Senators Tillman and McLaurin is adopted by a vote of 54 to 12.

House: All records are broken in the matter of private pension legislation, 159 bills being passed in three hours.

March 1.—*Senate:* The Hansbrough bill for the irrigation of arid lands, and the Omnibus Claims bill, are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 24.—Prince Henry visits the President in Washington and receives the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the German Embassy.

The President cancels his invitation to Senator Tillman to attend the dinner in honor of Prince Henry.

February 26.—Lieutenant-Governor Tillman of South Carolina, nephew of Senator Tillman, requests President Roosevelt to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to present a sword to Major Jenkins at the time of President Roosevelt's visit to Charleston.

Governor Odell of New York signs the bill prohibiting the killing of live pigeons in state tournaments.

February 27.—Prince Henry attends the McKinley memorial services at the Capitol.

Miss Anna Shaw West, an American artist of St. Louis, receives a commission to paint a portrait of Queen Alexandra, of England.

February 28.—At a meeting of the Cabinet the question of withdrawing the American troops from Cuba was considered.

Prince Henry visits the naval academy at Annapolis.

March 1.—The City Council of Charleston, S. C., renews its invitation to President Roosevelt to attend the exposition.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 26.—*Philippines:* Lucban, the notorious leader of the Samar rebels, is captured by Lieutenant Stribber's scouts.

February 28.—Eighty insurgent bolomen were killed in a recent fight in the island of Samar.

March 2.—A band of Ladrones capture Señor Ampil, the president of Cainta, Morong Province, Luzon, and a majority of the police of the town.

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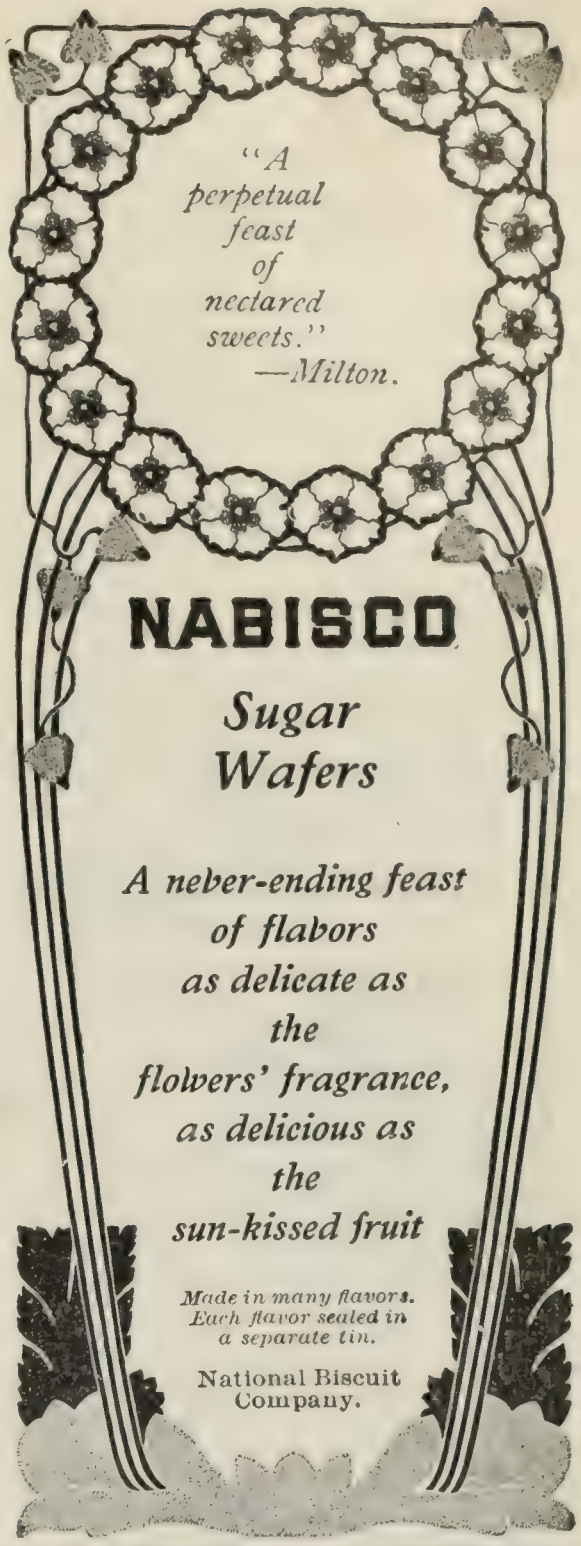

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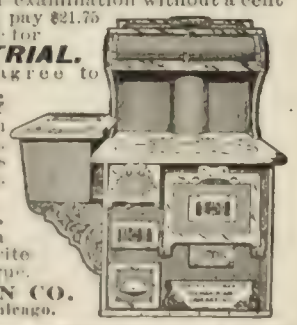

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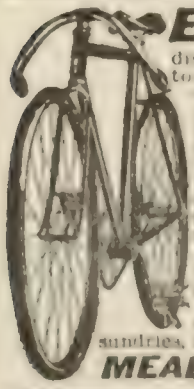

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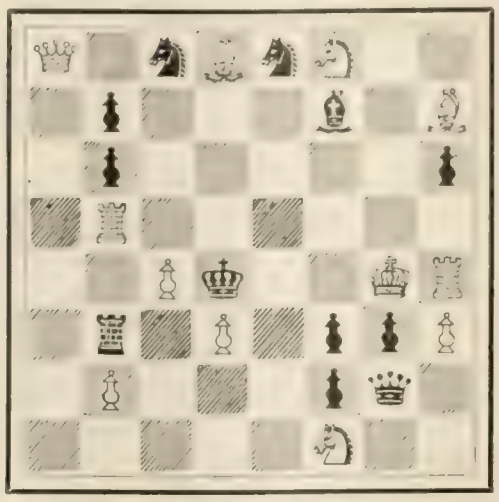
Problem 648.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



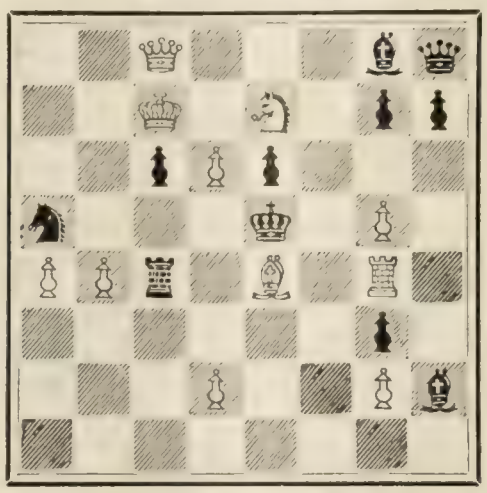
White—Twelve Pieces.

Q 1 s B s S 2; 1 p 3 b 1 B; 1 p 5 p; 1 R 7; 2 P k 2 K R; 1 r 1 P 1 p p P; 1 p 3 p q 1; 5 S 2.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 649.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

2 Q 3 b q; 2 K 1 S 1 p p; 2 p P p 3; s 3 k 1 P 1; P P r 1 B 1 R 1; 6 p 1; 3 P 2 P b; 8.

White mates in three moves.

These problems are from *La Strategie* Tourney.

Solution of Problems.

No. 637: Key-move, R—B 8.

No. 638: Key-move, B—B 2.

No. 640: Key-move, R—B 4.

No. 641: Key-move, Q—B 5.

No. 642: Key-move, K—R 2.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; T. M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.

637: W. Hyde, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Kidson, New York City; O. A. Marfileus, Standish, Mich.; Dr. G. T. Van Cleve, Malden, Me.

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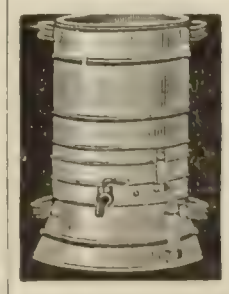

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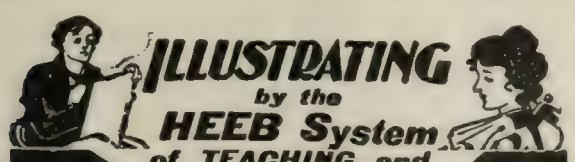

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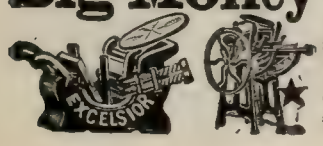

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637, 638, 641, 642: C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; R. Renshaw, University of Virginia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

637, 640, 641: J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; J. W. Kirkpatrick, Dixon, Ill.

637, 641: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

638: D. A. Stewart, Frank, Can.

638, 640, 641, 642: A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

638, 641: O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; S. P Walker, Macon, Miss.

640: W. P. King, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.

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640, 642: C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.

640, 641, 642: W. W. Reed, Wytheville, Va.

641: W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; "Shah," Berkley, Cal.: J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.

641, 642: Dr. J. H. Buchanan, Evanston, Ill.; Miss S., Blackstone, Va.

Comments (637): "Wonderfully intricate"—M. W. H.; "Very ingenious"—M. M.; "Good; but Black's defense is not so strong as it might be"—G. D.; "Good"—F. S. F.; "Merits first prize"—J. G. L.; "Brilliant; key well concealed"—R. H. R.; "Fine, with key fairly obvious"—S. M. M.

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(640): "Very good"—M. M.: "If the R could have the row instead of file, it would give additional charm"—G. D.; "Bears the impress of the Scotchman's genius"—J. G. L.; "Very lively"—A. M. H.; "The Bishop's interference is splendid"—F. S. F.; "Interesting; beautiful variations"—J. H. L.; "Take away the name of the author, still the hand of a master would be seen"—A K.; "A graceful, polished, and beautiful work of *the* Master"—W. R. C.

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All sorts of keys were sent for 640 and 642; but the funniest oversight in 640, made by some who got 642, is P—Kt 8, to make room for the B, when B—B sq, ch!! Concerning 642, K—R 2 is the only key, and then after Black plays P—B 6; 2 K—Kt sq. Several solvers think that K—Kt 3 will also do, followed by K—B 2, but Black plays 2 B—R 5, ch.

In addition to those reported, Prof. A. M. H. got 634 and 636; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va., 636.

CORRECTIONS: In 635, Black Q on Q R 7, white Q on K R 4. In 644, black B instead of P on Q R 8.

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Pillsbury	11	3	Napier	6	8½
Marshall	9	4	Albin	7¼	7¾
Mieses	7	7	Scheve	2½	10½
Schlechter	8½	5	Mason	6¼	8¾
Tschigorin	9¾	4¾	Marco	5¾	9¼
Teichmann	9	4½	Eisenberg	3½	10½
Wolf	7¾	6¼	Reggio	2½	12½
Tarrasch	9½	4½	Mortimer	1	13

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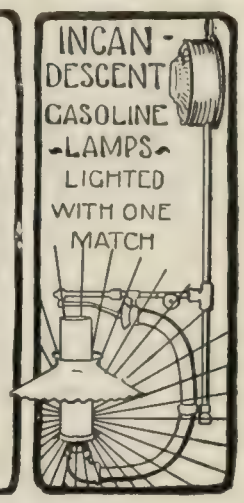

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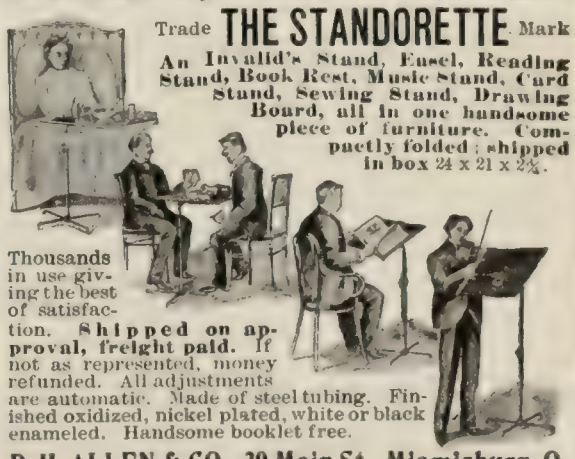

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FRIENDS AND FOES OF SHIP SUBSIDIES.

NEXT Monday is the date set by the Senate for its vote on the Shipping Subsidy bill, and, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says, "if anything is to be done to hinder the passage of this measure, either in Senate or House, there is not a moment to lose." The minority in the Senate show no disposition to hinder it, and the minority in the House are powerless to hinder any program determined upon by the majority; so that many papers believe that this much-discussed measure will soon be a law. The bill provides for three kinds of subsidy—mail subsidy, tonnage subsidy, and fisheries subsidy. The Senate committee in charge of the bill reckons that the mail subsidy, under present conditions, will amount to about $4,700,000 a year, half on the Atlantic and half on the Pacific; the tonnage subsidy to about $1,072,095 a year, and the fisheries subsidy to about $200,000. Any increases in American mail steamers, fishing-vessels, and other shipping entitled to subsidies will mean corresponding increases in these sums.

The Independent and Democratic papers are practically a unit against the measure, and not many of the Republican papers favor it very heartily. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) does not believe that "such subsidies would increase materially the foreign trade of the country, or even prove of great advantage in building up the shipping of the country," while the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) considers such legislation improper and dangerous. The New York *Times* (Ind.) says that the "subsidy beggars" simply "want the money from the Treasury—that is, the money of the taxpayers—to swell their profits," and it declares that "this is the real purpose of the present bill, and all the talk of building up American shipbuilding or an American marine is for the deception of the people." The New York *Journal of Commerce* opposes the payment of money from the Treasury to any special interest. It says: "Not more than three or four per cent of British tonnage is subsidized; only two or three German lines are subsidized, and they do not come to this country. All the French shipping is subsidized, but there is no shipping from the competition of which we are in less danger." It also expresses a disbelief that the bill will accomplish what it aims to do. Similar objections are strongly urged by the New York *Press* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.), *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), and *Record* (Ind. Dem.), the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.), *Free Press* (Ind.), and *Journal* (Rep.), the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) and *Sentinel* (Dem.), the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and *Tribune* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.), the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.), and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) and *American* (Ind.).

On the other side the Denver *Republican* (Rep.) believes that it will be impossible to revive our shipping "without government aid of some kind," and the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says:

"It would be of vast assistance in building up our foreign trade in parts of the world where it is just beginning to open unlimited opportunities. It would give the needed stimulus to the building of first-class steam-vessels in our own shipyards and would incidentally furnish an auxiliary force for our growing navy, which may become of vast consequence to all the interests of the country. These are certainly benefits that justify the provisions of the bill for mail subsidies."

Says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.):

"By the passage of the proposed measure the general interests of the whole nation will be largely subserved. Not only will it result ultimately in the saving of the $200,000,000 now paid annually to foreign ships, and the protection of our commerce from interruption in the event of a European war, but it will recreate a seagoing American element, from which we can draw men to defend the country on the seas in the event of war against the United States, besides furnishing the Government with an auxiliary fleet to strengthen the navy in such an event.

"Probably no measure which will be presented to Congress for action is of such large interest to the people of the whole United States, certainly none is of such great local interest to the people of Washington, as the bill which, if passed, will result in restoring our ocean-carrying trade to American built ships manned by American seamen and owned by American citizens."

Other papers that favor the bill are: the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) and *Journal* (Rep.), the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) and *Chronicle Telegraph* (Ind.), the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), and the San Diego *Union* (Rep.).

Are we Violating the Treaty of Paris?—Spanish ship-owners in the Philippines, according to the Manila *American*, are in a puzzling dilemma. Under the United States navigation laws, which are now being put in force there, they must abandon the coastwise and inter-island trade. Many, if not most, of their craft are not adapted for the foreign trade, and, as one victim of the new ruling exclaimed: "The upshot will be that Spanish owners will have to tie up their vessels in the Pasig and let them rot." The Spaniards can solve the problem by becoming American citizens, which they decline to do, or by selling their ships to Americans, who do not want to buy. The Spaniards, according to *The American*, feel toward Spain as children feel toward a parent declining in health, and reverence the Spanish flag the more at a time when the mother country is going into decay. They are willing to sell, "but there is no market—they had been told that one of the benefits of the change

of investigation would be an influx of capital, but it has not materialized."

The Spanish ship-owners urge that their exclusion from the coastwise and inter-island trade is a violation of Article IV. of the Treaty of Paris, which reads:

"The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States."

The American says that when a representative of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Manila brought this to the attention of the Philippine commission on January 15, "he was briefly answered by Commissioner Worcester, who stated that the chapter bearing upon the coastwise trade was merely a modification of the rules now in operation in the islands; that they had been established by executive orders of the United States, and that it was not within the power of the commission to change them."

A NEW CANAL COMPLICATION.

A FEW days ago, just at a time when the Panama Canal route seemed to be nearer adoption by the United States than it ever had been before, the Colombian Government introduced a new complication that may, in the opinion of many newspapers, defeat the entire Panama project and decide the Senate in favor of the Nicaragua route. The isthmian canal commission, it will be recalled, had changed its recommendation from Nicaragua to Panama when the Panama company offered to sell out for $40,000,000. Now Colombia comes forward and says that its consent must first be obtained—that is, as the papers in this country interpret it, the Colombian Government must also come in for a few millions. It seems to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* that "this is an inconvenient, not to say dangerous, game to play," and adds:

"Colombia has abundant reason to congratulate herself upon the selection of the Panama route by the isthmian commission without interposing any obstacle to the accomplishment of the policy thereby indicated. That Government should remember that, in the present state of public opinion on the canal question, expert opinion and legislative opinion are partly at cross purposes, and that even a technical blocking of the Panama transfer may give the advocates of Nicaragua their best chance.

"Past experience is very clear in showing that if an excessive price for the Panama plant determined the choice against it, the prospect of delay by Colombia may do much to make Congress reconsider the whole matter and adopt the first report of the commission. The difference in advantage between the two routes is not so great that expert preference for Panama will prevail against a further prolonged disappointment of American sentiment in favor of a great public work."

The St. Louis *Republic* urges a return to the Nicaragua route; while the Philadelphia *Press* recommends the passage of the Spooner amendment, giving the President the power to bargain for either route. Says the Columbus *Dispatch*:

"Colombia's warning to the Panama canal company that it is not free handed to sell the canal to the United States is simply a statement of a fact of which the company should long ago have been aware. It is fully and explicitly set forth in the articles of concession, and it is surprising that the company should have proceeded thus far in its negotiations without having provided against a collapse of all plans. It is also remarkable that the Colombian Government, anxious as it must be for the location of the canal at Panama, should have gone about this business of correcting the Panama company in this brusque way. Properly, the matter should have been the subject of quiet and friendly negotiations, looking to a removal of all obstacles in the way of the sale, for their interests, while not identical, are in the same direction.

"In time it may all be cleared away, but before that is done Congress may have passed the Nicaragua bill and forever settled the location of the canal. The House has passed the measure, and the Senate may similarly act. There is now just as much reason for a careful inquiry into the Panama offer as there ever was, but Senators may grow restive under the appearance of a new obstacle and put the Nicaragua bill through.

"The intelligent thing, however, would be to pass the Spooner bill, which provides for the location of the canal at Panama if a clear title to the property can be given by the company and if satisfactory terms can be secured from Colombia, and as an alternative authorizes the President to proceed to construct the canal at Nicaragua. The Executive, with such power in his hands, could deal promptly and decisively with all parties and make the best possible bargain for the United States."

AMERICAN INTEREST IN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

PROSPERITY in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Danish West Indies, and all the other islands in that region, and in Hawaii, so the press predict, will result from the international agreement in Europe to abolish sugar bounties. It is suggested by the Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Times* that in view of the prospective prosperity in the Danish West Indies, Denmark may conclude to keep them; and it is suggested by the New York *Press* that in view of the good times coming in Cuba, Congress need not do anything for the island. *The Press's* suggestion is combated by the New York *Journal of Commerce* and other pro-Cuban papers, however, which point out that the bounties will not be abolished until September, 1903, while Cuba needs help now. As a result of the abolition of the bounties, "sugar is certain to fall, and the risk of disorder in Cuba during this period is thereby greatly increased," thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, and it argues that "no course is wise or prudent which does not guard against this and meet this prospect by reducing the duty on sugar and other Cuban products." The United States would not have "expanded" in 1898, the Chicago *Tribune* believes, if the bounties in Europe had not wrought ruin and disorder in Cuba. "It was the pressure of poverty quite as much as of Spanish misgovernment," it remarks, "that caused a revolt which led up to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States."

Under the system that is now to be ended, the governments of Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, and Russia paid an export bounty on all the sugar shipped out of their respective countries. This stimulated the production of sugar enormously, and enabled the German sugar trust, for instance, to sell sugar in England at less than half the rate prevailing in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are the two greatest sugar-consuming countries on earth; in Great Britain the benefit of the bounty, it is noted, went to the consumer, in the United states the bounty went into our national Treasury. Our Treasury Department collects on all sugar imported a countervailing tariff equal to the bounty paid when it was exported, so that the bounty-paying governments named above virtually present to our Treasury the amounts paid in bounties on all the sugar we import from Europe. According to the despatches, England, touched by the appeals from her ruined sugar-producing islands in the West Indies, notified the continental governments that she intended to adopt the American plan of countervailing duties. In that case practically all the bounties would be virtually payments into the British and United States treasuries, a prospect that the continental countries did not relish. Hence the abolition. Incidentally, our newspapers observe, the immense candy and jam business in England will be affected, the sugar-beet growers in Europe and the German sugar trust will be hard hit, while the sugar consumers and the government treasuries on the Continent will experience relief. Says the Philadelphia *Press*: "The French deficit is nearly all due to sugar bounties. A deficit is near in Germany. Other European budgets are em-

barrassed. It has for five years been a mere question of time when taxation could no longer furnish the revenue to pay these bounties."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, an authority on sugar, says:

"The export bounty was originally placed on beet sugar as a stimulant to production and to make a foreign market for the surplus crop. The countries which paid it kept all foreign sugar out by a heavy duty, the result being that the refineries got better prices for the sugar they sold at home than for the sugar they sold abroad—a condition of affairs we frequently see reproduced in this country in the output of the trusts.

"The first results of the bounty were good. It is doubtful whether the beet-sugar industry of Europe would have ever reached its present proportions but for the assistance thus given it by the several governments. But it soon grew to be a nuisance, injurious to the country which paid the bounty and to the whole world. The competition between France, Germany, and the other growers of the sugar beet for the markets of the world sent the bounty up higher and higher, until it became an oppressive burden. There have been indications for some time past that Germany and the other countries would be glad to get rid of this burden, but they were suspicious of each other and, moreover, those who were interested in the bounty had grown so strong in power and influence that the Government found it impossible to get rid of them.

"Under this stimulation the production of sugar increased too rapidly, until the world raised more sugar than it needed. The increase in consumption has been extraordinary. We are using twice as much per capita as twenty years ago, and England and the United States have run their consumption up to 360 pounds, or a barrel, per family each year. But even this could not sell all the sugar produced.

"This overproduction has forced down the price everywhere, bringing it in many cases below the cost of production and carrying wreck and ruin to nearly all sugar-producing countries. The British West Indies have been brought to bankruptcy. The present trouble in Cuba, which is made an excuse for a reciprocity treaty, is due to the same cause. It brought the price below what the Cuban planter can raise sugar. It is proposed by the President and some members of Congress to protect the Cuban against the sugar export bounty at the expense of the American producers, and thus extend to this country the evils caused by overproduction, from which the United States suffers less than any other country. . . . . .

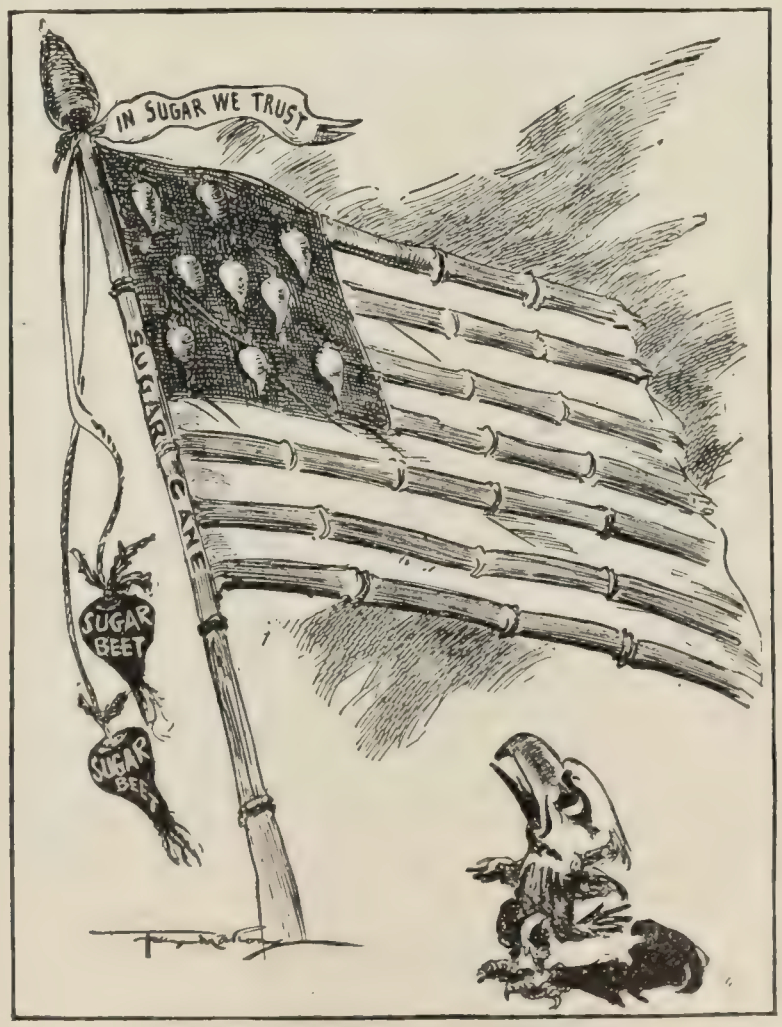
"The action taken will have a marked influence on the sugar market. It will tend to prevent overproduction, it will render it impossible to sell sugar below the cost of manufacturing it and yet make a profit, it will put an end to the demoralization that has existed in the market and advance and stiffen prices. Louisiana will be the beneficiary by it, and so will Cuba; indeed, it will get rid of the conditions in that island upon which the demands for reciprocity have been based. There will be no need to grant the Cubans the rebate on the sugar duty they are demanding, as the abolition of the bounty will give them a good market in the United States at profitable prices."

HOW CUBA TAKES HER "INDEPENDENCE."

CUBA'S "Fourth of July" comes on the twenty-fourth of February—it was on that day, in 1895, that her declaration of independence was adopted, out in the bush, by the leaders of the insurrection. On that day, this year, the electors chosen on December 31 met to elect a President and Vice-President of the new republic, so that the dream of independence might come true on the anniversary of the day it was conceived. Despite all this, however, it appears that popular enthusiasm was painfully absent. The people, so the Cuban papers say, have come to the conclusion that this country intends to give the island merely the show of independence, and will compel the little republic to accept its will in every important matter. The extended continuance of our military rule, the insistence on the "Platt amendment," the alleged American "steering" of the recent Cuban election, and our behavior in the matter of Cuban reciprocity are all taken as confirming this view. The electors chose Señor Tomas Estrada Palma for President, and Dr. Luis Estevez for Vice-President.

The *Union Española* (Havana) says that the coldness of the people in the face of such an event and anniversary was "eloquent," and was "very significant in a town so fond of flags, rockets, speeches, and music in the street." *La Lucha* (Ha-

CUBA: "I don't want a piece; I want the whole pie."
—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*



NATIONAL EMBLEM OF THE SUGAR AGE.
—*The Washington Star.*

CUBA, SUGAR AND THE CARTOONISTS.

vana) calls the election a "mockery" and a "farce," but thinks that the lack of enthusiasm "was no doubt the low-water mark of popular indifference and lack of confidence in the bureaucrats who have been self-elected to the positions in the new government," and it hopes that "six months or a year hence, when people have seen how the government is working, popular opinion may become more demonstrative." "Cuba," declares *El Mundo* (Havana,), "is hopelessly condemned to servitude." The *Republica Cubana* (Havana) takes a very pessimistic view. It says:

"The truth is that it is painful to think that a date so glorious should be profaned by association with the memory of such a farce.

"The twenty-fourth of February, 1895, was a great day, Cubans of energy and undeniable self-abnegation, at the head of whom figured the two patriots, Bartolomé Masó and Guillermo Moncada, determined to try the decisions of fate. To defend foot by foot the rights of the people: this was the mission which they undertook. To sacrifice all, in order that their country might enjoy the most complete independence: this was the oath they mutually took with each other.

"The twenty-fourth of February, 1902—ay—is, on the other hand, a day of profound sorrow for all who feel any pride in the memory of February 24, 1895. For to-day, far from this great anniversary being celebrated with an act of noble and self-denying patriotism, the accomplices of the deceiving foreigner are realizing the crime of pushing back the revolution, endangering its ennobling program, and sacrificing the sacred ideals of their country to the immediate attainment of their unwholesome personal ambitions. To-day Havana is going to pretend to elect four senators. Listen to their names: Carlos Párraga, Alfredo Zayas, Nicasio Estrada Mora, Adolfo Cabello. Ask these four men if on February 24, 1895, they were with the revolution or against it; ask them if on that day they wanted independence or not. If they answer in the affirmative, it would be necessary to despise them utterly, as they would in that case be not even honorable, as the attitude they have always maintained here is known. Well; these are the men who control the present situation, while Bartolomé Masó, the first to take the field for the liberty of his country, and who never wavered, has to shut himself up on his farm at Jaguita, it being impossible for him to fight against American bayonets and American cannon, behind which the Cubans who are mutilating the rights of their country to be free and independent shield themselves.

"Ours is not the language of passion. But we owe it to truth to proclaim it and we do so, painful tho it be. . . . To-day is the day of treason, as the former was the day of patriotism; to-day, the day of the division of the spoils, as the former was the day of allotment of the sacrifice. Seven years ago those who were going to fight for the honor of the country tried to occupy the points of danger. To-day they vie with each other in the struggle for seats at the feast, those who, satellites of every situation, carry instead of a heart a second stomach, and know of no other aim in life save that of self-seeking, even tho to do this their country must be assassinated."

The Petition from Guam.—A petition recently forwarded to Congress by the inhabitants of Guam is calling out some remark. The petitioners ask the Government to send out a commission to study the situation and the needs of the people and to recommend to Congress a plan for the establishment of a permanent Government in which they shall have a proper share. The petition is signed by thirty-two persons, who describe themselves as "citizens of the island of Guam, a dependency of the United States of America," who say that they recognize without complaint or evasion their peculiar relation to the Government at Washington. They add that they are "loyal subjects of the United States," and that they are anxious to "mold our institutions to the American standard, and prepare ourselves and our children for the obligations and the enjoyment of the rights to which, as loyal subjects of the United States, we feel ourselves rightfully entitled."

The request was not prompted by dissatisfaction with the military rule, but they urge that military government is radically unsuited for the island, and add that it is distasteful and repugnant to fundamental principles. The petition is indorsed by Commander Schroeder governor of the island.

The New York *Times* comments on the governor's indorsement as follows:

"The spectacle of a satrap, a minion of the military power, urging on Congress the abolition of his place and the establishment of a scheme of progressive self-government for the subjects of his arbitrary rule is not what the opponents of the Government would expect. But it seems to come very easy to Commander Schroeder. The petition should receive prompt attention."

The Sun says:

"Guam should have its commission with as little delay as possible. Neither the paucity of the population of the island nor the expense of sending out competent observers and jurists to prepare a scheme of local self-government should stand in the way of prompt acquiescence by Congress in this most reasonable request, so engagingly presented."

AMERICAN SUCCESS DUE TO BRITISH WORKMEN.

STUART UTTLEY, a workingman of Sheffield, England, who has been in this country looking into our industrial conditions, broaches the novel theory that American industrial and commercial superiority is largely due to the British workmen in our shops and factories. Writing in *The Iron Age* (New York) he says:

"It is a significant fact, and one which is bound to have its effect on the future, that a large number of the most highly skilled workmen in America are either English or Scotchmen. I found quite a number of Sheffielders at Pittsburg; chiefly forgemen and rollers, with some mechanics. One was busy building a steam-hammer of the Davy pattern, with one or two slight improvements of his own, and in one of the largest steel-works there were several of Davy's English-made hammers which had been in use thirty years, and when I was there were being used for the largest forgings. Again at Braeburn works I found all the leading hammermen and many of the second and even third hands Englishmen, and several of them Sheffielders. Again on visiting Philadelphia I found that at the largest lace-factory in the city, with a frontage of 1,500 feet and employing from 2,500 to 3,000 hands, nearly all the weavers were natives of either the city of Nottingham, England, or some part of the country. They had been induced to come over to the States during times of depression in the lace trade in England by the offer of constant employment and higher wages; and as the trade developed these sent out for their mates. I was informed that the whole of the goods manufactured by this firm were for home consumption. It was also interesting to find that the lady who had charge of the female workers was a Nottingham woman. There is not the slightest doubt that so soon as these manufacturers find that they have covered the home market they will turn their attention to exporting their goods, and then Great Britain will have the not very palatable sight of having as competitors men whose reputation has been made and trade built up by means of workmen who have been trained in her own workshops and whose ideas of development and progress have been stifled by the stupidity of her patent laws. In the same city I visited a large carpet-works employing about 500 hands. I found that nearly all the weavers were from Kidderminster, England, and that the machines in use bore the name of a Lancashire maker. These machines had been in constant use for twenty years, and required very little repairs. In justice to the manufacturers it must be admitted that they did not attempt to hide the fact that much of their success was owing to their employment of skilled British work-people. On the contrary, they appeared to pride themselves on the fact that they had been able to tempt such work-people over by the promise of constant work and higher wages. The more I saw the more convinced I became that America even to-day is largely dependent for her best work upon British trained skilled labor in almost every department of industry. Many of these workmen informed me that they would have pre-

ferred to remain in the old country. Several expressed a wish that they were returning with me, but all admitted that there are openings in America which would not occur in England, and as their skill was their only capital they felt compelled to accept the opportunity. This point was emphasized in one of the workshops I visited by an English silversmith engaged on some exceedingly fine work. In conversation he remarked: 'You will see that the Americans will take all the credit for this work (a grand presentation album), but it's not American, it's English.' 'How can that be,' I said, 'when it is produced in an American workshop,' whereupon he observed, 'The best brains and the highest skill are British, and the Americans are tempting us with high wages and plenty of overtime to cut out our own brethren in the old country.'"

Altho Mr. Uttley is "profoundly impressed with the power, the wealth, the ability, the enterprise, the industry, and the hospitality and kindness of the American people," he remarks that we will do well to remember that we have "not got a complete monopoly of either brains or cash, and as to pluck and endurance when once aroused, the nation is unborn that can rival the British."

LABOR-UNIONS AND RIOTS.

HERBERT N. CASSON, an ex-Methodist minister, who is now on the staff of the New York *World*, and who is the author of a number of Socialist tracts and addresses, claims in his new book on the American labor movement that labor-unions prevent lawlessness and revolution. This view will probably strike as novel many American newspaper writers who are of the opinion that the unions have just the opposite effect. Indeed, it is interesting to recall in this connection that in 1893, when Mr. Casson became a Socialist and gave up his church at Owen Sound, Ontario, he went to Boston, and with Morrison I. Swift organized the unemployed, and at the head of 10,000 men marched to the state house demanding relief. In 1894 he founded in Lynn the first labor church in America. Says Mr. Casson:

"The trade-union is the most effectual of all agencies for the prevention of lawless violence and private revenge. It is the social safety-valve which prevents explosions. By its means the most intelligent and reliable among the wage-workers attain to leadership, instead of the most reckless. The orderly action of the many abolishes abuses, instead of the lawless action of the few.

"There have never been any Nihilists, force-Anarchists, Molly Maguires, or White Caps where trade-unionism was strong. And, in at least nine cases out of ten, the rioting that occurs during a strike is not only contrary to the reiterated orders of the labor organizer, but also entirely a matter of hoodlumism, with which the strikers have had nothing to do.

"Yet it is as common as poverty to read attacks upon trade-unions by the press, in which it is taken for granted that unions were organized by rioters and social disturbers whose purpose was to tear down the props of civilization. McMaster classes trade-unionists with lawless revolutionists, and expresses mild wonder that the unions are permitted to exist. Bancroft attacks them savagely throughout his eulogies of the self-made sharpers who were the first to get rich in the various States. . . . . .

HERBERT N. CASSON.

"In European trade-unions, with the exception only of the English, there has always been a great deal of revolutionary or Anarchistic sentiment; but that has never been the case in America. Free speech is the antitoxin of Anarchy. It is true that a large number of American unions have requested their members to withdraw from the militia, but that has been owing to the unlawful use of the militia by capitalists to break up strikes. Unionists are willing to defend their country against a foreign foe, but they are not willing to be used as public Pinkertons to shoot down their fellow workers."

Mr. Casson describes as follows the manner in which the hoodlum begins the rioting:

"The story of the strikers' wrongs, it must be remembered, is told in the newspapers and discussed in the streets. It is picked up by the hoodlum, who at all times is the quickest to express public opinion. The hoodlum is by no means in sympathy with unionism. He is too uncivilized to understand it. He has no convictions; he is always on the popular side. He would just as soon throw rocks at one man as another, as long as he had a chance to yell and chase somebody. He reads the newspapers, and a forceful headline makes a strong impression upon him.

"So, when the presence of a crowd makes escape easy, the hoodlum is on hand with bricks and clubs, to 'have some fun.' He knows the 'psychological moment' when the public is ready to sympathize with lawlessness, and when it arrives he takes advantage of it. The union is no more responsible for the hoodlums

SLOWLY, BUT SURELY.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

SAVING KOREA FROM THE BEAR.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

FATES OF SMALL NATIONS IN CARTOON.

than a dead man is to the pickpockets who attend his funeral and rob the mourners.

"Some of the rioters may likely have been 'scabs' themselves in some previous strike, but no matter who they are, their lawlessness is blamed upon the strikers by the press and often by the law courts. The least possible display of violence generally receives more space in the newspapers than the real issues that are at stake. The smashing of a $4,000 street-car is given more prominence than a reduction in wages, which means $40,000 a year to the strikers.

"There is no more connection between a strike and a strike-riot than there is between a river and a drowning accident. We do not want the river drained dry because some unskilled boatman has met with a mishap. And the incalculable national benefit that has been derived from unions and strikes dwarfs the few occasional breakages and broken heads into insignificance.

"After all, the great truth remains that law and order are not the most essential things. Those who put them above everything else will find Russia more to their taste. Far better have an occasional spasm of revolt—a strenuous fit of house-cleaning in business and politics—than the stagnant calm of despotism."

THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION IN CLEVELAND.

A STREET-RAILROAD magnate who believes in low fares, municipal acquisition of the roads, and, eventually, no fares, is not commonly met in this country, and it is not usual to elect such men as mayors of our great cities; but the city of Cleveland chose such a character for mayor last spring, and Mr. Frederic C. Howe, a Cleveland lawyer, is so well pleased with the resulting administration that he has written an article for *The World's Work* about it. According to this article, Mayor Tom L. Johnson does not make a specialty of consistency:

"Mr. Johnson frankly admits that his wealth came from special privileges; that these privileges were public franchises, government patents, and the protective tariff, and that he does not believe in any of them. The protective tariff he strove to abolish while in Congress; and as for public franchises, he would tax them, and, eventually, bring them under public ownership. As to the special privilege of private ownership in land, he would destroy this by the single tax. . . . . .

"With his brother Albert, he has operated railways on a large scale in the city of Brooklyn and the city of Detroit, and through the reorganization of street-railways in these cities [and in Cleveland] he has become a rich man. It is with this intimate knowledge of the street-railway situation that he became mayor of Cleveland upon a platform of lower fares and ultimate municipal ownership. Even on the basis of private management, Mr. Johnson is a believer in low fares; and he says that he demonstrated while operating the railroads in Detroit that as much money can be made out of three-cent as out of five-cent fares; for a corresponding increase in traffic follows any reduction in rates, and any loss is made up by the great increase of short hauls and the wider dispersion of that portion of the population which now either walks to its work, or lives, through necessity, in the neighborhood of its employment. . . . Ultimately, Mr. Johnson thinks the street-railway service should be free."

So much for his theories. As for his practise, in administering the Cleveland city government, Mr. Howe says:

"Mr. Johnson has been mayor for so short a term that his achievements can yet hardly be enumerated. For public changes come slowly. On his inauguration he announced a liberal policy toward saloons, but adopted a vigorous one toward those which were disorderly. Instead of raiding them a policeman in uniform was placed at the door, and the name of every person who entered was taken down. The result was that rough or disorderly places were closed up or the nature of their business was changed. Police raids have been discontinued. Only in rare instances have arrests been made, and these were for the enforcement of the policy adopted and not for the purpose of revenue. Police court fines in most cities are but a guaranty of non-interference for a given time. They are so regarded by those who are fined, and aside from the unfortunate publicity given, the opportunity for blackmail and the like, they make the city a participant in vice and lawlessness.

"In those administrative matters which are social rather than political Mr. Johnson's ideas are very pronounced—to some minds dangerous. Upon his accession to office he found the city workhouse, to which are committed all persons guilty of misdemeanors or petty offenses, filled with persons who had been committed because of the non-payment of fines. Many of these were first offenders. Others were detained from thirty to sixty days while working out their sentences. Mr. Johnson termed this imprisonment for debt, a punishment for being poor. While the well-to-do were able to pay their fines and go free, a man who was merely a suspicious character, or who had been arrested for intoxication or some other minor offense, was separated from his family and kept in durance for a long time, with the strong probability that upon his release he would be less able to support himself and much more dangerous to society than at the time of his arrest. Since then there has been what many people consider a wholesale jail delivery. Great numbers of men and women (more than 300) have been released after an investigation of their offenses, and less than twenty, a comparatively small percentage, have been recommitted, thus demonstrating that they were detained not because they were inherently vicious, but rather because of misfortune.

TOM L. JOHNSON,
Mayor of Cleveland.

"A like liberal spirit has characterized his administration of the park system. Several playgrounds have been established in the most thickly congested portions of the city, while in the parks themselves golf, baseball, tennis, and all sorts of manly sports have been encouraged. 'Keep-off-the-grass' signs have been abolished, and the children have the fullest and freest access to the turf. The idea of public baths has received his indorsement, as well as the extension of the small-park idea into the crowded portions of the city.

"In the public works department, a system of cleaning the streets by direct labor, by the 'white-wings' system, has been adopted, while a radical departure has been inaugurated in the water-works department of reducing rates and instilling universal meters. By the latter plan it was urged that great economy in the consumption of water would be brought about and the city saved millions of dollars in extensions to the pumping machinery, water-mains, and the like.

"It is a fortunate thing for a large city to have an executive who can think in large figures. The average public official becomes embarrassed when his mind is called upon to contemplate sums in more than four units. His experience has been limited, and public matters involving large expenditures and large ideas find him wholly at sea. Mr. Johnson's experience has been with big things. In consequence, it is possible for him to adopt and carry out plans which to other men would seem too large or too hazardous for a city to undertake. The city of Cleveland is about to erect a number of large public buildings. The opportunity was appreciated by many of so grouping and harmonizing these structures that a splendid architectural effect would be produced. This involved the expenditure of large sums of money, and after the public committees appointed to report upon the subject had reached the limit of their own ideas, Mr. Johnson advocated a larger and more comprehensive plan which would lead to the destruction of a considerable area between the busi-

ness center of the city and Lake Erie, and the development there of a magnificent court of honor which would be a standing monument to our civic institutions. This matter has been energetically taken up, and, if legislative aid is secured, it may be carried to a successful completion."

WHEN AMERICANS TAKE CONSTANTINOPLE.

MISS STONE'S captivity recalls to W. T. Stead an idea that he says he has entertained for some time—that the "Eastern question" in Europe may be solved by an American occupation of Turkey. Cobden, he reminds us, had in mind the same remedy. "Who can doubt," wrote Cobden, a generation ago, "that if such an arrangement could be made, before long the desert would blossom as a rose? Great centers of busy industry would arise in territories that were at one time the granary and treasury of the world." Cobden did not say how the "arrangement" would be brought about, but Mr. Stead predicts how it will be done. The territory from Ararat to the Ægean is dotted with American missionaries. "To-day, thanks to the operation of a band of brigands on the Bulgarian frontier, the eyes of the public have been opened, and both in Europe and America the man in the street is talking of possibilities in the Ottoman empire which then seemed to lie outside the range of practical politics." Mr. Stead continues (in his new book on "The Americanization of the World"):

"It seems to me the most natural thing in the world that some fine day there will be one of those savage outbreaks of religious or imperial fanaticism which will lead some unhanged ruffian who has been decorated by the Sultan, or some Kurdish chief, to take it into his head to avenge the wrongs of Islam on the nearest American mission-station. He will sweep down at the head of his troops upon a school or manse. The building will be given to the flames, the American missionary will be flung into the burning building to perish in the fire, while his wife and daughters will be carried off to the harem of some pasha.

"Nothing could be more natural or more in accordance with the ordinary practise in these savage regions. There is no available force to defend the American settler from their assailants. In these remote districts it is often possible to conceal a crime for months by the very completeness with which the victims have been extirpated. But, of course, after a time, whether it be weeks or whether it be months, the fate of that mission-station would be known.

"The story of the great massacre, when the missionary was burned alive in his own flaming schoolhouse, would leak out, and then in the natural course of things some enterprising newspaper man would make his way to the scene of the outrage, would verify the facts, would ascertain the whereabouts of the unfortunate American women, and possibly return to the outside world bearing with him a pathetic and urgent appeal from the captives, for rescue from the Turkish harem.

"This outrage, after all, is nothing more than the kind of thing to which the Christian races of the East have had to submit from generation to generation. The victims have been as white, as Christian, and as wretched as those whose imaginary doom at the hands of the Turk or Kurd I have been describing. But in the latter case the girls with their devoted mother, who may be subjected to the worst outrage at the hands of their captors, would differ from the Armenians in that they speak English. That one difference would be vital. On the day on which that smart newspaper man wrote out his story of the fate of those American women—wrote it out in vivid characters, bright and clear before the eyes of the whole English-speaking race—the doom of the Ottoman empire would be sealed.

"There are eighty millions of human beings in the United States, most of whom speak English, and each one of whom would feel that the imprisoned women were even as his own sisters. On the day on which the news of their incarceration and outrage reached the Christian republic of the West, the whole of the eighty millions who inhabit the invulnerable fortress which nature has established between the fosses of the Atlantic and the Pacific would start to their feet as one man, and from the whole continent would rise but one question and one imperative command.

"The question would be: 'Where is Dewey? Where is Sampson? Where are our invincible ironclads, which in two battles swept the flag of Spain from the seas? Why are our great captains roosting round upon their battle-ships, while such horrors are inflicted upon women from America?' And after that inquiry would come quick and sharp the imperious mandate: 'To the Dardanelles! To the Dardanelles!'

"In three weeks the commanders who shattered the Spanish fleet in Manila, and drove the ironclads of Admiral Cervera in blazing ruin upon the coast of Cuba, would appear off the Dardanelles to exact instant and condign punishment for the outrage inflicted upon American women.

"Nor would they stop at the Dardanelles. The Stars and Stripes would soon fly over the waters of the Sea of Marmora, and the thunder of the American guns would sound the death-knell of the Ottoman dynasty. No Power on earth would be able to arrest the advance of the American ships, nor, indeed, is there any Power in Europe that would even attempt to do so. The patience of Christendom has long been almost worn out, and Europe would probably maintain an expectant attitude while the deathblow was struck at the crumbling relics of the Ottoman Power.

"When the Sultan had fled from Stamboul, leaving his capital to the violence of the mob, the Americans, to save Constantinople from the fate of Alexandria, would be compelled to occupy the city of Constantine, and, as our experience has long shown, it is much easier to occupy than it is to evacuate. Every day that the Stars and Stripes floated over the gates of the Euxine would tend to familiarize Europe with the idea that, of all possible solutions, the indefinite occupation of Constantinople by the Americans might be open to fewer objections than any other conceivable solution. Thus, at any moment, owing to what may be regarded as a normal incident in the methods of Ottoman misrule, Cobden's dream might be fulfilled, and the great republic of the West become the agent for restoring prosperity and peace to the desolated East."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"PAPA, what is the Eastern question?" "'How much have you got?'"—*Life.*

PACIFICATION of the Filipinos must be very desirable, considering how high it comes.—*The Chicago News.*

PROBABLY the attorney-general of Russia will not attack the legality of the English-Japanese merger. *The New York Press.*

IT is now announced that the New York State Democracy is a unit. Heretofore it has been a cipher.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

GENERAL WEYLER is to enforce martial law throughout Spain. Here is where the Cubans get the laugh on their former masters.—*The Chicago News.*

IT is disheartening to note that Senators are careless about arriving at the Capitol in time for the chaplain's prayer. Some of them distinctly need it.—*The Washington Star.*

KING MENELIK is coming to the St. Louis World's Fair. This early announcement will give Harvard ample time to have an honorary degree ready.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ST. PETER: "Well, sir, what have you to say about yourself?" The newcomer: "I regret to report——" St. Peter: "Why, it's Kitchener! Come right in, general."—*The Coast Seamen's Journal, San Francisco.*

"MAMMY," said Pickaninny Jim, "Bill is smackin' Joe agin." "Well," said the colored woman, "you tell dem chillen dat deys gotter quit playin' 'Nited States Senate. Dat game's too rough."—*The Washington Star.*

THE member of the Canadian parliament who proposes to conquer the United States and annex it to Canada in six months is too sanguine. We don't believe it can be done in less than eight months.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

BOOKER WASHINGTON has been warning the negroes to let politics alone. Those of his race in Alabama, in view of that State's new election law, may be excused if they regard his remarks as being a trifle sarcastic.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"POEMS" about the soldier boy so far away, who weeps over the hard-tack and sees visions of the folks at home, are now pouring in from the States. Can't stand for it. The chances are that the boys foraged a better dinner, or got it from the commissary, than they would have had at home. Maybe the particular "weeper" in mind had won all the cash in his mess before midnight of Christmas day. The boys in the field probably succeeded in forgetting that it was Christmas. The soldier is all right in any climate. He is resourceful and will get there, without being embalmed in so-called poetry.—*The Manila American.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE PRESS DEGENERATING?

THAT the newspaper has made amazing progress during recent years, on the mechanical side at least, is obvious; but the question is being asked with increasing frequency whether its moral influence has been commensurately great. By many this question is emphatically answered in the negative. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, a London journalist whose name is coming into prominence in English literary circles, finds an element of danger in the attitude of cynicism and even contempt assumed by so many people toward the press. While admitting that "journalists have vices generated by their trade, like men of every other trade," he claims that "they also have merits which are far less often comprehended." He says further (in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, February):

"One great merit of journalism is that it has reasserted finally the poetry of the actual world. Both for the glory of God and the inspiriting of men it is no small and no slight thing that the most popular and widely read of all romances is simply the record of the common doings of one common day. The journalist has, for example, the fault of exaggeration, the making of small things great; but in this he towers immeasurably over the vast herd of trivial philosophers, who are sullenly occupied in making great things small. If his vice is exaggeration, it is the same vice as the poet's. It may be an evil to make mountains out of molehills, but it is far removed from that dusty skepticism which has so long been occupied in making molehills out of mountains.

"A second merit the journalist has: the merit of discipline, the merit of unselfishness, the merit of obscurity. In an age where by common consent vanity and self-advertisement have become a mental epidemic, it is again no small and no slight thing that the preaching to the masses should be done by a band as nameless as the brothers of the Misericordia. The poet writing his name upon a score of little pages in the silence of his study may or may not have an intellectual right to despise the journalist; but I greatly doubt whether he would not morally be the better if he saw the great lights burning on through darkness into dawn, and heard the roar of the printing-wheels weaving the destinies of another day. Here at least is a school of labor and of some rough humility, the largest work ever published anonymously since the great Christian cathedrals."

The true attitude toward journalism, adds Mr. Chesterton, should not be one of contempt, since "no condition could be worse than that we should despise a force at the same time that we fear it." The journalists already hold the key of knowledge, and it should be the business of the people to "make them feel the dignity of power, until a corrupt journalist should be an antithesis as black and sharp as a corrupt priest."

Mr. Thomas B. Connery, whose experience in journalism extends over thirty years, during fourteen of which he acted as the manager of the New York *Herald*, gives it as his opinion (in *The Fordham Monthly*, February) that "while there has been great progress [in journalism] in some directions, there has also been a quality of deterioration observable, which is dangerous as well as dishonorable." As evidences of this degeneracy he enumerates the following shortcomings:

(1) Careless editing and recklessness in statement. The managing editor is no longer a conscientious supervisor of news; he has become a mere promoter of sensation, of exaggeration, and of misrepresentation, when these are necessary to produce "spicy" reading.

(2) Disregard of private rights. No man's character, no woman's name, is safe to-day from the blasting pen of the sensational reporter. The most cruel wrongs are inflicted sometimes—wrongs irreparable often, because in many cases the retraction, correction, or vindication is not seen by people who read the original charge.

(3) The bogus "extra." The word "extra" printed on a newspaper is no longer an assurance of new and important intelligence. Usually now it signifies little more than startling headlines, purposely designed to deceive.

(4) Worthless illustration. In its early stages newspaper illustration was useful and creditable, but it is now rapidly degenerating to the point of worthlessness.

Against these evidences of deterioration, however, Mr. Connery sets several signs of healthy growth and progress. These are seen in the enormous expansion of advertising patronage, the increase of enterprise generally, the multiplication of independent journals, and the gradual decay of mere party organs. Twenty or twenty-five years ago the New York *Herald* was almost the only daily journal noted for steady enterprise. Now "there are perhaps a dozen other newspapers in the country—some in New York, some in Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, and even Philadelphia, capable and ready with all the dash and enterprise necessary for great achievements."

THE VOICE OF THE OUTCAST IN LITERATURE.

"I HAVE come from below, from the nethermost ground of life, where is naught but sludge and murk. . . . I am the truthful voice of life, the harsh cry of those who still abide down there, and who have let me come up to bear witness to

MAXIM GÓRKY.
Courtesy of *The Comrade* (New York).

their suffering." In these words is embodied the message of Górky, the Russian "tramp-novelist," the portrayer of the vagabond, the criminal, and the outcast. Remarkable as are the types that he describes, his own life has been no less remarkable (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 30 and September 28, 1901). "The ups and downs of his desperate struggle for mere existence," declares Mr. E. J. Dillon, in *The Contemporary Review* (February), "as contrasted with the perfect ease with which, on emerging from the subterranean depths, he swept everything before him, winning world-wide fame and taking the commanding heights of literature by storm, have, in truth, more of mystery and of palpitating interest than the vicissitudes undergone

by the most heroic figure in the long procession of strong-willed vagrants whom he has caused to defile before our eyes." Mr. Dillon continues:

"The types of Górky's sketches were a new set of men unknown to Tolstoy and Turgeneff—a class one can not call them —blessed or cursed with very different aspirations from those of the enfranchised serfs. Stalwart, mobile proletaires, they might in a certain sense be classed as idealists. Despising and abandoning the pleasures, the comforts, and the prizes of civilized life for the sake of absolute liberty, they were unfettered by the criminal code of the state or the tables of the Mosaic law. They would march along for days in Arctic cold or tropical heat, half naked and hungry, cowering on rainy nights in upturned boats, under walls, or in stables, or working or robbing for a frugal meal. And like Chelkash, the type of the group, they are ready to give up hundreds of rubles, to fling them with loathing in the face of the craven-hearted peasant comrade who has made money his god.

"It is around this central ideal of personal liberty, exuberant strength, and fierce rebellion, as embodied in types like these, that the entire cycle of Górky's sketches revolves. On the savage champions of this lost cause, with whom he does not shrink from identifying himself, he lavishes his sympathies; for them he bespeaks the admiration of his readers. He loves beings who once were men, not merely despite their vices but because of the qualities from which those vices emanate. They are almost denuded of the instincts and principles with which we are accustomed to identify morality; they ignore conventions and scorn every species of fig-leaf; but, altho aware of their nakedness, they are wholly unashamed. They pride themselves on being earth-men, rugged realities, products of nature, endowed with more of her sincerity than the sleek citizen who masquerades in the garb of morality and sucks the life-blood of his fellows. Strong-willed, iron-thewed, yet highly sensible to the beauties of sea and sky and steppe and wood, they long for an opportunity to put forth the almost creative force which thrills their being, delighting not only in the tepid breath of southern nights and the warm wooings of sunny days, but also in the howl of the hurricane and the very boom of the thunder which may prove to be the blast of the trumpet calling them to death and judgment."

Górky, continues the writer, is a master of the short sketch, the *genre*. He paints "a waste of water or a wilderness of gray land as background, and two or three human figures as *dramatis personæ;* and the picture is complete." He gives us "idyls of squalid beggars and hardened criminals," and allows them to gather a certain quality of nobility from the vast steppe or the boundless ocean. We quote again:

"There are two distinctly defined types of character in the cast of Górky's psychological studies: the men and women who by the sheer weight of their gross, tainted nature sink insensibly to the lowest depths of pandemonium whence there is no hope of redemption, and the superior but restless spirits who, impatient of restraint, hold, like Satan of old, that it is better to reign in hell than serve in heaven, and are swayed by impulse and stirred by hatred whithersoever they go. On the one hand we behold the dregs of society, the heirs of physical and mental disease, the slaves of drink, the victims of misfortune, the bondsmen of vice—in a word, the flotsam and jetsam of the ocean of life, washed upon the beach and left there to rot in the rain and the sunshine. And on the other we are confronted with the born rebels who relish nought that life can offer or promise, who are seeking not merely the unrealizable, like the alchemists of yore, but the unknown and unknowable, who hurry from thought to thought, from impulse to impulse, from place to place, and from crime to crime, as if lashed by unseen furies for forgotten sins, finding no haven of rest except such end as may come to the beasts, or deliberate suicide."

What is the drift of Górky's philosophy? What lesson are we to learn from his "barefoot brigade"? Mr. Dillon answers:

"A careful study of everything which the new Russian prophet has given to the world will convince the unbiased, even among his warm admirers, that the net result of his teaching is largely negative. Vagrancy and crime, allied with hunger for freedom and hatred for shams, are no new revelation, hardly indeed a fresh point of view. That men and women who have defied the rudimentary laws of morality should proclaim the identity of might with right is from their own point of view suicidal. The 'Over-tramp' Chelkash and his likes pour out the vials of their wrath or scorn on the social classes who build up their well-being on the drudgery of others. Yet that same Chelkash follows their example very closely when he terrorizes the weak-willed Gavrila and forces him to become the accomplice of his crime. . . . . .

"It is hardly worth our while to descend to the depths whence Maxim Górky has emerged, where there are no barriers against evil, no stimulus to good, where there is neither fear nor hope nor sympathy nor sorrow, in order to bring up such dismal teachings as those. Having read through all the volumes of his writings, and met the same Titanic champion of might and the same pitiable craven-hearted follower of Jesus of Nazareth, one feels disposed to accept the estimate given of these creatures by Konovaloff, who ultimately hanged himself:

"'We are people apart . . . we are not included in any order. There ought to be a special account for us . . . special laws . . . very severe laws, in order to root us out of existence. We are of no use, yet we take up a place in life and stand in the way of others. Who is to blame? We are guilty in our own eyes and guilty in the eyes of life! For we have no taste for life and we possess no feelings for our own selves.'"

THE GERMAN THEATER IN NEW YORK.

IN view of the gala performance at the Irving Place Theater, New York, which took place on March 10 in honor of Prince Henry, it is not inappropriate to recall the fact that for nearly ten years this German theater has existed in New York, setting a higher standard for dramatic art than obtains in any other theater in the country. Mr. Norman Hapgood, the dramatic critic of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, goes so far as to declare that "our one high class theater is the Irving Place Theater, New York." Says Mr. Harry P. Mawson, writing in *The Theatre* (New York, March):

Photo by Pach.
MR. HEINRICH CONRIED.

"German theaters have existed in New York for the past fifty years, but it may be said that not until the advent of Heinrich Conried as the manager of a stock company at the Irving Place Theater, nine years ago, did the German stage in this country have the advantage of a cultured and artistic director. Mr. Conried, indeed, is the best equipped theatrical manager in the United States, he being a fine actor and musician, a master of languages, and an excellent man of affairs. To this rare and exceptionable combination is due the high standing his theater and his company have secured. Mr. Conried is now in the twenty-fifth year of his managerial career in this country. In recognition of his services to the stage, the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Belgium and Italy, the Duke of Sachs-Meiningen have conferred on him decorations, and the Emperor of Germany the highest order yet given to an actor. The University of Pennsylvania has given him the

degree of M.A., and Harvard University recently elected him a member of the committee on Germanic literature."

Mr. Conried, continues the writer, has wider sympathies than any theatrical manager since Augustin Daly. He possesses at once taste and imagination and a commercial sense. "It is because of the possession of these essential characteristics by Mr. Conried that one finds a literary quality in many of the plays produced at his theater which is almost wholly wanting on our American stage." On an average Mr. Conried reads one play a day throughout the year, and there are sometimes as many as four plays produced in six days at the Irving Place Theater. The writer goes on to say:

"It is inevitable that a comparison should be drawn between the character of the productions at the German theater and those on the American stage. It is forgotten, however, that there is an enormous difference in the character of the plays presented. The German stage seldom brings forward aught but plays the scenes of which are laid among the plain people; whereas, upon our stage, in its best theaters, inheriting its traditions from London and Paris, one finds plays dealing almost exclusively with the higher classes.

"Mr. Conried has two elements to please in his theater, the German-born and the German-American. Both these elements must be dealt with, one demanding more solid food than their German-American children, who, already somewhat Anglo-Saxonized, refuse to patronize problem plays, so that it is no easy matter to arrange a repertoire that shall meet and satisfy these opposite tastes. And yet in spite of the great German population in New New York, six performances is the limit of a run, even with a great success.

"The leading actors of the Irving Place company include Hedwig Lange, Hedwig von Ostermann, Marie Reichardt, and Hermine Varma, and Herren Alexander Rottmann, Adolph Zimmermann, and Gustav von Seyffertitz. In addition to this regular company the distinguished actors, Herren Adolph von Sonnenthal and Ferdinand Bonn, and Frau Helene Odilon, are expected to arrive in this country at the end of March and appear here in April."

The difficulties of the average American theatrical manager are as nothing to those which encompass Mr. Conried. It is impossible for him to obtain in this country the talent that he needs, and in consequence he is compelled to make a tour of the principal German theaters on the Continent at the close of each season. Mr. Mawson declares:

"At first he had immense difficulty in securing even mediocre actors willing to risk their precious lives crossing the Atlantic, to live in a country where the language is not their own, and to brave the dangers from the barbarians with whom New York, in the simple Teutonic mind, is largely peopled. Then there were idiosyncrasies of previous managers of German theaters in New York to be wiped from the slate. Now, however, all is different. The German theater in New York is recognized throughout Germany as one of the representative theaters of the German stage, and Mr. Conried has comparatively little difficulty in securing a first-class all-round stock company to risk themselves for several seasons in New York."

Free Traveling-Libraries in the South.—A system of circulating libraries that promises much for the educational development of the South has recently been organized in Georgia under the name of the "Andrew Carnegie Free Traveling-Libraries." The plan has secured not only the interest of Mr. Carnegie, but also the cooperation of a great Southern railway, the Seaboard Air Line, which gives free transportation to the libraries over its lines, extending through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, who is organizing the movement from Middleton, Ga., writes to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"These libraries are intended principally for the small towns and stations, and we have recently added a number of school libraries composed of juvenile books for the rural schools that make the required effort necessary to secure them by the improvement of their schoolhouses and grounds. This library system proves to be one of the most effective and powerful of educational agencies. The material and measurable benefits are singular and unmistakable."

The late President McKinley took a personal interest in this movement for bringing good literature within the reach of the isolated communities of the South, and it is proposed to establish in his memory a number of "William McKinley Libraries" for circulation among the rural schools. The books will center on American literature, and will be sent out in substantial hardwood cases containing from fifty to one hundred volumes. Each set will be accompanied by a number of historical pictures, including a fine half-tone of Mr. McKinley, to adorn the walls of the schoolhouses. Says Mrs. Heard:

"The libraries will be prize libraries offered to the schools that make the most improvement in the surroundings of their schoolhouses, the painting of their buildings, ornamenting the grounds, planting trees, shrubbery, etc. In no section of the United States is a movement in this direction more imperative than in this one. The 'William McKinley Memorial Libraries' will do a great and lasting good, and will prove a monument better far than sculptured stone, for these little libraries stand for character-building so highly prized by our martyred President."

TOLSTOY'S "POWER OF DARKNESS."

THE particular form of darkness contemplated by Tolstoy in his peasant tragedy, "The Power of Darkness," which was produced in the German language at Conried's Irving Place Theater, New York, on March 4, is the darkness of ignorant instincts, and its chief exponents are women. The decidedly unpleasant character of the play may be judged from the following account of the plot in the New York *Times*:

"Nikita, the protagonist of the play, is a robust young Russian muzhik of a rather simple and ingenuous frame of mind, who might have done very well in the world if his relations with women had not been extensive and miscellaneous in the extreme.

"In the first act his father, a pious old peasant, has almost persuaded him to marry an orphan girl whom he has wronged, but his mother—one of the powers of darkness—discovers that the wife of his master, a rich and invalid peasant, is in love with him, and persuades him to renounce the orphan in order to marry the wife for her money when the husband dies. Nikita falls in with the plan, remarking that if he were to marry all the women he has wronged he would add extensive polygamy to his manifold sins.

"To hasten matters Nikita's mother works upon the wife until between them they poison the invalid. Then the mother discovers that in order to make sure of the money it is better for Nikita to make up to the daughter instead of the mother. Again he falls in with the plan, and the two young people squander the money together, without, however, being married. When a child is born they kill it and bury it in the cellar. By and by the daughter is married to another peasant.

"Meantime, Nikita's father has rebuked him for his evil ways, and he begins to feel a growing lonesomeness, even remorse. When, at the wedding of the young woman whose child he has helped to kill, he is asked to give his blessing upon the marriage, his conscience overcomes him. At first he tries to hang himself, and, failing, he publicly confesses his crimes. He is dragged out to justice as the last curtain falls, a victim of the powers of darkness."

Revolting as are these details, declares *The Times*, they are mitigated in the drama by the colossal simplicity and truth with which they are presented. "Every situation, every line, is stamped with the hall-mark of truth." *The Times* continues:

"The motives that sway these Russian peasant women are presented with all the sordid details of common life; but they

are no more noble and no less noble than the motives that sway Goneril, or Regan, or Lady Macbeth. Nikita's end is, in its way, far nobler than the end of the Thane of Glamis.

"To the public that hungers for superficial glitter and light upon the stage, and whose mental horizon has place for only the polite and conventional villainies of the Broadway theaters, 'The Power of Darkness' would prove heavy and depressing; when such people write about such plays, they usually call them degrading, even immoral. It is perhaps politest to regard this as a matter of taste; but to some extent, at least, the question of intelligence enters also into the account.

"After all, as was remarked so long ago, we are men, and nothing human is without interest for us. If such a play depresses and revolts, the fact is largely due, perhaps, to the severity of the tax it makes upon our human sympathy and intelligence. All the forces of modern education lead us to ignore the deeper springs of human life, to think lightly of its vital currents. Only those who have faced life honestly and with understanding can look undismayed into the darker chambers of the soul. These are the people who have the highest of all gifts of the theatergoer, the sense of tragedy."

IS A COLLEGE EDUCATION OF ANY VALUE IN BUSINESS?

AN exhaustive investigation was recently undertaken by Mr. R. T. Crane, of Chicago, with a view to ascertaining whether an academic education is of any real benefit to young men who have to earn their own living and who intend to enter upon a commercial life. "A great deal has been written on this subject," observes Mr. Crane, "but, so far as I have been able to discover, the writers have given merely their opinions or theories, not facts." Mr. Crane, setting out to discover the "facts" in the case, sent nineteen letters to the presidents of the principal universities and colleges of the country, 1,593 letters to college graduates throughout the country, and one hundred letters to leading business men in every important branch of commerce. The results of this important and interesting investigation he publishes in booklet form.

As might be expected, the college presidents are almost all of the opinion that an academic education is of very great advantage to every business man. President David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, voices a representative opinion when he declares his belief that a college education "is of daily advantage to any man of brains and character," because it gives "a broader horizon, a more refined taste, a saner judgment, and a higher range of friends." President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, and President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, are the only ones who are ready to admit that the presumption is against the utility of an academic course for business men. President Hall says: "In general, my opinion is that the utility of an academic career for business purposes depends largely upon what kind of an academic course is taken. On such a scale I fancy the old classical course would mark very low, and some of the modern technical and commercial courses and many of those in the sciences would mark very high."

Of nearly 1,600 letters sent out by Mr. Crane to graduates of all the principal colleges, about one-third were answered. Four hundred and ninety of the replies received were from students who had either taken up a professional or technical line of work, or who stated that they did not come within the scope of the investigation. This leaves only sixty-five letters that came strictly within the field of the inquiry. The question whether a college education had been of benefit to them, in the performance of their duties and in securing advancement, was answered in the affirmative by fifty, and in the negative by seven. To the question whether their college education was of any advantage to them in obtaining a situation, thirty-two answered "yes," and twenty-seven "no." Sixty out of the sixty-five said that, if they had their lives to live over, they would take a college course, for even those who admitted that they would be better off financially if they had not gone to college claimed that whatever they lost in this respect was more than compensated for by the college experience and the increased capacity which it gave them for enjoying life.

This weight of evidence on the side of college education is still further supported by the testimony of a large number of the most successful business men of the country. Mr. Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, declares that "in selecting help, we should give preference to a college-educated man, all other things being equal." Mr. George B. Harris, president of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, gives it as his impression that college men are "better trained and rise more rapidly than persons who have not attended college." Mr. E. C. Simmons, of the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, expresses himself very strongly as being in favor of college education for business men. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, thinks that "under the same environment and with the same opportunities" a college man would win over the man who had not the same advantages. On the other hand, Mr. Henry W. Cramp, of the Cramp Ship-Building Company, declares that "we employ men solely with reference to their capacity for the work which we desire them to do, and it is entirely immaterial to us how, when, or where, or by what kind of process they acquire the education and training that may fit them for their duties." Mr. S. Norvell, president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, affirms that his experience with college men has not been in their favor. "After several years of leisure," he says, "and the independence of a college life, a young man who enters one of our large modern business houses finds himself sadly out of place and out of touch with his surroundings." Mr. Edward Townsend, cashier of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York, considers that the best possible material for the development of the business man is found in the boy of about sixteen years of age who is taken from school without previous experience and trained in business methods.

Mr. Crane, strange to relate, is not convinced by the very opinions that he has himself marshaled, and, tho compelled to admit that the preponderance of evidence is in favor of a college education, he holds to the opinion that the present universities are "a most stupendous mistake, if not a positive injury" to young men who intend to pursue a commercial calling. The business men's testimony he regards as very inconsistent. He declares:

"The truth of the matter is that, when it comes to considering an applicant for a position, few of these gentlemen will be found to pay any attention to the amount of knowledge he may have of Greek, Latin, literature, etc., or care a straw about the mental drill and discipline or the well-rounded character that he may have acquired through a course at college.

"What they are particularly interested in knowing is whether he understands their business and can promote it. This is all that has any weight with them in the selection of help."

Proceeding to a consideration of the cost of a college education, Mr. Crane sums up the different items as follows: Cost of high-school course, $450; cost of college course, $1,600; amount which the student would probably have earned in some business occupation during the seven years spent in high school and college $3,500; amount lost during the first four years of business experience, as compared with the money earned by one who had spent the whole seven years in business, $2,000. Total, $7,550. Mr. Crane continues:

"The whole world is a college, and one who wishes to obtain knowledge will find plenty of opportunities for doing so. . . . . .

"For illustration, take such men as Westinghouse, Edison,

Cramp, Scott, and hundreds of others that might be mentioned. I contend that the happiness which the most learned college man gets out of life does not compare with that obtained by these men from their business.

"The greatest pleasure a man can have is that which arises from the feeling that he has been a success in a creditable occupation.

"On the contrary, the greatest unhappiness comes from the knowledge that one's life has been a failure, and it seems to me that the more a man has of ordinary education, the more severely will he feel this failure."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE LITERARY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

"THE evolution of the United States has offered, in the course of 1901, a new manifestation of its tireless activity," writes a French critic in *La Revue* (Paris). "While in the economic and social domains labor was receiving an ever-increasing impulse, the bookstore was taking a truly gigantic stride. The great publishing houses were flooding the market with hundreds of thousands of copies of new novels." This campaign of publishers and booksellers, developed with all the American "go ahead," the writer attributes to several causes, the chief of which is described as follows:

"Ranking as the chief industrial, commercial, financial, multimillionaire and billionaire nation, it [the United States] feels the need of arrogating to itself the same intellectual supremacy. In applied sciences, it is the boldest and the most triumphant of inventors; in mechanics and machinery, the most advanced of constructors; in pedagogy, the most zealous of innovators, freeing itself from superannuated methods and giving its most careful attention to the most modern conceptions of instruction and education; . . . its self-love and its ambition aspire still higher; it wishes to attain the summits of art and literature. Only in order to reach these heights, it does not follow slow and sure roads, its nature being to advance straight to its end, reckoning, as in business, the saving of time again. From this it results that the greater part of its artistic and literary productions, at the present time, with a few exceptions, are marked by the hasty pursuit of immediate result which is, in the eyes of Europe, on the contrary, a certain mark of inferiority. When it derogates from the rule dictated by its temperament, it is no longer entirely, absolutely itself; it assimilates foreign qualities, modeling its creations after masters that are common to it and England and through England with Europe; it abdicates, to a great degree, its first originality. Its artists, poets, and prose writers are distinguished, in this case, only by a talent which bear no traces of the true American imprint. Its painters and sculptors are almost all at the present time living in Paris, a few in London or Munich; very few remain in the United States. They seek inspiration in France, England, or Germany. They belong in many respects to either the English or French school. . . . American art has a personal accent only when it is associated with the esthetic exigencies of industry, such as the jewelries of Tiffany, or the architectural innovations of Hunt and of Sullivan."

American literature is rich in classical celebrities, continues the writer—names that testify to incontestable literary vitality and that do not pale before the most brilliant of Europe. Yet all these shining lights whose rays have extended far beyond the American boundaries have preserved only a few reflections of their popularity. These authors, for the most part, found readers for only a certain length of time and in only a limited circle. Of the dime novel, which made its appearance about the middle of the nineteenth century, the author has this to say:

"The reason why dime novels attracted so many thousands of readers was in reality nothing else than the awakening of ideas of adventure, extreme daring, exploring the unknown, measuring himself with the unconquerable, which lies dormant at the bottom of every Yankee brain. The American, in fact, examined closely, is, by origin and temperament, an adventurer. He has preserved under his more modern appearance and clothing the instinct of the trapper, and Wall Street, where he goes to hunt millions, is for him only another far West where scarcely a hundred and fifty years ago he hunted wild animals. An adventurer, he throws himself headlong into speculations; an adventurer again, he explores, like Edison, the mysteries of physics or of chemistry; or, still an adventurer, in company with the Rough Riders, he rushes off to conquer Cuba and becomes President of the republic.

"This spirit of adventure irresistibly draws the Yankee on, he can not withstand it. As in the Scandinavian mythological tales—note that he has ancestors among the first Northmen—he advances toward the heights where dwell the gods that he must conquer. Each one of his thoughts and each one of his acts is a confession of his impatience for adventures, under one form or another."

The same trait dominates his reading, says the writer. American publishers did not lose sight of this when they so skilfully organized the intellectual revolution that has recently taken place. They selected the kind of novel suited to print in the newspapers and advertise in every possible way. No other subject than the historical one would have succeeded. The only book destined to please and intoxicate the masses was the one that thrilled the inmost being of the Yankee adventurer.

There is, however, one kind of American literature that, having had a glorious past, enjoys to-day a brilliant present. It lays claim, among its ancestors, to such illustrious names as Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Bill Nye. "Beside these generals and colonels of 'American humor,' march close ranks of young writers who carry in their belts marshal's batons. The critic follows their works with tenderness and lavish encouragement."

In the midst of the legion, ever increasing, of authors of all sorts who are competing for the hundred editions, are seen many that are, to say the least, mediocre. To the fever of reading corresponds the fever of writing. There is not a young girl, just from school, who does not bring her novel to the publisher. With special reference to the much-advertised popular novel of the present moment, the critic concludes:

"This *bluffism* of the American bookstore not only affects the masses, but exercises a fatal influence over literature. When publishers become quacks, the great drums that are beaten at the doors of their booths must inevitably burst, and serious works suffer in consequence. What is still more to be regretted is that this literature, offered under these conditions, as at a flower-market in which there are plants whose luxuriant foliage is the result of forced growth, becomes confounded with another and different literature, and one of these novels is taken as an example of all. In addition, the authors being themselves in doubt as to just the extent to which they ought to make concessions to the popular taste, the general tendency is toward the lowering of the literary style and impoverishing of the plot. The parting of the good grain and the tares thus devolves upon the critic, who has no interest in it.

"Another regrettable result, one that threatens a real danger, is that true literature, such as recalls Hawthorne or James in the novel, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, and Whitman in poetry, will disappear unperceived in this mounting tide of mediocrity. Rarely, very rarely, do the poets just enumerated find emulators, and for one Edwin Markham, who equals them with 'The Man with the Hoe,' justly ranked among the first by Max Nordau, how many empty rimers! If American publishers continue as they are doing, they can not but reflect discredit upon the literature of their country. Have we not the proof of this in the reception accorded to the latest novel of Henry James, 'The Sacred Fount'? Is he not reproached with being a mere stylist, a *raffiné* of letters?

"Finally, admitting that there are people clearsighted enough to distinguish charlatanical from meritorious literature, there is a serious peril in this plethora of publications and editions which must lead to a morbid intellectual condition. It is already perceptible that works of real value are becoming more and more rare in American catologs: one looks in vain for new Emersons, new Motleys, new Poes. What will the future be? Such men as Carnegie have in vain given millions for the creation of popular libraries; of what moral and intellectual use will they be, if their shelves are nine-tenths covered only with poor plagiarisms of our Dumas and of our 'Frères de la Côte' of sixty years ago?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

THE assertion of Mr. Carl Snyder in a recent number of *The North American Review*, that America's position in science is a distinctly inferior one, has attracted considerable attention. We have quoted the salient parts of his article and also parts of a reply by Prof. Simon Newcomb, who is not quite so hard on his coworkers. And now comes *The Popular Science Monthly*, which announces editorially that it takes "a more hopeful view of science in America" than that taken by either of these authors. Says the writer:

"Mr. Snyder, for example, commits the obvious fallacy of comparing the productivity of the United States with that of all other nations combined. We can divide the intellectual world into seven groups not very unequal in population—Germany-Austria, Great Britain and its colonies, France and Belgium, the United States, Italy, Spain and Spanish-America, Russia, and a miscellaneous group, including Scandinavia, Holland, and Japan. The scientific rank of these groups is nearly that of the order in which they are given, but even greater credit should be allowed to the German, French, and English, owing to their smaller populations. The United States occupies pretty definitely the middle place, being outclassed by the three great intellectual nations, and surpassing any one of the three groups into which the other nations have been divided. In so far as this is correct, we do approximately our average share of scientific research, about one-seventh of the work of the world.

"It is quite possible that our contemporary position is somewhat better in work actually being accomplished than in reputation. A scientific man does not usually become eminent until ten or twenty years after his work has been accomplished, and the same would naturally hold for a nation. We are likely to think of Darwin, Pasteur, or Helmholtz, and to reproach America for not having produced their equal. But when these men were born and educated the population of the United States was comparatively small, and its intellectual position was admittedly inferior. It is only within the past twenty-five years that true universities have developed in the United States, and positions have been opened that can be occupied by men carrying on scientific research. Those who first availed themselves of these opportunities are only forty or fifty years old, and while they are now doubtless doing their best work, it is not yet recognized outside the ranks of specialists. It is but now that our opportunities for education and research begin to equal those of Germany, and twenty years must be allowed before the harvest can be gathered, and a still longer period before its quality and quantity can be established.

"A careful estimate of America's position in the scientific world must consider the different kinds of scientific work. In the applications of science we probably lead. We have had and have great inventors, and in the progress of engineering, manufactures, agriculture, etc., where the individual is often unrecognized, we are contributing more than our share. If further we divide the pure sciences into nine groups—mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, physiology, botany, and anthropology-psychology—the United States would be doing its share if it excelled in one science. We are clearly inferior to several nations in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and physiology; we are inferior in reputation, but not obviously so in performance, in zoology, botany, and anthropology-psychology; we are probably doing work of greater volume and value than any other nation in astronomy and in geology."

The writer denies that our form of government is detrimental to scientific work, in spite of the favor often shown by aristocracy in foreign countries to science, literature, and art. He says:

"The lack of a hereditary aristocracy and of a single national social center may not in the end be hurtful to science. If the scientific man is consulted as an expert and his advice is followed, he may be willing to forego invitations to dinner and the patronage of society. Members of the Cabinet and of the Congress had formerly more time to cultivate the society of men of science than at present, and perhaps men of science could then also better spare the time. The scientific men under the Government are now more highly regarded than ever before. Some years ago they were looked upon as seekers after public patronage and viewed with a certain suspicion. Now they are treated as members of the Government, not less essential than officers of the army. In a recent debate in the Senate on the organization of a new department of commerce, no Senator was able to say to what political party the present head of the bureau of labor belongs, but all agreed that his advice was of special importance in framing the bill. When the Government employs skilled experts in all departments, it no longer requires the advice of an academy of sciences. We should like to see the National Academy entrusted with certain definite functions, and we should like to see scientific men treated with even greater respect than at present, but on the whole the necessary conditions of a democracy and of an age of specialization do not seem to be unfavorable to scientific work."

IS FEAR MENTAL OR PHYSICAL?

THE psychological cause of fear is studied by Mr. Camille Mélinand. In the *Revue* (Paris) he states that fear is of a complex nature, characterized by a sensation of painful emotion, of suffering, with a tendency to run away. The immediate cause seems to be physiological, because the heart beats more rapidly, the throat is constricted, and the limbs are, as it were, paralyzed. "The psychologist," says M. Mélinand, "thinks that fear is a sensation which produces these physical disturbances. It is the reverse which is true." A man whose heart does not beat hard can not be said to be afraid. He adds:

"The real order of things is not therefore what it is believed to be: (1) Vision of danger; (2) emotion; (3) corporal disturbances. It is really (1) vision of danger; (2) corporal disturbances; (3) emotion. . . . Therefore the true question is: What is the cause of these physical disturbances which create fear."

Following this line of argument, the writer states that the cause of fear is within us; in fact, if we are ignorant of danger we do not fear it. Therefore fear is an idea which is always superinduced by expectation. For instance, we travel in a railway-car; we hear a rumbling noise behind us; we imagine that a collision will take place; we are afraid.

Cases of fear may be divided into four classes: Fear of death, fear of the unknown, fear of physical suffering, fear of emotions. We are afraid of joy as well as of pain; but the event which produces fear is always a shock, a physical or mental commotion. The typical case of fear is that of the man, sentenced to death, expecting to be either beheaded or pardoned at any moment. This demonstrates that the expectation of a shock creates fear, even if the shock is not painful. We are instinctively afraid of receiving congratulations, of facing an audience to be applauded, and the like.

The true sense of fear is the sense of hearing; we hear a suspicious noise and we are afraid. Sight has very little to do with fear, because when we see a thing we realize the exact nature of the danger. The sense of smell, however, particularly in animals, plays a large part in fear. The only thing necessary to produce fear is a shock, an intense surprise. The fact that we may be afraid after the danger is over, altho apparently contradictory, is readily explained. We simply realize the magnitude of the danger which we have escaped, and we go through the whole event in our minds, imagining what our sensations would have been. Then the shock is produced and we experience fear. To quote again:

"We find everywhere the fear of shock. Why are we afraid of death? It is obvious that it is on account of the immense shock which we think hidden behind this mysterious word. What scares us is the transition, vaguely understood, from life to death, the fall in the dark, the violent shock. There is also

the fear of the unknown, the fear of pain; but at the bottom there is the expectation of shock. . . . . .

"The explanation will be readily understood. On one side fear is a deep corporal trouble, an *ensemble* of organic sensations. This is the first fact. On the other side, fear is instigated by the expectation of a shock. Now, when we expect a shock what happens? Precisely this—our whole organism prepares itself for this shock. Our whole being assumes the attitude that is the most convenient to repel it or to sustain it with the least possible damage: the arterial, the respiratory, and the muscular systems are modified so as to render the adaptation as perfect as possible. Hence the complex organic sensations of which fear is only a confused expression."

The author concludes by asserting that his hypothesis shows that man, like all human beings, is merely a creature of habit. Adaptation to our surroundings constitutes our normal state. "When this adaptation is perfect, when there is no rupture of equilibrium, no shock takes place. Therefore there is no fear." *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECT OF ELECTRIC WAVES ON THE BRAIN.

THAT the brain may act like the "coherer" used as a receiver in wireless telegraphy is asserted by Mr. A. F. Collins, who describes his experiments in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 22). Mr. Collins was first led to believe that the brain is sensitive to electric waves by the common assertion of nervous persons that they can "feel the electricity" of a distant thunder-storm. He says:

"Upon the barometric readings of an old gentleman I once knew, who foretold approaching storms with an accuracy equal to the best meteorological apparatus by means of his 'bad leg,' as he called it, I formulated the opinion that the connection between the storms and his bodily self was real,—in fact, as real as tho he and his enemy were connected by a metallic conductor. . . . . .

"After observing the case just cited, I studied many similar ones, some less marked, others more serious, and finally one came under my notice that had a tragic ending.

"A little girl of eight years, residing in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, during the month of August became *apparently* frightened as the heavy disruptive discharges of an electrical storm approached, and as the terrific crashes sounded simultaneously with the flashes she was thrown into convulsions, and when a moment later the lightning struck a house a quarter of a mile distant, the child expired. Now see: it was not the lightning that killed the child, and, in my opinion, it was not fright, but a deeper, far more subtle agency, and in this there is food for thought. The coroner did his duty in returning the verdict that her death was caused by 'shock and convulsions, due to fright.' On the surface of the post-mortem and in view of the fact that at the time nothing was known absolutely concerning the action of electric waves on brain matter, his statement was perfectly justifiable. The daily papers said the child was suffering from heart trouble, but this I ascertained was incorrect. I then formed the hypothesis that not only in this, but in every case the waves acted on the brain-cells first and the other physiological effects followed as a natural sequence; and I believed then, before I made the tests, as I do now, that the fright exhibited by the little girl was only an outward physical expression of the change registered by the cells, and that the real cause could be logically attributed to the peculiarly strained tension of the brain matter, and that death was the secondary product of this result."

Mr. Collins's method of experimentation, which he describes in detail, consisted in measuring the electrical resistance of the brain before and during the impact of the electrical waves. The "coherers," or tubes filled with metal-filings, used in wireless telegraphy, become better conductors under the influence of the waves, owing probably to cohesion of the particles; and it was found that the brain substance seems to behave in the same way. Mr. Collins used the brains of dead animals and also of the human subject, and he experimented on a living cat. He states his conclusions as follows:

"From the foregoing results, I have tried to establish these facts (1) that electric waves emitted by lightning produce cohesion of the brain-cells; (2) that cohesion takes place in brain matter when in the living state as well as immediately succeeding death; (3) that cohesion of the brain is manifested physiologically through the nervous system and not by direct action; (4) that which is often defined as fear is due to the action of electric waves on the brain; (5) that the brain-cells are more violently affected than the brain-fibers; (6) that this condition prevails when the brain-cells or the nervous system, or both, are in a state of disorder; and, finally, (7) that the long electrical waves propagated by the disruptive discharge of lightning may produce distinct symptoms, and which may, under certain conditions, result in death."

Commenting on Mr. Collins's result, *The Electrical World and Engineer* says editorially:

"It opens avenues by which the obscure subject of telepathy may be logically reached, as well as the possibilities in the horizon of electrotherapy. The only danger lies in drawing conclusions too hastily. Electric waves permeate all matter, except the best electric conductors. In permeating and traversing matter, these waves must produce some effect, however small it may be. The brain of an animal, regarded as a mass of material, is capable of being traversed to some extent by electric waves, and such waves as may traverse it must produce some effect in transit, however small the effect may be. The only question is, to what extent do the waves permeate it, and how much influence can they produce? The influence might be very considerable, and yet be of such a nature as not to become manifested, either objectively or subjectively. Or the influence produced by the electromagnetic waves passing through the substance of the brain upon that substance might be so infinitesimally small as to produce no significant effect."

After calling attention to the fact that the results may have been due to the experimenter's method of inserting metallic conductors into the brain to measure the resistance, the writer concludes as follows:

"We think that, broadly speaking, electromagnetic waves must produce some effect on the brain, and that possibly these effects may be very appreciable under certain favorable conditions; also that Mr. Collins may have observed some of these effects. Such experiments should be made with the greatest care. The more such experiments are made, and the greater care that is taken in making them, the more interesting and valuable the results will be. Meanwhile, if any persons are found to be in real danger of their lives from electric waves in thunder-storms, as Mr. Collins believes is sometimes the case, the right thing to do is to shut them up during the storms in a tightly closed metal box, with a grating ventilator, just as we shut up the receiving coherer in the neighborhood of wireless telegraph-sending apparatus. We fear, however, that the demand for such thunder-storm electric shelters is not likely to be sufficient to render the business of their manufacture profitable."

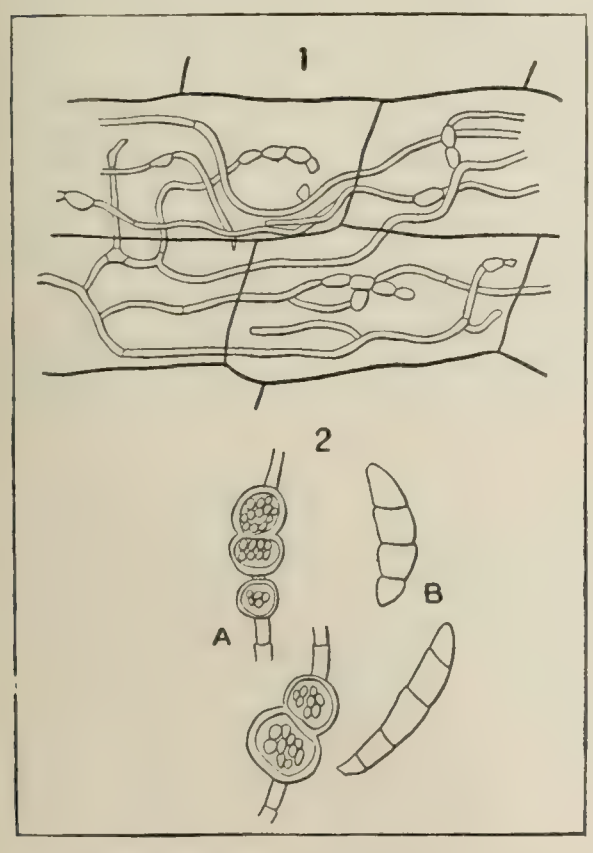
Man as an Incarnation.—People of a materialistic frame of mind, to whom man is but a machine, says an editorial writer in *The Hospital*, are apt to put on one side all that can not be weighed and measured as not only inexplicable or unthinkable, but as quite beyond the range of reasonable discussion. Such people are advised to attend a meeting of the Society for Psychical Research for "a change of scene." What they will see is thus described:

"There they will find people, quite as convinced as they are of their own sanity, and quite as content as they can possibly be with the correctness of their own interpretation of things, asserting the most astounding propositions, without turning a hair. To those who are so self-centered as to think that there is something cranky about all who do not see as they do, it is a wholesome awakening to find good, solid, comfortable, and respectable

people believing in telepathy as a thing indisputable, and holding that man, as we see him engaged in his various more or less ignoble pursuits, in the city and elsewhere, is but the incarnation of one little bit of himself as he exists in an intangible and ethereal form. At the last meeting of the Psychical Research Society, Dr. Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., said that he did not hold that the whole of any one of us was incarnated in their terrestrial bodies; certainly not in childhood: more, but perhaps not so very much more, in adult life. What was manifest was only a definite portion of a much larger whole. What the rest was doing during the years spent here he did not know. Perhaps it was asleep; but probably, he said, it was not entirely asleep with men of genius, nor perhaps was it all completely inactive with people called mediums. Now to the modern materialist all this is absolute 'rot.' Yet Dr. Lodge is not exactly a man to pooh-pooh. Indeed, may not the immaterialists retort that this is a Christian country and that our very religion teaches us not to weigh and measure too exactly? Again, Roentgen, Tesla, and Marconi have of late been giving many shocks to old ideas. At any rate, this is clear, that we must not too rigidly put outside the bounds of sanity belief in the unthinkable. It is a queer world, and which half of it is sane appears still undecided."

ARE POTATOES ABNORMAL GROWTHS?

THAT the potato is not a natural organ of the plant on which it grows, but is an abnormal growth or excrescence due to the action of a fungus, is asserted by M. Noel Bernard, a French botanist. According to this theory, the tuber belongs in the same class with the puff-ball, the May-apple, and the oak-gall. He supports his assertion by the fact that the tubers will not form unless a certain fungus is also present in the soil. M. Bernard's discoveries are described to the readers of *La Nature* (February 1) by M. Henri Coupin. Potatoes gathered for planting, he reminds us, have a resting period of several months, after which vegetation is resumed. Even in well-aired and well-lighted cellars where they are kept, the "eyes" develop and send out stalks. Cultivators are careful to allow this first development to take place normally, for cultivation succeeds well only when these sprouted eyes are planted. For a period of thirty to forty days after planting the stalks grow, and put out leaves and flower-buds, while other buds in the lower part of the stalks push out underground stems. In May the terminal buds of these stems cease to throw out sprouts. They become hypertrophied and form tubers in which the larger part of the nourishment sent to them is stored up. The aerial buds are now almost completely arrested in their growth. M. Coupin continues as follows:



1. Fungus (Fusarium) that causes the formation of potatoes.
2. Fusarium. *a*, Chamydospores; *b*, spores.

"We see that these two periods are characterized by two different modes of growth of the young buds. This must be attributed not to an alteration of condition in certain buds, but to a general modification of the state of the plant, of which the tuberculization of the terminal buds is the essential symptom.

"The causes of these modifications may be ascertained by a microscopic study of the roots. We shall see that in the second period these are surrounded by the filaments—the mycelium—of a fungus of the genus *Fusarium*. This is never absent. It also exists normally in the skin of the tubers, but not in the interior. This fusarium easily lives as a saprophyte in various culture mediums. For example, it infects dung rapidly and throughout its whole mass. It may be noted that frequently in the cultivation of the potato dung is utilized by placing it around each seed-potato. This method, which is recommended by Parmentier, is evidently very favorable to the propagation of the mycelium.

"The roots of the potato are long and ramified and their development is very rapid; they grow in all directions away from the seed-tubercle; infection is consequently irregular. . . . This irregularity explains the irregularity noticed by all cultivators in the formation of the new tubers. M. Bernard desires to find out whether, by insuring an earlier and more regular infection of the roots, he would make the yield earlier and less variable. To this end he raised two lots of potatoes under the same conditions, except that to one he added the fungus in abundance, while in the other he allowed the roots to be infected only by some filaments occurring at the surface of the tuber. In the former case he obtained a crop that was larger, earlier, and more regular. There is thus plainly a relation between the production of the tubers and the infection of the roots.

"These ideas explain several facts relative to the introduction of the potato into Europe—facts that have never been fully cleared up before.

"It must be noted that the fusarium exists on the tubers but not on the seeds. Now the introduction of the potato into Europe was by the tubers; by their means it was cultivated from the outset, and it seems that the method of cultivation by seed was not thought of until the plant was so largely grown and so highly esteemed that the production of new varieties was sought. At the outset, then, the fungus must have been introduced and acclimated at the same time as the plant. The history of the first attempt at growth from the seed is little known. Nevertheless there is in existence a document on the subject whose age gives it interest. Charles de l'Escluse, who was probably the first to cultivate the potato in Germany, at the end of the sixteenth century, and who aided in making it known by distributing tubers and seeds, reports in his 'Rariorum Plantarum Historia' [History of Rare Plants] that 'we must rely, for the conservation of the species, on the tubers alone.' The seeds that he sent to his friends sprouted perfectly, but the plants produced flowers and no tubers. E. Rose, who cites this passage from L'Escluse's work, notes properly that it is of great interest. Nowadays things occur differently. Those farmers who make the potato a special object of cultivation use the seed, but generally the plants obtained during the first year have no tubers and do not flower. A large number of the varieties that are now raised have thus originated from seed, and they, as well as the others, are found to be infected with the fusarium. It was, then, only after the fusarium was acclimated as well as the plant that we could obtain from seed the result that we desired, and that the tuberculization appeared to be hereditary."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Do Animals Think?—Notwithstanding the tendency of recent students to deny that the mental processes of animals are in any way comparable to man's, L. T. Sprague answers this query in the affirmative in *The Outlook* (January). He says:

"Romanes, whose studies in this field have been most profound and comprehensive, has found unquestionable evidence that they [animals] possess every one of the emotional faculties of man, excepting those only which refer to morals. But others have even found traces of this, and Herbert Spencer, the great philosopher of evolution, while boldly denying religious sensibilities to all tribes of men, traces the genesis of religion itself. Indeed, evolutional psychologists now assure us that mind was born of feeling—in Huxley's phraseology there was an 'evolution of intellect from sense.' Where now shall theologians draw the line below which soul is not? But however all this may be, we may fairly conclude with Romanes that 'there has been no interruption of the developmental process in course of psycho-

logical history; but that the mind of man, like the mind of animals—and indeed like everything else in the domain of living nature—has been evolved. For these considerations show not only that on analogical grounds any such interruption may be held as in itself improbable, but also that there is nothing in the constitution of the human mind incompatible with the supposition of its having been slowly evolved, seeing that not only in the case of every individual life, but also during the whole history of our species, the human mind actually *does* undergo and *has* undergone the process in question.' Nor is there any loss to ethics here, as some have feared. For at the very most, the psychological distance between us and those animals which serve and obey and fear us is not great as space and time are measured by the student of cosmology, and if it teaches us anything, the new science teaches us a broader charity, a loftier justice, and a deeper friendship toward our speechless kindred."

RIFTS IN THE POLAR ICE-CAP OF MARS.

THE changing polar caps of the planet Mars, generally believed to consist of ice or snow which melts in the warm season, have been known almost as long as the planet has been under telescopic observation. But it was not until 1884 that dark lines were noticed in the caps during their breaking up, and the phenomenon was not generally discussed until a dozen years later. Percival Lowell has been studying these "rifts" from his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., and he contributes an account of his results to *Popular Astronomy* (March). Says Mr. Lowell:

"If the rifts were fortuitous phenomena they required no particular explanation. Lack of local habitation meant that the cap rested upon practically level ground, and its melting in one spot rather than in another might be due to local variations of climate from year to year just as we have cold winters in America coincident with warm ones in Europe or vice versa. The moment it was recognized that the spots where disintegration advanced beyond that of its neighbors were always the same, it became clear that the character of the ground lay at the bottom of the transformation. The rifts were places where the locale for some reason or other favored an early disappearance of snow. The question then arose, what would favor such a state of things, and is a matter of physics and natural history. On earth a large body of water might account for it, or a lower tract of country. But bodies of water are excluded in the case of Mars: first, by the impossibility that bodies of water of sufficient shallowness to evaporate completely in summer should be solidly frozen during the long Martian winter, and, secondly, by the more obvious fact that long and slender lines, such as the rifts showed themselves to be, can not, by virtue of their appearance, be oceans or seas. Thought turns, therefore, to solid ground for an explanation. Here it stands confronted by an equal difficulty. If a lower level were responsible for the phenomenon, this would mean, in the case of Mars, a very considerable depression, much greater than it would mean on the earth. For to produce a difference in temperature of one degree a much greater height is necessary there than here. So much follows at once from the less mass of that planet. Warmth at varying altitudes on the surface of the earth depends, other things being equal, on the density of the air due to greater or less height above sea-level. The air simply acts the part of a blanket, and the lower parts of the earth's surface being the most provided with clothes are the warmest. A cooling which a mile of ascent would bring about on earth would take nearly three miles of travel skyward to accomplish on Mars, and similarly downward, for warmth. If, then, the melting along the rifts was due to the initial depth of these depressions they must needs be immense chasms, like those which the streets of our great cities are soon to become. If so, they could hardly fail to accumulate huge glaciers during the long Arctic winter night. Instead, therefore, of being the first places to melt, they would infallibly be the last. Difference of elevation, then, viewed as an explanation, breaks down when closely scanned. I pondered over this in the past and finally gave the problem up as insoluble."

But in the spring of 1891 it was discovered that in the place of the rifts, after the snow had melted, appeared the curious double lines generally known as canals. The identification, Mr. Lowell tells us, has been made a number of times, altho it is not a simple matter, by any means, owing to the "tilt" of the planet's poles. Says the author:

"The fact, once seized, tells us something more about the rift. The rift has this self-evident characteristic, that the snow melts off it before the like happens to the surrounding land. It also turns out to be a canal in embryo. It therefore has the general characteristics of the canals. Now all the knowledge we have been able to glean from their behavior about the constitution of the canals is that they are vegetation phenomena. They are seasonal in their habit and develop and disappear in the manner and at the time a flora would. The moment we look at the rifts in this light, the difficulty of interpretation vanishes at once. If there were strips of vegetation in the midst of the desert that underlies the polar cap, such vegetation would make its presence known by appearing as rifts in the snow-field. Such would be the case for the following reason. The life of plants has this in common with the life of animals, that their vital processes both generate heat. The fact was not recognized as true of plants until long after it was well known of animals. Indeed, the discovery that plants give out heat in growing is of comparatively recent detection. It is now, however, just as certainly known as that all animals, even the most cold-blooded, do. Now mark what this entails. Plants can grow in the snow. Of so much we are cognizant on earth. Once started growing in the snow they help themselves to yet further advance, for the heat evolved in growing, instead of being wasted on the surrounding air, melts the coverlid of snow about them, and gives them greater scope for action. Once launched the process goes on in geometric progression. The launching is done by the simple arrival of the proper time of year. This compels the initial step. The recurrent warmth of spring melts the frozen coverlid a little, sets free the water the vegetation needs, adds the fillip of a more genial temperature, and the plant, feeling the favorable influence, responds and is quickened into life. After that it looks after itself. . . . . .

"Reversely, the identity of rift with canal affords further ground for believing that the canals are vegetal, that they are floral phenomena; and the corroboration is of considerable cogency, since the test of the truth of a theory is even more evidenced by its capacity to explain facts arising subsequent to its enunciation than by its fitting the facts known at the time of its promulgation. It is fashioned to suit the one: it is quite independent of the other."

Wireless Telegraphy's Latest Feat.—The daily press announces that the steamship *Philadelphia*, of the American Line, on her latest westward trip across the Atlantic, kept in touch with the wireless-telegraph station in England for more than 2,000 miles of her course. Intelligible messages were exchanged for more than 1,000 miles; but at the last the signals consisted only of the letter S—the same that was used by Marconi in his transatlantic experiments. Another steamer in the wake of the *Philadelphia* failed to receive the signals—a fact that shows, as Mr. Marconi asserts, that he has succeeded in making a transmitting instrument that will affect only the one receiver to which it is "tuned."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NEW form of arc-lamp invented by Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, and described in *La Nature*, has hollow carbons through which runs a current of water. They are thus kept cool, so that one may touch them without getting burned, while ordinary arc-light carbons reach a temperature of 3000°. The energy wasted as heat is thus much less, and the carbons are used up less rapidly. The lamp will probably be largely used in medicine, especially in the phototherapy of Dr. Finsen.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.—"M. Moissan has already obtained very small diamonds," says *Cosmos*, "by heating carbon under very high pressures. Several chemists have endeavored to extend his experiments and to produce stones of commercial size. It is well known that they are employed in large quantities in drilling, and this would probably be their chief use. Dr. Ludwig, of Berlin, describes in the *Chemiker Zeitung* some new experiments made by him along this line. He heated carbon in an atmosphere of inert gas, in an iron flask raised to a high temperature by the electric arc. Bits the size of a pea were obtained, having the hardness and the crystalline form of a diamond. The crystals had a gray tint that makes them worthless for jewelry, but their use in drills would seem to be promising."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE BIBLE PRIMARILY A RELIGIOUS BOOK?

IN "Divine Dual Government, A Key to Many Mysteries," recently published in London, the author, W. Woods Smyth, who is a fellow of the Medical Society of London, takes a very startling position from which to combat the evolutionary philosophy and the Higher Criticism. This position is that the Bible is not primarily a book of religion, but "a book of law, history, and philosophy, with a correlated religion." In this connection he quotes Charles Kingsley, who said: "My brethren, have you ever noticed that the Bible says very little about religion, and that it never speaks well of religious people?"

"Christianity," the author says, "is not a system of religion *as commonly understood.* It belongs as much to biological science, and to the science of law and government; and the reason why we have hitherto had no satisfactory system of theology is because the Bible has been interpreted from the standpoint of man's naturally, but falsely, religious and pagan heart."

The author illustrates his view that the Scriptures form an unerring guide in medical and biological science by a study of the sanitary code of the Hebrews. He says:

"The Mosaic code contained the most useful principles of our sanitary laws, and distinctly recognized the terrible microbe. Thus every vessel, with its contents, in the houses of the dead that was *uncovered* became 'unclean.' Then we have all procedures of notification and inspection, all the principles of separation and isolation, of aseption in the numerous washings and purification by water and by fire, and of antiseption in the use of perfumes and odors in the tabernacle and temple containing cinnamon and cassia, substances more powerful than eucalyptus, more effective than carbolic acid for diffused disinfection."

Again, the use of unleavened bread during the Passover is shown to be in accord with the precepts of modern medical science. Bouchard is quoted to the effect that "the process of baking, altho it has interrupted the fermentation of the dough, does not stop it altogether, and this fermentation reappears when moisture and temperature are again favorable to it; and from this are formed acetic and butyric acids, levein, tyrosin, and phenol." The author adds:

"It is obvious that a complete interruption to the formation of elements like these, poisonous in their nature, must conduce to health; especially when we remember the degenerative changes which attend the prolonged use of yeast or leaven itself. Therefore we have good reason to believe that this legal enactment given by the Lord to Israel was designed, among other things, to prevent or arrest disease changes by the complete destruction of certain microbes, with the alkaloids they produce, at the critical period of the springtime of the year."

It is, however, as a book of laws that the Bible stands preeminent, according to the author. By his theory of a divine dual government, both moral and legal, he attempts to explain most of the problems which have vexed theology. Of the two "independent sciences," as Bluntschli calls law and ethics, Mr. Smyth writes:

"They arise nearly together, run side by side, are often in unison and harmony, and again often in opposition; and in the course of time, moral government lifts a section of mankind above all the strictures of legal government, while another section remains under its power. Hitherto the government of God has been regarded as under one system only, and has usually been expounded as a system of 'moral government.' This has had the effect of leaving many difficulties of Biblical revelation and of divine Providence, both in the course of human history and in the individual experience of every-day life, in deep mystery and without explanation."

The theory of "divine dual government" is shown to reconcile such conflicts as that between natural and revealed religion and between legal and moral justice as exemplified in sacrifice and the Atonement. In the former discussion, an interesting passage occurs which sweepingly denies the conclusion of modern science that monotheism has evolved from polytheism. The author says:

"In the light of all the evidence accessible to our research, the honest mind can not accept any or all of the theories, be they ghostly, mythological, or relating to other natural sources, as interpreting for us religious phenomena at the dawn of history. For a progressive evolution—*in the natural order of events*—from polytheism to monotheism, we have no reliable evidence whatever—no, not in all the earth. Speculations of ancient philosophers at periods subsequent to the age of Revelation are not evidence, inasmuch as the contact between the East and West is now known to have been much more intimate than was formerly supposed. Instead of progress, we have mostly retrogression, even to the passing hour, which witnesses idols, with candles burning before them, in Anglican churches of London!"

The author's conclusion of the whole matter is, that the Bible is not a distinctly religious book, because it touches upon every element in man's nature:

"The whole revelation of the Lord when rightly apprehended gathers up heart and mind and soul, intellect, feeling, and emotion, into an offering made by the living fire of love, undying and unquenchable unto God."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN GERMANY.

IN the course of a recent debate in the Reichstag, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, attention was drawn to the spread of "Christian Science" in Berlin, and a question was addressed to the Government with regard to the possibility of combating the movement by means of state interference. This incident has led to some discussion in the press. It is stated that the Berlin branch of the Christian Scientists' Association is presided over by two German ladies, assisted by two American and one German teacher, who deliver lectures on the doctrines of the association in English and German. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) has devoted a leading article to this subject. It is here given in full:

"Wonderful things, wonderful in the true sense of the word, occupied the attention of the Common Council yesterday. The affair relates to various mental disorders which have become epidemic. There have always been children, fools, and especially women, ready to take oath of allegiance to the supernatural power of the new prophet and to place more trust in obvious imbecility than in sound sense. It can not, therefore, cause much surprise that the humbug of the 'metaphysical healing art' should find its way from the New World to Europe and gain adherents even among so skeptical a people as that of the German capital. It is without precedent that a religious body of like character should find quarters in the municipal gymnasium. This has been the case in the 'Metropole der Intelligenz,' and there followed, in consequence, yesterday, in the 'Rothen Hause,' an animated discussion concerning Mrs. Eddy and her adepts of this place.

"If the walls of the Charlottenburg Castle could speak, many interesting stories would be learned of how, with the cooperation of Frederick William II., the philosopher's stone was found, the elixir of life brewed, and Cagliostro exercised his arts. There was also a society in existence in William Street, where for fifty years spirits were exorcised by signal victories of prayer, and the Prussian ambassador, Count Brassier de St. Simon, never sent his reports to his Government without first consulting his spiritual medium. A few earnest men have recently taken the trouble to expose a 'Flower Medium.' Ye gods, to-day will an impostor be disposed of, and to-morrow will his successor find crowds of followers! Not once in official and court circles did table-tipping ever receive any encouragement: 'But, I swear to you, Excellency, the table moved,' insisted a courtier, one day, in response to the skeptical smile of Alexander von Humboldt. 'But, naturally, it followed the leader.'

"Here, what with table-tippings, spirit-rappings, and flying

ham-bones, together with the fourth dimension, affairs can no longer be properly transacted; every new miracle that is discovered finds credulous souls ready to be astonished. If legal proceedings have taken place in Berlin and Potsdam over the exorcising of demons and prayers for the dead, why should faith-healing be wondered at? Hysterical women and weak-minded men are not so rare as to preclude the possibility of witnesses appearing for the healing power of the new method. In many cases faith is shown to be an efficacious, if not a lasting, means against many evils. It is, however, immaterial whether a mad woman believes herself cured, because a physician has kneaded her body with his knees, whether an imbecile at the bidding of a prelate goes walking barefooted in wet grass, or whether a novelty-mad person swallows a nostrum, or drinks sugar-water made after a Latin recipe, or is prayed over for diphtheria. The cases where the 'method' has been without effect or of injurious effect are not related. But where recovery results there springs up a new martyr for the 'Truth.'

"The history of medicine as well as charlatanry is too rich in striking proofs of the power of faith or superstition even in enlightened times, to permit the hope that the time will come when new miracle-workers will cease to have a throng of followers. This hope must remain unfounded while mysticism is amalgamated with the material nature, as formerly with the 'Königsberger' bigots and apparently now with the 'metaphysical healing art' of the American woman, Mrs. Eddy. But how comes it that the city of Berlin should seem in some sort to accredit this new impulse by conceding to it the use of her houses? How is it possible that the director of a city gymnasium should not see through this charlatanry? How can a member of a school board be so unobservant to what is going on in the world as to learn nothing of such occurrences and not to put a stop to them? It is to be regretted that the municipal administration should have tolerated these disorders for months, thus rendering yesterday's conference necessary.

"However, faith-healing is now, as far as the municipal authorities are concerned, a thing of the past. There are no more rooms in Berlin grammar-schools for the 'spiritual healing cure.' The verdict of the common council, yesterday, is a wholesome warning for the future, one that will perhaps have a desired effect upon the municipal officers. Eddyism prevails to-day in Germany as formerly did spiritualism or the water of Lourdes. It is high time that a halt was called. The Berlin town-councillors have done their duty. But physicians, teachers, the press, and all friends of enlightenment have still more than enough to do for the spiritual welfare of rational souls."

The Christian Science Sentinel (Boston), noting with satisfaction the spread of its tenets in Germany, declares:

"We shall patiently await the outcome in Germany, well knowing that when the Emperor and his subjects shall come to understand that Christian Science is none other than the true religion of the Gospels, is based wholly on the Word of God, and is but carrying out, in an especial way, the teaching and life-work of the Founder of Christianity, opposition to its establishment in Germany, as elsewhere, will cease.

"We deeply trust that the Germans who are now opposing Christian Science will give its claims a fair and sincere investigation; that they will satisfy themselves of its wonderful healing and sin-destroying works; having done this in an understanding way, Christian Scientists will be content to abide the issue."

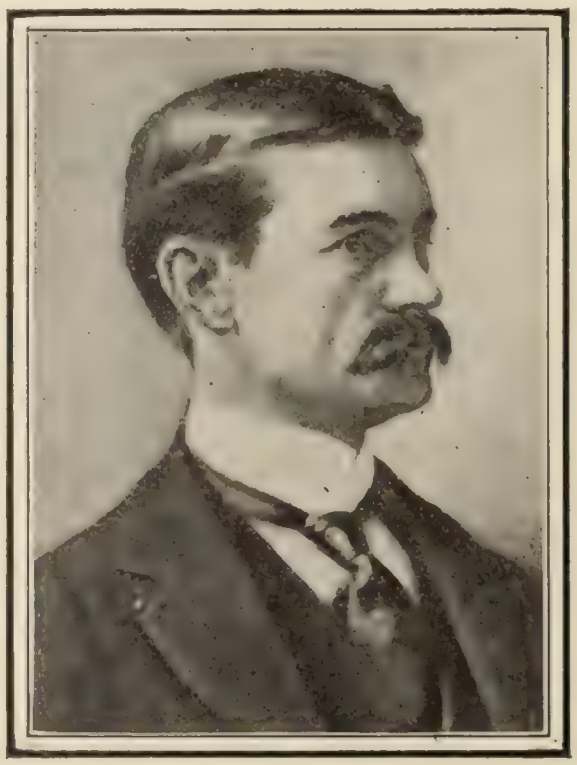
Mr. W. D. McCrackan, the well-known Christian Science propagandist of New York, believes that the unpopularity of Christian Science in official circles in Germany has been largely due to the attempts that have been made to induce the Emperor to confound it with "faith cure," "spiritualism," and "obscurantism" of various forms. Mrs. F. T. Seal, the principal of the Berlin Christian Science Institute, takes similar ground, and in a letter to the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* insists that "the teaching of Christian Science has not the least connection with what was formerly known as faith cure (*Gesundbeten*)."

Regarding the present strength of Christian Science in Germany, Mr. McCrackan makes the following official statement (in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*):

"The First Church of Christ Scientists (*Erste Kirche Christi des Scientisten*), in Berlin, was organized some time ago with the customary permission of the authorities, and the notices of services are published every week in the Berlin newspapers. There is also a Christian Science reading-room, which is announced at all the services, and a Berlin Christian Science Institute. What is true of Berlin is true of other cities of the German empire, such as Hanover, Dresden, Heidelberg, Cannstatt, etc., namely, Christian Scientists have been entirely free to worship God as they saw fit. Since Christian Science practise consists of prayer, advanced to a realization of the omnipotence of God over all evil, it is, of course, absurd to speak of making such prayer 'illegal.' When the subject of Christian Science came up in the German Reichstag the other day a word of deep wisdom was spoken by the imperial secretary of state, when he said: 'I earnestly warn against using the power of the state against such things.' It is certain that whoever truly understands Christian Science can not but hope to see its benefits extended to all mankind."—"*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST."

ATTITUDE OF WAGE-EARNERS TOWARD THE CHURCH.

PROF. WALTER A. WYCKOFF, of Princeton University, whose chronicle of his eighteen months' experience as a day-laborer among wage-earners is still fresh in the public mind, has been giving his impressions on the religious attitude of workingmen, and he finds this attitude first of all one of indifference, —"an indifference which shows itself, among other ways, in an almost total neglect of church services." On this point he writes (in *The Churchman*, New York, February 15):



WALTER A. WYCKOFF.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"I am told that in the East End of London less than five per cent. of the working population ever enter a church. There may be a larger proportion of churchgoers among the wage-earners in the chief American cities, yet I should judge, from my own very limited experience, that, if any, it is but little larger. We may accept it as indisputably true that the body of wage-workers are outside the church and completely indifferent to it. In contrast with this fact is the interesting one that the Roman Church has retained its hold upon those among the workers who have come under its influence."

But indifference is only one factor in the wage-workers' feeling toward religion. To this must be added an element of class sentiment. Professor Wyckoff declares that during his life among the workers he "received no impressions stronger than those that resulted from class feeling." He continues:

"Regarded from this point of view, the church is a 'capitalistic institution.' A good thing it undoubtedly is for those who can afford it, but it is maintained by the well-to-do, and, together with its religious features, it provides the facilities of a social club, in the atmosphere of which most working-people would feel little at home. In its sympathies, as well as its structure, it is essentially 'capitalistic,' and ignorant, moreover, of the real life of the people and of their hopes and aims. So think multitudes of the wage-earners.

"Indifference describes the attitude in general, and there is an

added prejudice on the part of those who are becoming self-conscious as a class, and finally there is open and bitter hostility to the church among the relatively few who are frankly revolutionary in their views. Nothing in the present order of things so stirs the anger of the revolutionists as the presence of the church. He hates the existing political machinery as being a means of effecting the continued political slavery of his class, and he hates the capitalistic system as one of economic slavery, under which there continues a legal exploiting of his fellows, but, most of all, he hates Christianity as an organized hypocrisy for effecting the intellectual slavery of mankind. Saturated as he is with the revolutionary doctrines of 'the materialist conception of history' and 'the expropriation of surplus value,' his fight is a fight to the death with all capitalism and all supernaturalism."

The indifference and antipathy of the workers, declares Professor Wyckoff, can be overcome only by a "ministry of reconciliation," which shall bring home to every wage-earner a consciousness of the fact that the church is his friend and is fighting his battle. The writer concludes:

"Individuals are influenced in all manner of ways, but a class is reached only through its interests. Lord Rosebery once ventured the prediction that 'the politics of the future are the politics of the poor,' and it is a no more hazardous prophecy to add that 'the church of the future is the church of the poor.' This does not imply the necessity of a partizan position in favor of wage-earners in all political and industrial issues; it is meant to point simply to the wisdom of recognizing the economic facts of the present and of acting accordingly. Most observers of the business world will agree that the combination of capital under centralized and efficient administration is become a necessary feature of modern industry. We may regret the necessity and we may favor a high degree of governmental control of centralized enterprises, but we are ceasing to doubt its inevitability. And yet there is equal necessity for the combination and organization of labor; and when we examine their history, we find that, in the growth of these groups of organized wage-earners, from rudimentary local democracies to national bodies under representative administration, and in their relations with organized capital, there are being worked out, not theoretically but actually, some of the most vital problems of our times.

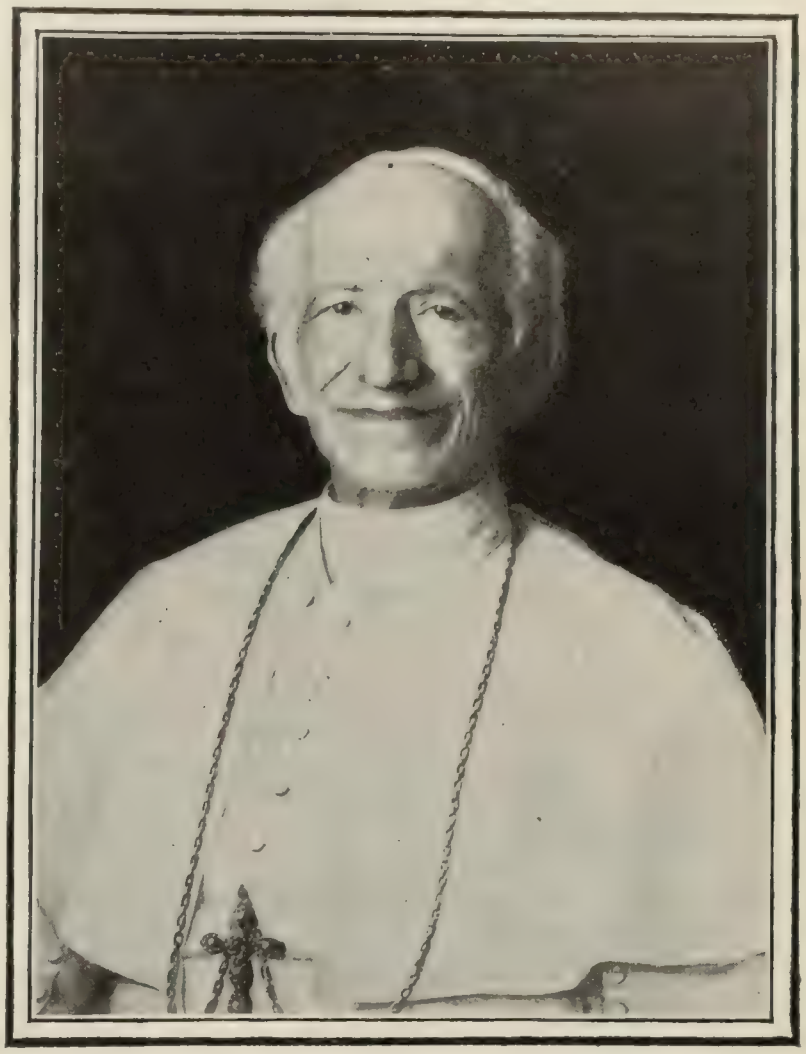
"Here, without going further, are facts enough. The church that first recognizes them, and, with intelligent understanding of the needs involved, interests itself actively in behalf of organized labor, will accomplish much in winning back the alienated wage-earners and in fulfilling its mission of reconciliation in preaching the Gospel to the poor."

The Churchman, commenting editorially on Professor Wyckoff's article, expresses belief that the antagonism of the working class is directed not so much against religion or the church as against "a perversion of religion and of Christ's ideal of the church." It continues:

"Are churchmen of to-day, as we know them, really in sympathy with the wage-earner, with his hopes, with his aims, with his outlook on life? Of course we all say we are, but to sympathize we must know, and to sympathize we must love. Where the wage-earner finds that knowledge and that love, the response is quick and hearty, as those who have worked in our settlements, cared for that work and learned to love it, know. There are, Mr. Wyckoff tells us, and our own experience would bear out the view, relatively few who are hostile to Christianity, fewer we should say proportionately than among the academically educated. The Anarchist may hate Christianity itself. His kingdom first and last is of this world and he hates all supernaturalism. But religion, in some form, however crude, is more apt to be a reality to those for whom life is real and earnest than it is to the dilettante, whether of letters or society. A large proportion, we believe the great majority, of these wage-earners are religious in their way. They are looking for a church, but have not yet discovered that it is the church. Few will claim that they are doing all they ought or can, to aid them in their groping. Till we do that, our claim of catholicity is an irony."

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

THE beginning of the twenty-fifth year of the pontificate of Pope Leo XIII. has been celebrated with pomp and ceremony in the Vatican at Rome, and has been commemorated by the members of the Roman Catholic communion in all lands. It is considered an event of no little importance, in view of the fact that the Pope is now ninety-two years old, and that only two out of the long list of his predecessors—St. Peter (according to tradition) and Pius IX.—have occupied the papal throne for so long



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

a period. "History later will decide what rank Leo XIII. shall take among the great Popes," remarks the Rome correspondent of the New York *Sun*; "the Papacy has known glories as immaculate, lights as brilliant, powers as fruitful, influences as strongly pervading. It has never had a Pope of gifts so universal." The same writer continues:

"Coming at the meeting-point of two periods, at the parting of the roads of a civilization whose lights and shadows date from the Council of Trent to the Council of the Vatican, and also at the dawn of a period whose interests he wishes to turn toward a higher life, Leo XIII. is the Universal Pope. He is the 'director' in all domains; there lie his distinctive character, his originality, and his greatness. As a diplomat he has brought about a new situation, which begins with the death of Pius IX., when almost all states held aloof from the Holy See and the church, and which ends with Catholicism at present in a prominent place. The Czar and the Lutheran Pope have representatives accredited to the Holy See; Mr. Gladstone sent Mr. Errington to the Vatican, and if Great Britain has not yet established official relations with Rome, sympathy has taken the place of prejudice in that country, and collaboration is substituted for open hostility.

"In the United States the beneficent conduct of the Holy Father in the matter of Cahenslyism, the establishment of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, the amphictyonic attitude of the Pope during the discussion of the Faribault case, his moderating cooperation in the Philippines, the personal interest that Leo XIII. takes in the glorious development of American destinies, are all facts that denote perceptible progress. In Canada, for the first time, he has instituted an Apostolic Delegation. In Mexico he has prepared a plan of agreement the success of which would be a guaranty for the regeneration of that country. Through his reforms and through the National Congress of Latin

America he has caused these republics, weary of a long period of sterility and decadence, to bloom once more."

The London *Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath.) adds:

"The Holy Father, surveying his pontificate, has a retrospect of European peace, albeit distressed by rumors of wars, and by the war of Greece with Turkey, and of Spain with the United States. Throughout he has attempted to conciliate and to consolidate, to win back those who have left the fold, to establish the administration of the church within and its relations without, toward governments and the separated churches of the East. Certainly, the Pope has 'spoken out,' as the encyclicals on the social question, on Holy Scripture, and on Anglican orders sufficiently show. And, in such points as the revival of the Benedictines, with their traditions of learning and masculine piety, or, again, in the encouragement of historical studies, or in the preservation of the distinctive rites of the Orientals, upon which their stability in communion with the Holy See seems so largely to depend, we have evidences of a large spirit of rule such as only a great mind can conceive. It may be asked whether there are any signs of the streams of tendency in Europe setting toward Rome, whether the overtures of the Holy Father have evoked any response. It may be admitted that, directly, the results have not been considerable; but indirectly, as measured by the conservative reaction, which is not yet spent, there has been a slow revolution toward some important Catholic positions both in the spheres of thought and of action. The wide recovery of faith has been a remarkable feature of the past twenty years. The old crude hostility to Revelation has died out; a spirit of inquiry, of patient expectation, of a wish to believe, has replaced it."

If the Pope lives until 1903, the San Francisco *Argonaut* (Rom. Cath.) points out, that year will be to him one of extraordinary interest, as it will witness a triple jubilee. He will celebrate the silver jubilee of his pontificate, having been elected Pope on February 20, 1878; the golden jubilee of his cardinalate, having been proclaimed cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of December 19, 1853; and the diamond jubilee of his episcopacy, his consecration by the Archbishop of Damietta having taken place on February 19, 1843. Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

"To-day representing in the waste of frame a human attenuation that sublimates flesh and raises him above earthly things as the embodiment solely of mind and spirit, Leo XIII. takes his place in the very fore rank of the world's 'grand old men,' one of the human marvels of an epoch of which he has been a great part."

DR. CUYLER ON THE CHANGING IDEALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT.

DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday amid the congratulations of his many friends, has been asked by *The Independent* to give some account of the changes that he has seen in the American pulpit. His reply shows that he is by no means pleased with some of the developments in our churches, tho his tone is far from pessimistic. He writes:

"As far as I am familiar with the methods of our ministers in these days, I think that I discover some very marked changes since the days of my youth. In the first place, the average preaching in those days was more doctrinal than at the present time. The masters in Israel evidently held, with Phillips Brooks, that 'no exhortation to a good life that does not put behind it some great truth as deep as eternity can seize and hold the conscience.' Therefore they pushed to the front such deep and mighty themes as the attributes of God, the divinity of Jesus Christ, the nature and desert of sin, the atonement, regeneration, faith, the resurrection, and judgment to come, with heaven and hell as tremendous realities. Especially they emphasized the heinousness and desert of sin as the great argument for repentance and acceptance of Jesus Christ. A lapse from that style of preaching is to be deplored, for, as Gladstone truly remarked, the decline or decay of a sense of sin against God is one of the most serious symptoms of these times."

As one result of the modern failure to emphasize the doctrinal and personal side of religion, Dr. Cuyler detects "a decline in impassioned and fervid pulpit eloquence." The ministers of to-day seem to "aim at producing epigrammatic essays, to discuss sociological problems, and to address the intellects of their auditors rather than to arouse their emotions." Dr. Cuyler continues:

"The great Dr. Chalmers 'making the rafters roar' is as much a bygone tradition in many quarters as a faith in the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. I have often wished that the young Edward N. Kirk, who melted to tears the professors and students of Yale College during a revival there, could come back to us and teach candidates for the ministry how to preach. There was no stentorian shouting or rhetorical exhortation. But there was an intense, solemn, white-heat earnestness that grasped both head and heart, both the reason and the affection—that made his auditors feel not only that life was worth living, but that the soul was worth saving and Jesus Christ was worth serving, and heaven was worth securing, and that for all these things God would bring us into judgment."

May it not be true, asks Dr. Cuyler, that the decline in pulpit earnestness and eloquence is due to the rationalistic propaganda of to-day? On this point he says:

"It is rather a delicate subject to touch upon, but I am happy to say that in my early ministry the preachers of God's word were not hamstrung by any doubts of the divine inspiration and perfect infallibility of the Book that lay before them on their pulpits. The questions, 'Have we got any Bible?' and 'If any Bible, how much?' had not been hatched. When I was in the Princeton Theological Seminary our profoundly learned Hebrew professor, Dr. J. Addison Alexander, no more disturbed us with the much-vaunted conjectural Biblical criticism than he disturbed us about Joe Smith's 'golden plates' at Nauvoo. For this fact I feel deeply thankful; and I comfort myself with the reflection that the greatest British preachers of the last dozen years, Dr. Alexander McLaren of Manchester, Charles H. Spurgeon, Dr. Newman Hall, Canon Liddon, Dr. Dale, and Dr. Joseph Parker, have suffered no more from the virulent attacks of the 'higher criticism' than I have done during my long and happy ministry."

Probably it is true that the pastor of to-day has to meet many obstacles that were not presented to his predecessors. He is surrounded, Dr. Cuyler thinks, by an atmosphere of greater materialism. The artificial arrangements of present-day society antagonize devotional meetings and special efforts to promote revivals. On Sabbath mornings "many a minister has to shovel out scores of his congregation from under the drifts (not very clean snow, either) of the mammoth Sunday newspapers!" Yet these obstacles are not insurmountable. Dr. Cuyler concludes:

"Do these increasing difficulties demand a new Gospel? No; but rather a mightier faith in the one we have. Do they demand new doctrines? No; but more power in preaching the truths that have outlived nineteen centuries. Do we need a new revelation of Jesus Christ? Yes, yes, in the fuller manifestation of him in the more loving, courageous, and consecrated lives of his followers. A new baptism of the Holy Spirit? Verily, we do need it; and then our pulpits will be clothed with power, and our preachers will have tongues of fire, and every change will be a change for the better advancement and enlargement of the kingdom of our adorable Lord."

A STRANGE old custom was observed in the churchyard of Dorking, England, a few days ago, says the *Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), when, in bitterly cold weather, eight boys, selected by the rector and the church wardens, assembled around the grave of a former resident noted for his eccentricities, and standing bareheaded, with their right hands on the tomb, recited the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the Apostles' Creed. Mr. William Glanville, who lived in the village in 1750, ordered that he should be buried in a position facing the north, "six yards underground," and that a sum of money should be set aside for the purpose of paying poor boys 1s. each to recite the above-named prayers over his grave on the anniversary of his funeral.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENTICING THE UNITED STATES INTO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE broadsides of editorial comment in the European newspapers on the recent Anglo-Japanese treaty have occasional reference to the United States. Thus the Paris *Temps* says:

"The diplomatic system which this treaty contemplates requires a balancing element. That is the entry of the United States into the alliance. If the sympathies of the official world

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

JOHN BULL (to the Mikado): "You climb up, I'll hold the ladder firm."

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

were alone in question, that would soon be accomplished. But the persistence and the strength of Anglophobe sentiment in the masses must be reckoned with, and likewise the force of the tradition of non-intervention to which Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, and Lincoln attached their names—all this notwithstanding the progress of aggressive and conquering imperialism in the United States. Between an outright alliance and a benevolent, very benevolent, neutrality, there is all the difference that exists between England's old isolation policy and her treaty policy of to-day."

The Anglo-Japanese treaty is merely a game played by England for the purpose of entangling the United States with herself, declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, but the game has not been very successful:

"If London had to reckon with the fact that the United States will hereafter repudiate British aims in East Asia, then Britain must needs find a substitute for America and at once proclaim the news to all the world that the American loss might be made good by the Japanese gain. At first England's efforts, after her failures in St. Petersburg and Berlin, were directed not merely to a treaty with Japan, but also to make the United States a party to her anti-Russian Asiatic policy. The attainment of this end might possibly have led to aggressive action by Japan in Korea and subsequent warfare involving France or some other European Power. Thus the long-sought end of British policy, the acquisition of strength against Russia, would be attained. It may be that Berlin is well informed on this matter and as a result has successfully sought to frustrate English efforts."

English press comment lays stress upon the firm policy of the United States to refrain from entangling European alliances. *The Spectator* (London) regrets our isolation:

"Abroad the news of the treaty has been well received, and especially in America, whose commercial interests in Korea are as great as, if not greater than, our own. But tho America naturally approves highly of our spirited defense of the 'open door,' we notice no movement in favor of joining it and making a Triple Alliance in the Far East. That would have been an alliance indeed worth having, and worth making sacrifices to obtain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH COLONIAL PRESS ON THE BOER WAR.

THE loyalty of the British colonial press comment on the Boer war is very marked. Says the Colesburg *Advertiser* (Cape of Good Hope):

"Our dead we have buried. Our losses we have put behind us. To look back is but to mourn. Our future we must enter upon vigorously, cheerfully, and with a good will, and we shall have our share in the overcoming of difficulties and the entering upon an era of South African advancement at an early date such as has had no equal since the Cape became a colony. Indeed we shall—those of us who are spared—see the South Africa we love (both Dutch and English) taking its place among the greatest of Britain's great colonies, ranking with Canada and Australia, a confederacy of nations, strong, prosperous, and independent."

Australian press opinion is equally emphatic. *The Argus* (Melbourne) represents the opinion of the island continent in its warm support of the Boer war. It said, among other things, recently:

"The British note was dominant in the speeches delivered at the Australian Natives' Association gathering yesterday. It was not a forced note. It came naturally out of the stirring circumstances immediately preceding the celebration—the extraordinary outburst of Anglophobia in Europe, the spirited defense of the imperial Government by Mr. Chamberlain, the defeat of pro-Boer intrigue in the House of Commons, and the patriotic demonstration by the over-sea English-speaking communities of the empire. The annual rally of the A.N.A. in Melbourne is the best opportunity in the Commonwealth for ascertaining what is the real sentiment of the native-born, and with such evidence as yesterday's proceedings before him, no dispassionate person can doubt Young Australia's devotion to the grand British flag. The native-born are as British in their choice of a national future as they are British in their inherited blood. So the King's representatives felt yesterday that they were the guests of loyal kinsmen."

Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at the Guildhall evoked the following from *The Cape Times* (Cape Town):

"Mr. Chamberlain truly said that we were fighting, not so much on the issue of the franchise and of the breach of the convention, as for the security and very existence of our empire. Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches will tend still further to increase the grateful confidence he inspires throughout the empire—a confidence which has never been surpassed, or, perhaps, equaled, in the case of any British minister who ever held office."

The Canadian press is equally outspoken along the same gen-

eral lines. The tone of the British press in the Orient is no less loyal, the Kobe *Herald* (Japan) saying:

"The existence of a Boer government in the abstract sense may be recognized—Lord Rosebery in his recent speech specially advised such recognition—but it must be as a government which has been beaten in a war of its own choosing, and as a government which, in so far as administrative functions are concerned, does not exist, because it has nothing to administer."

An important note of protest comes from Goldwin Smith, who thus writes in *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto):

"When a worthy Canadian farmer reads of homesteads burned by the hundreds, of maltreating of women, of children dying in pestilence in prison camps, of men hanged for taking part with their kinsmen who are forced to witness their hanging; when he sees the press gleefully reporting the weekly 'bags' of men who are fighting for their independence and who, at all events, have done him no wrong, he has the natural feelings of humanity. A reaction is setting in; not on the political platform or in the press, but in the hearts of the Canadian people."

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON BONAPARTE TO THE FRENCH.

THE political campaign in France has been invigorated by a manifesto from Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist pretender, in which he deals with all the issues upon which the French people are soon to vote. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) observes:

"In accordance with tradition, the Prince begins by declaring himself in favor of the principles of the Revolution. The Bonapartes have always laid stress upon having it admitted that the spirit of the Revolution was embodied in themselves, as if the empire, succeeding the consulate and the republic, were not a shameful distortion of the revolutionary spirit, a sudden backward step which all the reactions supported because it brought to the nobility and the clergy the earnest and henceforth indispensable support of militarism. The empire created the national army, and through that army the forces of reaction think they can control the whole nation."

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Belgian paper declares that the manifesto will not help the Bonapartes:

"The pretenders have played out their part in French politics. They went into eclipse with the lamentable end of the 'affair.' The republic is to-day so happily consolidated that it can triumphantly withstand all the assaults of reaction. If the pretenders still doubt this, the coming elections will furnish them splendid proof of it."

"To sum it all up," says the *Petite République Française* (Paris), the Prince "considers the work of the founder of his dynasty final and conclusive":

"The concordat? Perfect. Do not touch it. The financial status? Irreproachable. Beware lest we lay sacrilegious hands upon it. That which Napoleon I. has done is well done. What good would it do to change it?"

"There is a little of everything in it," according to the *Lanterne* (Paris):

"Respect for the Concordat, mutual aid societies in opposition to government pensions in old age, the freedom of the father of the family and also the freedom of the workingman, threatened, it seems, by those who want to rescue the toilers from the horrors of the sweating system. Glorious apostle!"

The revolutionary *Intransigéant* (Paris) is not a bit more sympathetic:

"It must be confessed that this pretender has never been prodigal in declarations. He has certainly not come out of his natural reserve without urging from some high source: from the Jews, to begin with, whose ward he notoriously is; and, in the next place, from the ministry, of which all the members, from Lanessan to Caillaux, are implicated in the plot to bring us a Cæsar."

"His program is exactly what the Government condemns," says the *Gaulois* (Paris). The *Soleil* (Paris) thinks "the Prince's manifesto is confused and shows that he is not afraid to be self-contradictory." The *Matin* (Paris) observes:

"It is painful to truly liberal minds to have to note that the conquests and doctrines of the Revolution are menaced by the very men whom the Revolution called into political being. It is still more painful to note that it is an advocate of personal power who recalls the lessons of the Revolution and gives them their application."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TROUBLES OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

NEGOTIATIONS for the renewal of the Triple Alliance are resulting in embarrassment, according to *The Standard* (London), which notes, concerning this famous Italo-Austro-German combination:

"No one outside the three chancelleries knows exactly what these treaties contain, nor the precise dates named therein; but if Italian writers may be credited, they will expire on May 17, 1903, in the event of a year's notice having been given by one of the contracting parties; or, in the absence of such notice, they will continue automatically for another term of five years. According to these statements, which are probably correct, the day for giving notice will be in May next; that is, when the German tariff will still be in the hands of the committee of the Reichstag or under discussion in the House itself, but will certainly not have been decided either way."

"Will Italy renew the Triple Alliance?" asked Remsen Whitehouse a few months ago in *The Atlantic*. Here was his answer:

"Signor Zanardelli, the present Premier, recently stated that the weights which are to decide Italy's course are not yet in the scales. These words would seem to imply that the considerations which evoked the pact of 1882, and prompted its renewal in 1892, either no longer exist, or are likely to be so altered in the immediate future as to necessitate a recasting of fundamental principles or the abandonment of the agreement. In truth, the interests of at least one of the parties concerned have undergone radical alteration. The psychology of Italian home politics, as well as existing foreign relations, reveals in a measure the pressure which will be brought to bear upon King Victor Emmanuel's ministers next year."

This "pressure" is being applied in such Italian papers as the *Patria* (Rome), which said recently that the Triple Alliance was doing well for Austria and Germany, but not for Italy. It could do Italy no good in the absence of agreements relating to reciprocity in trade and tariffs. In reply to this, the German papers urge the value of the Alliance on general principles. Says the more or less democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"Notwithstanding the altered state of international relations, it would be premature to speak of a dissolution of the Triple Alliance. The Alliance has value not so much for itself as for its object—the maintenance of the peace of Europe."

To this the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) assents, and even adds

that Count von Bülow was not serious when he said the Alliance was not absolutely necessary to Germany. Here is a typical French view from the *Revue des Deux Mondes:*

"Italy has been long enough in the Triple Alliance to be able to estimate it from the point of view of her own advantage. This is an appraisal that we shall not make with her. It is best that she make it all by herself. But we shall be surprised if, in the calculation of profit and loss, she finds the balance to be on the profit side."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VON BÜLOW AS EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CLERK.

"IT is a matter of common knowledge that the Kaiser is his own Foreign Secretary, and that Count von Bülow is but his parliamentary spokesman and diplomatic representative, who exercises no more right of discretion than the private secretary of one of our own public men."

In these words an anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) refers to the present Chancellor of the German empire. Count von Bülow is indeed much belittled in the English press just now. Says *The Spectator* (London):

"He is acknowledged to be a facile speaker, an adroit manager, and a man who comprehends his countrymen; but as regards the most important of his duties, the control under his master of foreign affairs, there is a widespread distrust of the soundness of his judgment, which recent incidents have increased. He found Germany fenced in with the good will of all the Powers but France, which when alone is powerless to disturb her, and he has helped to produce a situation in which, as we pointed out a fortnight since, Germany is nearly isolated. He has a wide knowledge of diplomatic facts and great general felicity of statement, but there is some defect of imagination in him which forbids him to see the effect of his words or acts upon foreign opinion."

"A Bismarck in slippers" Count von Bülow is termed (by another anonymous writer) in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), which devotes a whole article to him and thus compares the man with his predecessors:

"General Caprivi was better than clever. Prince Hohenlohe was other than clever. The fourth chancellor is clever merely. Count von Bülow has endeavored most sedulously to frame himself upon the Bismarckian model. He has striven in an utterly changed world to revive the Iron Chancellor's methods and to echo the phrases of the man of blood and iron. This reminds one of the not unknown delusion of young men who imagine that they can write like Shakespeare."

"His florid and facetious personality and the fluency of his light rhetoric" are mentioned by the same writer, while still another hostile and anonymous English critic speaks in *The National Review* (London) of "those brilliant, witty speeches that delight the Reichstag at Berlin."

FRANCE ON HER OWN DEPOPULATION.

EVERY possible point of view is represented in the discussion of the depopulation or at least the stationary population of France. Great weight is attached to this utterance of the *Économiste Français* (Paris), over the signature of its editor, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu:

"The depopulation problem grows more and more pressing in France. In direct opposition to the fears and to the theory uttered by Malthus in the last years of the eighteenth century and which he applied particularly to France, there is amongst ourselves to-day, in view of the absolute stagnation of the population for the past quarter of a century, and especially for the past ten years, great alarm lest it decline absolutely. . . . The first thing necessary is to ascertain the cause of the low birth-rate in France and of the constant decrease in this rate. These things are not due to poverty, to privation, nor, beyond question, to physiological reasons. They are the result of a simple psychological condition. The desire to limit the size of the family is the determining condition. This desire is itself connected with a standard of life: it depends, for one reason, upon the instinct

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

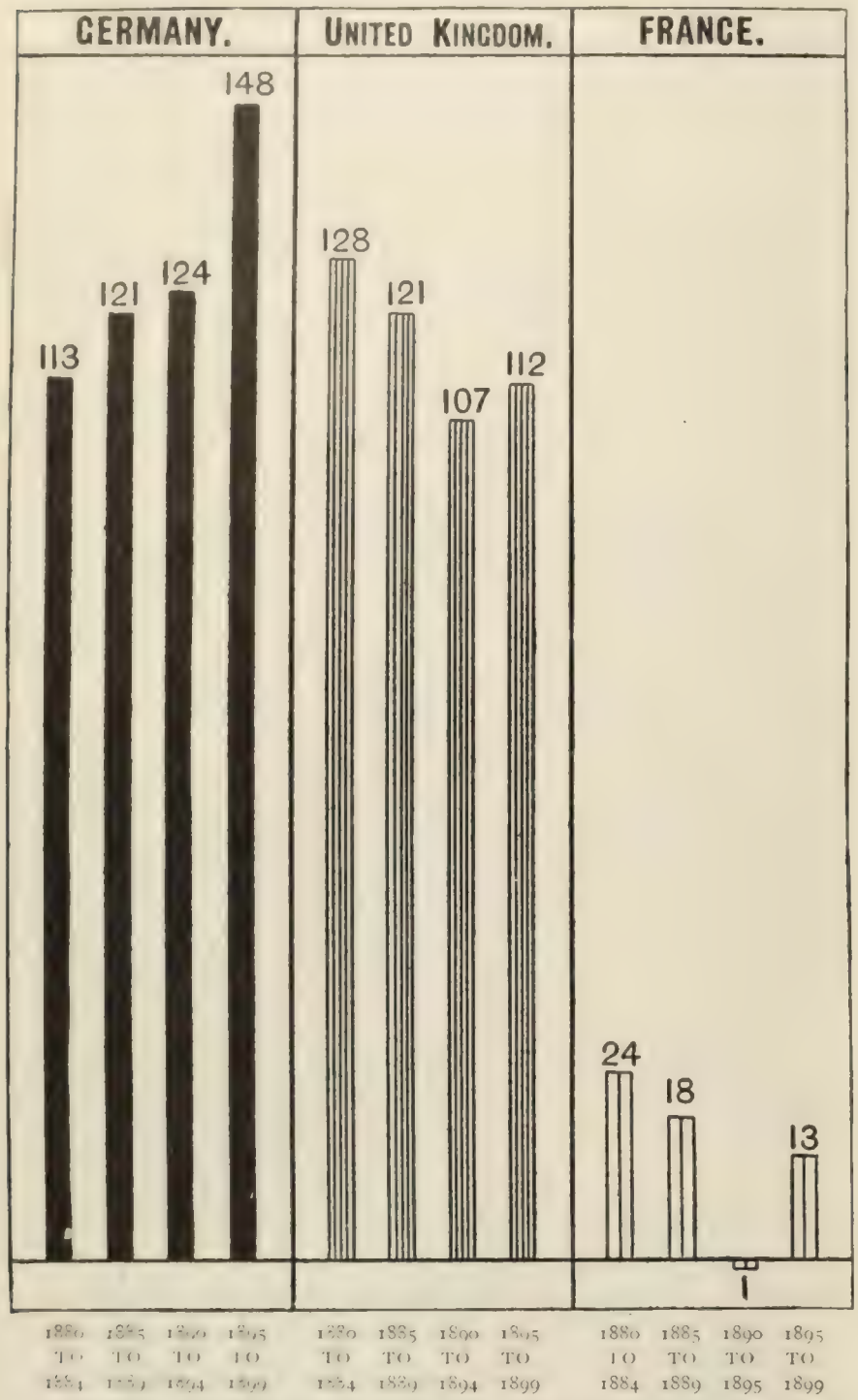
ADJUTANT: "What pair will you choose, Highness?"
PRINCE HENRY: "Oh, I shan't require the mailed fist this trip."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

THE AMERICAN HONEYSUCKLE AND THE HOHENZOLLERN BEE.

COLUMBIA (singing): "I am the Honeysuckle!"
PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA: "I am the Bee!"
Punch (London.)—

TWO VIEWS OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

of well-being, and, for another, upon ambition to do well for one's children. All democratic peoples attain gradually to this state of mind. There is the wish to lift the family in the social scale, and it is supposed, often erroneously, that this lift is facilitated by the fewness of children. We have not now time to analyze at length and to prove a theory which we, nevertheless, deem well established: the theory that the democratic family ideal is responsible for the restriction in the size of families. Most peoples of Western Europe (save Germany alone for exceptional and probably temporary reasons) and the United States



The Natural Increase of Three Populations; namely, the yearly excess of Births over Deaths, per 10,000 of Population during the twenty years 1880–1899, shown in four periods of five years each.

—*The Contemporary Review* (London).

of America and the Australian colonies, are gradually approaching our condition. Only they follow us at a considerable distance."

The measures which it is incumbent upon France to adopt are thus set forth by M. Leroy-Beaulieu:

"There are two sets of measures which the state has ample right to take and which will certainly have a profound influence. It controls exemptions from military service and is a competent judge of substitutes for such service. Again, it may attack certain conditions, in no way opposed to morality or to the principle of equality, to the acceptance of recruits for the public departments and to the departments of the corporations to which it has granted concessions. By resorting firmly and permanently to these measures, appreciable results could certainly be obtained. It is not necessary to pledge households to contain seven or eight children, a thing that will always be unusual, but to impress upon the public mind the rule that a normal family comprises three children at least."

French population is only slightly increased by immigration, according to a writer in the *Journal Officiel;* and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It should be added that the various measures suggested would, in addition to their direct effect, show that the state appreciates the importance of the depopulation of the land and that it means to deal with the matter. Such measures would contribute to a rehabilitation of the family. Almost our entire literature is given up to description or defense of elegant libertinism. One would suppose no other subject was worthy of notice. . . . The moral evil of which depopulation is one of the symptoms is thus encouraged."

Opposition to measures of interference is manifested in many quarters. The *Temps* (Paris) says the effort to save France from ruin by depopulation may cause her ruin by methods of repopulation.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN VULGARITY AND THE CORONATION.

THE attempts of wealthy Americans to buy their way into the coronation ceremonies have been censured by the Manchester *Guardian* and other English papers. *The Times* (London) printed this:

"If it were known in England how certain Americans are using the coronation as a means of advertising themselves, such an order [forbidding the presence of unofficial foreign persons] would certainly be issued. Sensational papers here have been full of accounts of what Mrs. This and Mrs. That are to wear at the coronation. The New York *Journal* gravely asserted on Monday that the reason why the Koh-i-noor was to be set in Queen Alexandra's crown was because the Queen was afraid that the jewels to be worn by a certain wealthy American woman at the ceremony would outshine her own. The American in question was said to have ordered a coronet for the occasion similar to the Empress Josephine's, to cost £250,000."

This moves *The St James's Gazette* (London) to say:

"This worthy American dame is somewhat 'previous' if it be true she has already ordered a coronet to wear at King Edward's coronation 'similar to the Empress Josephine's, to cost £250,000.' Such stern republican simplicity would be quite out of place at a gorgeous survival of feudal splendor like the coronation. It is clear, therefore that, so far as the actual service in the Abbey is concerned, the ceremony must be a strictly family party, to which even our own good cousins from over the water can not be admitted. We would rather welcome them than any others from abroad (we avoid calling them foreigners), and we hope they will show us their Josephine coronets and all the rest of it at other social gatherings next summer; but the very limited space in our ancient shrine at Westminster must be kept for subjects of King Edward even if they should be unable to put a quarter of a million sterling on their heads."

Other English press notices of American "push" at the coronation are not so kindly. Thus *Truth* (London) says:

"The King, I am glad to note, has decided that Americans are not to be admitted to the coronation, even tho they may come arrayed in gorgeous vestments and ropes of pearls and diamonds. The space in Westminster Abbey is limited. The pageant will be paid for by the British taxpayer, and until every taxpayer who may wish to view the ceremony finds a seat, there must be no admittance for the representatives—male or female—of foreign shoddydom. There is the more reason for insisting upon this if it be true, as asserted, that some of those who claim a right to be present are offering to sell their tickets in New York to the highest bidder."

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND PRINCE HENRY. German newspapers give prominence to Prince Henry's denial that he had written a letter of apology to Admiral Dewey for his behavior in Oriental waters. "Prussian princes," says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "do not send apologetic letters to any one." Other German newspapers express annoyance at the "absurd story" that any such letter was sent. The *Rhein-Westfälische Zeitung* says the legend regarding Dewey and the apology was manufactured by the English to make trouble.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOME ESSAYS ON AUTHORSHIP.

PEN AND INK. By Brander Matthews. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 277 pp. Price, $1.25, net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN most cases the love of a bibliophile for first editions is purely artificial, and, since these books are prized chiefly for their defects, wholly illogical. But in beholding this third edition of Professor Matthews's essays upon subjects related to authorship, it is as a reasoning being and not as a bibliomaniac that the reader is moved to desire a copy of the first collection. The earlier essays are by far the best. The little paper, "A Note on the Essay," which has been added to justify the publisher's claim of an enlarged edition, is particularly inconsequential.

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

The essays are divided by their nature, tho not by their author, into two classes; those which are technical to the literary craft, and those which are lightly discoursive of authors, literary curiosities, etc. The first sort are what a writer himself should make a book of; the second, what his literary executors should publish in response to public demand, and then only to anticipate collections even more haphazard which may be made by the book pirates.

It is true that the latter class of essays form most delectable magazine provender, chiefly because of able selection of quotations and personalia; yet such matter does not stand reprinting. When, in an essay such as "Two Latter-Day Lyrists," Brander Matthews has introduced us to the charming poets, Frederick Locker and Austin Dobson, it surely is a greater compliment to the professor that we hold converse direct with Locker and Dobson thereafter than it is to ask him to repeat his introduction.

The essays of Professor Matthews which, for their intrinsic merit, deserve preservation in book form are: "The Ethics of Plagiarism," "The True Theory of the Preface," "The Philosophy of the Short Story," and "The Whole Duty of Critics." No one beginning the career of authorship can fail to profit by the metes and bounds which are established in the first for the safety of the assimilative writer; the shrewd hints of the second as to the best way in which to steer the powerful yet easily prompted critic; the essential difference shown in the third between the sketch and the short story (upon the discovery of which difference Professor Matthews rightly plumes himself); and the Twelve Good Rules for Reviewers laid down in the last, which are, by the way, those according to which the present criticism has been constructed.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF GOODNESS.

THE METHODS OF LADY WALDERHURST. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 304 pp. Price, $1.50. F. A. Stokes & Co.

IT will not be for its plot that "The Methods of Lady Walderhurst" will find many admirers. The plot is an old one, and one that Mrs. Burnett has used before: the person raised unexpectedly to rank and fortune, who is plotted against by those who wish that fortune for themselves. For this end Mrs. Burnett has introduced into her story a villainous heir to the title of Marquis of Walderhurst, his Anglo-Indian wife, and her devoted tho murderous Ayah, a spectral person who flits through the story on dark nights, clad in white, and in whom the reader finds it rather difficult to believe. When Emily Fox-Seton, heroine of "The Making of a Marchioness," finally becomes Lady Walderhurst, there arrives from India Lord Walderhurst's rascally cousin, Captain Osborn. His wife manages to ingratiate herself in the graces of Lady Walderhurst, whose husband is called away to India on an important mission.

MRS. FRANCES H. BURNETT.

Soon after his departure, Emily discovers that there is to be an heir to the title. The Osborns, whom she confides in, are furious, and, with the Ayah's aid, make various attempts on her life. She is saved partly through the devotion of her maid and partly through the repentance of Hester Osborn. There is nothing especially new in all this, but it is told with Mrs. Burnett's usual charm. What raises the story to a high level is what might be called the subplot, which in fact is the real motif of the story: Emily Walderhurst's heroic devotion to the commonplace man she married. It made little difference by what artificial means she was made to show this devotion, or through what trials Emily went. The self-sacrifice, the devotion, is what rings true. Mrs. Burnett has a way of making one sympathize with her book-people; many will find Emily Walderhurst the best piece of character drawing she has yet accomplished. She is the apotheosis of the commonplace and homely virtues, simple goodness, large sanity, gratitude, raised to so high a point that we have a heroine of a great stamp in this woman of the "Mid-Victorian Era." To make a heroine simply good, to admit that she is stupid and yet to invest her with a charm dependent on her very goodness and stupidity, is an unusual piece of work. Emily Walderhurst stands out among the subtle-minded heroines of the present day with their tortuous characters. She stands out also among her companions in the book. Lord Walderhurst, Lady Maria, Dr. Warren, Jane Cupp and her mother, and Hester Osborn, are all good pieces of character drawing. They correspond to a certain class of actors on the stage who do character work, who win our approval and applause, but whose art is of the obvious sort that does not permit itself to be forgotten. Alec Osborn and the Ayah, however, have strayed from the world of melodrama.

In the chapter before the last Mrs. Burnett attains her highest point. It was a dangerous chapter to write, with every opportunity for slopping over. So simple and true is the tone that one regrets all the more the last chapter where the loose ends are all caught up and tied together with a flourish.

A WORK OF NOBLE SPIRIT.

CULTURE AND RESTRAINT. By Hugh Black. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ in., 350 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

THIS volume is a discussion of the deeper problems of life by the Scotch clergyman, Dr. Black, the author of "Friendship." It is, as its title indicates, a consideration of the two great ethical ideals, that of culture and that of self-sacrifice, the spirit of Hellenism and the spirit of Hebraism. In the words of the author, "This book is an attempt to do justice to both, to find a great reconciling thought which may combine both."

HUGH BLACK.

As a contribution to the philosophy of ethics the work can not be regarded as important. Dr. Black's reconciling thought is that the two ideals are really two sides of the same shield; that self-restraint is the seeking of a higher self-development, and that the ideal of self-culture is really an ideal of service. This is true enough and worth saying, yet hardly sufficient matter for a volume of three hundred and fifty pages. The author is not content with proving that it is true; he feels the need of showing that it is orthodox. He wishes to demonstrate that this truth was known from the first days of Christianity, and constituted in fact the very essence of the system. He may find little difficulty in convincing his modern readers, but we are not so certain that he would have found no difficulty with the early Christians. They would have been apt to maintain, we believe, that the ideal of culture is an ideal of service only in so far as it helps other men to culture; and that the object of life is neither any man's culture nor all men's, but the casting out of sin and the death of self.

The strength of this book, however, is not in the keenness of its logic, but in its moral tone. It is the work of a noble spirit, animated by a deep and sincere devotion to what is best; there is much in it that is beautiful, and it manifests on every page a love of the great books. It is unusual to find so much real and broad devotion to culture in combination with such earnest Christian piety; and we have no doubt that this book will be of assistance to many who are still in need of conviction upon the question at issue.

LEGENDS OF AN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE.

ZUNI FOLK TALES. By Frank Hamilton Cushing. Cloth, 6½ x 9½, 474 pp. Illustrated. Price, $3.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WHETHER or not scientific men are glad when a writer seems to interpret some manifestation of an aboriginal nation's spirit, at least the public ought to be glad—provided the spirit is of interest. It is possible that an anthropologist might take exception to Mr. Frank Cushing's translations of the folk-tales told to him by priests when he was living among the Zuni Indians. Mr. Cushing's accounts

of the Zunis have had already to run the gantlet of scientific criticism and have not come forth altogether unscathed. It is a curious fact, however, that one of these criticisms is to the effect that Mr. Cushing's literary style is too elegant to represent accurately the life among the Indians. This is very likely; but, on the other hand, it is not always that your Indian narrator conveys the real spirit of his people's stories. There are bad and good story-tellers among aboriginal peoples, even when the legends of the tribe are handed down as traditions from one generation of yarn-spinners to another, just as there are bad and good story-tellers in civilized life; and to set down with stenographic accuracy the words which fall from the lips of some particular old Indian squaw or priest is not necessarily to give to the world the best rendering of a legend. If Mr. Cushing has sufficient knowledge of the Zuni character to eke out one story with another without drawing on the white man's mode of thought, then he does better service than the man who merely transcribes a tale as he hears it.

FRANK H. CUSHING.

Whether Mr. Cushing has interpreted accurately the spirit of the Zuni story-teller but one or two white men who are also writers are competent to judge. It may be that he has ennobled the loftier thoughts of the Zuni and eliminated the grosser ones. Whether he has or not is of interest mainly to ethnologists. To the general public the question is, Are these Indian legends interesting apart from their value as curios, and has Mr. Cushing presented them in an interesting manner? Both these questions may be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Cushing has made his Indian stories about as attractive as Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has made the old tales of Ireland and of Russia, or as Mr. Henry M. Stanley has made his folk-tales of Africa; and every one knows that the American Indian's imagination is vivid and picturesque. The first of Mr. Cushing's tales—the fate of whose hero is not dissimilar to that of Orpheus—has that rare quality that we are accustomed to associate with Hans Christian Andersen's stories. There is an exalted beauty also about the second story, of the youth who loved an Eagle maiden, went astray in a passion for Death, and just failed to win the forgiveness of his wife, who destroyed him. In the other stories there is much beauty, some brutality, and much that does not give the reader a lofty opinion of the red man's honesty. But it is interesting to note that the nemesis theme is the basis of most of the tales.

BUILDING A NEW FAITH.

THROUGH SCIENCE TO FAITH. By Newman Smyth. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., [illegible] pp. Price, $1.[illegible]. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A WORTHY task yet awaiting completion for the Christian philosopher is to seize the materials of the evolutionary specialist and build from them the fundamentals of faith. Such a faith, that shall coincide with, and not contradict, the new order of intellectual life that has arisen in the world, is certainly demanded by the heart-hunger of our modern civilization. And it is this kind of faith toward which this book leads.

NEWMAN SMYTH.

It is not Dr. Smyth's first contribution toward the final harmony of faith with science. This particular work recalls his "Old Faiths in New Light," covering indeed, by a very different process, some of the ground traversed in that earlier work.

The substance of this book constitutes the Lowell lectures delivered in Boston in 1900–1901. They are an attempt to set forth the intelligent, moral, esthetic, and spiritual aspect and bearing of the evolutionary biology. The argument is massive and finely knit together. It begins with the modern view of the genetic unity of the cosmos, and deals with evolution as a progressive self-revelation to man, that increases with the increase of the percipient creation. The leading proposition that [illegible] is worked out without much reference to the question of the point of its beginning. Where we come upon it, and along the midway path, where we can observe it, it shows an idea. "It is like a process of thought." This intelligent direction of the evolutionary process the author traces through the coordination of the functions and uses of the cell, in a chapter that might stand as a germ for a complete cytology. He shows that before there was any selection there was and must have been direction. In the constitutive structure of the cell lies the complete account of what it does and becomes. The principle of the division of labor in natural processes begins in cytological processes. That these directive aspects of evolution are intelligent is seen in their ordered character from the lowest physical elements up to the highest rational products of man. Orderliness is in fact co-orderliness, in which all life fits together for mutual service. Evolution exhibits increasing vital values, its intelligent direction being further assured by its limits, such as the fixed properties of cells, and the mutual relations of service that one organism is bound to render to another. This increase of vital values is the chief proof that evolution is also moral. The Infusoria are near to the zero point of moral possibility as being capable only to a minimum degree of self-response to stimuli. Chemical reaction is below this zero. But the course of evolution has been a steady increase of sensitiveness, and therefore of pleasure and happiness. The utilitarian theory of beauty in nature is inadequate, the final account being that the beautiful is part of nature's intelligent constitution. The course of evolution has always been with man in view. With him physical evolution comes to a halt, and, having exhausted itself on that plane, begins a new course on a higher. The *person*, individual man, lifts up into himself all the lower universe, while he transcends it. While evolution up to this point has held the individual contributory to the species, with man this intent is reversed. Life now has all at stake in the perfecting of the individual; in the "continuance of the person." This conclusion furnishes some basis for a belief in personal immortality, where evolution, that always tends to complete itself, shall accomplish the individual destiny in higher environment.

A convenient index and copious foot-notes add to the value of the work for those who might wish to follow out the author's biological hints for themselves.

A KNIGHT OF THE ROAD.

AT LARGE. By E. W. Hornung. Cloth, 7 x 5¼ in., 378 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

NOTHING commends an unread book more than a favorable regard for the author. Mr. Hornung has invented one "Raffles," a delightful burglar to whom England and America have thrown open their doors. He was so entertaining in "The Amateur Cracksman" that, altho he seemed to have met his finish in that chronicle, he had to be revived for more deeds of astute larceny.

In this latest novel, "At Large," Mr. Hornung takes a breezier type of robber, the footpad. "Sundown," the Australian bushranger, is a worthy successor to Dick Turpin, and to that "perfect gentleman," of the King's Highway, Claude Duval. A young Englishman who had gone to Australia to "make his pile" so that he may wed the girl at home that he loves, meets Sundown, who robs him of all that he has in the world. The despair of the poor lad makes his despoiler do one of those bookish acts of generosity which beseem the truly dashing types of his class—he returns the money to his victim.

E. W. HORNUNG.

This is all of Australia and bushranging there is, for in the next chapter, four years later, Dick Edmonstone sails back to "Merry England" with enough to get married on. Then the trouble begins. Of course, in a detective story, the kindly critic must not dull the keen edge of a reader's enjoyment by revealing the plot. But the very title insinuates that "Sundown" has a leading rôle. He is very much "At Large" in England, and the debt of gratitude Dick owes him for sparing money which was the nest-egg of his fortune is repaid in a singular way.

There is plenty of excitement, and poetic justice in the end. Sundown is like Longfellow's little girl in that he is "very bad," on his professional side, and pretty good when the human strain in him is moved to action. He is not up, however, to the fascinating Raffles.

It is a good book of its kind—the kind being that which you take as you do your luncheon, not looking for much and not exacting the chef's noblest efforts.

A MEMORIAL to the late Sir Walter Besant has now been definitely decided upon, and will take the form of a medallion-crypt, designed by George J. Frampton, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The plan to erect a memorial bust of the author of "Lorna Doone" in Exeter Cathedral has also been successful, and will be carried into effect in the near future.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Melomaniacs."—James Huneker. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Valley of Decision."—Edith Wharton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 2 volumes, $2.)

"Cours Complet de Langue Française."—Maxime Ingres. (University of Chicago Press.)

"The Story of Eden."—Dolf Wyllarde. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Wallannah."—Will Lofton Hargrave. (B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.)

"The Sea Children."—Walter Russell. (R. H. Russell.)

"The New World and the New Thought."—James T. Bixby. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.)

"Anticipations."—H. G. Wells. (Harper & Brothers, $1.80.)

"Final Report of the Industrial Commission."—(Government Printing Office.)

"A Political Primer of New York."—Adele M. Fielde. (The League for Political Education, $0.50.)

"Castles in Spain."—Winifred Sackville-Stoner. (The Abbey Press, $1.)

"Biblical Cyclopedia."—John Eadie, D.D., LL.D. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3.75.)

"Patricia of the Hills."—Charles K. Burrow. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20.)

"The Riddle of Life."—J. Wesley Johnston. (Jennings & Pye, $1.50.)

"The American Farmer."—A. M. Simons. (Charles H. Keer & Co., $0.50.)

"The Hand of God in American History."—Robert E. Thompson. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.)

"The Silent Pioneer."—Lucy Cleaver McElroy. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.)

"The Basis of Social Relations."—Daniel G. Brinton. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Verba Crucis."—Rev. T. Calvin McClelland. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50.)

"Irrigation in the United States."—Frederick H. Newell. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $2.)

"The Art of Life."—R. De Maulde La Clavière, translated by George H. Ely. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Lepidus the Centurion"—Edwin L. Arnold. (T. Y. Crowell & Company, $1.50.)

"The Mastery of the Pacific."—Archibald R. Colquhoun. (The Macmillan Company, $4.)

"The Medici and the Italian Renaissance."—Oliphant Smeaton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Aubrey de Vere.

By EDMUND GOSSE.

(Born, January 10, 1814; Died, January 20, 1902.)

In the far romantic morning where the giant bards together,
Ringed with dew and light and music, struck their lyres in golden weather,
Came a child and stood beside them, gazed adoring in their eyes,
Hushed his little heart in worship of a race so bland and wise.

They are gone, those gods and giants, caught Elijah-like to glory,
And their triumphs and their sorrows are a part of England's story;
Years and years ago they vanished; but the child, who loved them well,
Still has wandered among mortals with a tale of them to tell.

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Illustrations: Lot on corner 146th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, worth in 1881, $1,500, sold in spring of 1901 for $70,000 to Henry Lewis Morris. His grandfather sold it for $155 in 1853.

Lot on 80th Street, opposite Central Park, sold in 1850 for $500, in 1901 brought a price that showed an increase of $500 every 60 days from 1850 to 1901. (Authority, Real Estate Editor New York Sun.)

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WHY MEN DO NOT GO TO CHURCH A bold, vigorous, and fair-minded discussion. By Rev. Cortland Myers. 16mo, 60 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

Theirs were voices heard like harps above the congregated thunder;
His, a trembling hymn to beauty, or a breath of whispered wonder;
When the world's tongue spoke his vanished; but below the turmoil rolled
[illegible] of the age of gold.

Others stun the years to homage with their novelty and splendor;
He was shy and backward-gazing, but his noiseless soul was tender.
When he sang, the birds sang louder, for his accents, low and clear,
Never hushed a morning cushat, never scared a sunning deer.

Now the last of all who communed with the mighty men has perished;
He is part of that eternity he prophesied and cherished;
Now the child, the whisperer passes; now extremity of age
Shuts the pure memorial volume, turns the long and stainless page.

Where some westward-hurrying river to the bright Atlantic dashes,
In some faint enchanted Celtic woodland lay this poet's ashes,
That the souls of those old masters whom the clans of song hold dear
May return to hover nightly o'er the grave of their De Vere.

—In *Fortnightly Review.*

Good Night—Good Day.

By Marrion Wilcox.

I

Good Night hath filled her cup with white
Star-sparkling wine—
O'erbrimmed our valley with moonlight—
Your cup and mine.
It is the dreamful wine of sleep:
Drink of it, my Delight, drink deep.
Good-night!

II

Now fade Night fancies, white and gray,
In sunlit blue.
All that Night gave Day takes away—
Takes me from you.
Too far from us the morning sky:
"Good Day" you scarce will say; as I,
"Good Day!"

—In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Secret.

By Frank Dempster Sherman.

Softly the little wind goes by,
A whisper,—nothing more;
Some message from the azure sky
Brought down to earth's green door.

Fragrant and fresh the wonder-word,
But what it means, who knows?
Only the butterfly, the bird,
The leaf, the grass, and rose.

Theirs the divine felicity,—
The gift of wisdom rare,—
The melody, the mystery,
The secret of the air.

—In February *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.*

EASTER booklet, "**Thoughts for Daily Living,**" 10 cents. "**The Sparrows Fall,**" by William C. Gannett, author of "Blessed be Drudgery," (over 100,000 sold), 15 cents. "**Love Does It All,**" "one of the tenderest and most helpful stories ever written," 15 cents. "**Guarding the Thoughts,**" a noble booklet for the young, and for older people as well, 10 cents. "**Culture without College,**" by W. C. Gannett, 6 cents. All the above for 50 cents. Address James H. West Co., Publishers, Dept. B., 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

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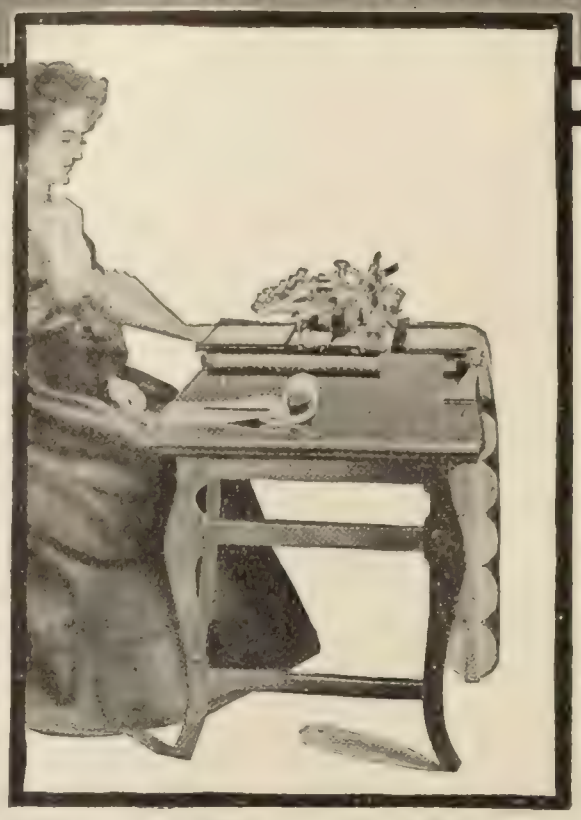

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PERSONALS.

Three Prize Stories.—The Sunday magazine supplement of the New York *Times* prints each week a series of anecdotes by or about well-known men, under the caption "The Man in the Street." The authors of the three best stories are awarded a prize. The following three stories were chosen from a recent issue of that paper:

1. Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is a man of rare good humor, and yet withal a judge who can call an offending lawyer to account in a manner that he is not likely to forget. The presiding justice met his match, however, in a young lawyer who appeared before his august bench last week.

It was a simple cause that the young lawyer pleaded, but his heart was in it and he believed that he was entitled to a reversal of the verdict that had been rendered against him. He was armed with all the authorities, and he quoted from them copiously. The honorable justice yawned as he presented his case in this elemental fashion.

"Pardon me," interrupted Justice Van Brunt after a time, "but I would suggest that you get down to the merits of your case."

"Presently, your Honor, presently," responded the young lawyer, with forensic eloquence, yet he continued with renewed earnestness to expound the law as he saw it.

"Let me suggest to you," said Justice Van Brunt, interrupting again, "that you get down to the merits of your case and take it for granted that the court is familiar with the elementary principles of law."

"No, your Honor, no," declared the young lawyer, with absolute sincerity, "That was the mistake that I made when I argued this case in the lower court."

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2. "Speaking of boastfulness born of pride in home," says Hamilton W. Mabie, "I was once in a smoking compartment with a man from New York, another from Chicago, and another from New Jersey. The New Yorker was boasting of the Empire State Express, which he said went so fast that the telegraph poles slipped past seemingly as close together as the teeth in a fine comb.

"'That's nothing,' said the man from Chicago. 'There is a train from my city to Milwaukee. Nothing like it. I started to cross a bridge on the road and heard the train coming. Having great presence of mind, I made a leap in the air and the train was gone when I came down.'

"'That's a fast train,' said the New Jersey citizen. 'The Jersey Central flier is equally fast, but makes better time, because it starts fast. My wife was on the platform to bid me good-by in Jersey City. I opened the window to kiss her, and by the good name of the land of mosquitoes I kissed a strange woman standing on the platform at Newark.'"

---

3. J. Pierpont Morgan is the hero of an anecdote repeated at a recent meeting in the headquarters of the Steel Trust, and if not apocryphal, illustrates a bent of humor hitherto unsuspected in the banker.

While in London he visited the Bank of England with a large currency note for which he wished to obtain gold. The teller examined the note and handed it back.

"You have not indorsed it," said he, glad of an opportunity to occupy an attitude.

"Is this not payable on demand?" asked Mr. Morgan, simulating surprise.

"Yes, if indorsed"—haughtily.

The magnate frowned, "I am very careful whose notes I indorse," said he, with mock severity.

"Do you challenge the Bank of England?"

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

Terms to suit your convenience

"Neglected lie the polished darts,
When Cupid toys with glittering gems." - *Byron.*

Cupid has laid aside his "polished darts" to make a capture with his Diamond lasso. When Diamonds lose their power to win a woman's favor, the game is closed.

ANY HONEST PERSON CAN WEAR A GENUINE DIAMOND AT ONCE

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We will send for your inspection any Diamond ring, brooch, locket, earrings, scarf pin, cuff-buttons or other article in our half-million-dollar stock and you may wear it at once on payment of a small portion of its value. The balance you may pay in small amounts monthly, just as you would put a part of your earnings in a savings bank. Diamonds will pay six times better than any savings bank. Your local jeweler, if he is posted, will tell you that an increase of at least 20 per cent. in Diamond values is certain this year.

GOOD FAITH makes GOOD CREDIT. No matter where you live, if you are honest you may have all the courtesies of a **CONFIDENTIAL CHARGE ACCOUNT** on such monthly terms as your income will justify you in accepting. We require no cash in advance. We send Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry subject to approval—if you do not buy you are nothing out, for we pay all charges. We make it easy from start to finish.

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OUR GREAT CASH OFFER. If you prefer to buy for cash, we give you a bill of sale, with the option of returning the Diamond at any time within one year and getting spot cash for the full amount paid—less ten per cent., the reasonable cost of doing business. For example, you can wear a fifty dollar Diamond for a whole year for $5, less than ten cents per week. No other house makes this offer, nor does any other house follow us in liberal terms and low prices.

DO NOT WASTE MONEY ON IMITATIONS. No person with an ounce of self-respect would wear an imitation Diamond. The amount you pay for a worthless imitation, would make the first payment and put you in possession of a Genuine Diamond whose value would constantly increase. Genuine Diamonds are the most easily convertible "cash asset" anyone can possess.

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Sent by mail to any address. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MEN'S HAT No. 1.
In soft rough finish colors
Gray mix, black mix, brown mix

We make this hat in two grades, one at 50c. and one at $1.00. Will send either to any address upon receipt of price in cash, postal note, or stamps. If the hat is not satisfactory return it and money will be refunded.

Our reference is the First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.

Try one, we know you will like it.
In ordering give head size and color desired.

MIDDLETOWN HAT CO.,
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CONSERVATIVE MEN do not care to experiment in collars. If they will select a suitable shape and height of the Helmet Brand they can rely on **uniformity** of comfort and wearing qualities. We do not make freakish collars. Our styles,—either standard or the very latest,—are founded on good taste. At all dealers, 2 for 25 cts. If unable to find them send to us. *Complete Style Book and Correct Dress Chart FREE*
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NOME 3 - - IN
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CORLISS, COON & CO.

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MacDonald=Heyward Co.,
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or other real estate for cash, no matter where located Send description and selling price and learn my wonderfully successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER,** North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

blasphemer.

"[illegible] on your paper?"

The glare of suspicion which accompanied the words was too much for the clerk; he stared speechlessly.

"Very well," continued the magnate with vigor. "We will let it go to protest."

The petrified clerk looked alarmed about it, but could offer nothing in reply except a mumbled and ridiculous assurance that the bank was not in distress. Then Mr. Morgan smiled and indorsed the note.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Surprising.—FIRST SIDE-LINE OR: "Football is a game of surprises and contradictions."

SECOND DITTO: "Yes, indeed. Why, for instance, do they call the seats stands?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Crush.—"There was a crush at the wedding, I suppose?"

"Crush? Why, the ushers had to form a flying wedge in order to get the bridal party up to the altar!"—*Life.*

Willing to Try.—VISITOR: "Do you paint better before or after a full meal?"

SPLASHER: "I really can't answer that question, my dear fellow. But we might try the experiment if you are flush."—*Chicago News.*

The Grandson of a Trust.—"Why so sad, Willie? Didn't you get nearly $300,000 worth of Christmas presents?"

"But, mama, I was thinking of that poor little boy next door. He got only $10,000 worth."—*Life.*

His Style.—SHOPMAN: "What style of hat do you wish, sir?"

CHOLLY: "Ah! I am not particular about the style; something to suit my head, don't ye know."

SHOPMAN: "Step this way and look at our soft felts."—*Tit-Bits.*

Good News!—STAGE MANAGER: "Mr. Heavy, you will take the part of Alonzo."

MR. HEAVY: "I have never seen this play. Do you think I can please the audience in that part?"

STAGE MANAGER: "Immensely. You die in the first act."—*Tit-Bits.*

Everything Goes.—"I should like," said the man, "to get a position as proofreader."

"Sorry," said the publisher, "but we've laid off all our proofreaders; don't need 'em."

"You don't?"

"No. We're publishing nothing but dialect stories now."—*Philadelphia Press.*

In A. D. 1909.—CLERK: "Sir, your wife has just had her aeroplane run away with her, but it was caught by a flying-machine policeman before any damage was done."

OLD GOTROCKS: "Confound that aeroplane liveryman! He swore that was an aeroplane that any lady could drive!"—*Puck.*

His Telegram.—CLERK (referring to tele-

5% GUARANTEED

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It is folly to speculate with hard earned savings.

This company's business is free from speculative features. It keeps its depositors informed in detail regarding its operations, earnings, and character of its assets and securities. Its business is subject to yearly inspection by the State Banking Dept. We are privileged to use testimonials of old depositors and leading business men and clergymen. *Write for detailed information.*

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The only refrigerator with each food compartment one solid piece of white porcelain ware. All corners rounded; no joints or crevices where food may lodge and decay. Light in every corner; as easily cleaned as china. The porcelain cannot break, craze nor change color.

Woodwork of white oak, polished like furniture. Built and insulated for the utmost economy. Perfect circulation; dainty, cleanly and odorless. Good health demands this.

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Shipped direct from the factory, freight prepaid. We have exhibits at the following stores, where orders may be placed:

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CHICAGO—The Tobey Furniture Co., 100 Wabash Ave.
CINCINNATI—Koch & Braunstein, China, 22 E. Fourth St.
CLEVELAND—W. Buschman & Co., Furniture, 216 Superior St.
COLUMBUS—The Hasbrook-Bargar Co., China, 87 N. High St.
DES MOINES—Brinsmaid & Co., China, 215 Fourth St.
DETROIT—L. B. King & Co., China, 103 Woodward Ave.
LOUISVILLE—W. H. McKnight, Sons & Co., Carpets, Corner Fourth & Walnut Sts.
KANSAS CITY—T. M. James & Sons, China, 1020 Walnut St.
NEW YORK CITY—Monroe Refrigerator Co., 42 Cortlandt St.
PHILADELPHIA—Tyndale & Mitchell Co., China, 1217 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURG—Greer-Milliken China Co., 524 Wood St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dulin & Martin Co. (Incorporated), China, 1215 F St. N. W.

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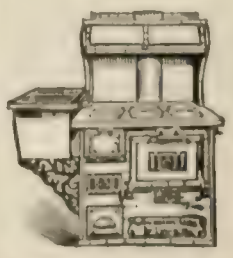
Latest sensation; produces any shade by simply combing, without staining the scalp; harmless, durable, undetectable. Write for particulars. Dept. P. KARL GERSTNER, 38 4th AVENUE, NEW YORK.



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Has 6 8 in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED. Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.
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Runs everywhere

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Starts at will from the seat, and is always under immediate control. The speeds are controlled by one lever. The ideal Runabout for the Physician.

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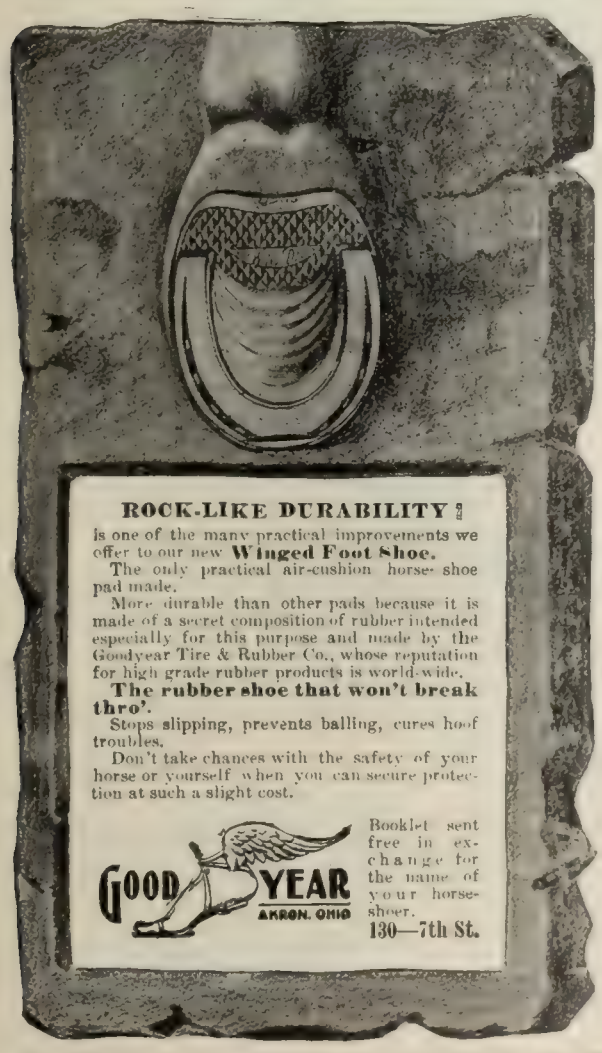
BROWNELL & HUMPHREY, DETROIT



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The only practical air-cushion horse-shoe pad made.

More durable than other pads because it is made of a secret composition of rubber intended especially for this purpose and made by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., whose reputation for high grade rubber products is world-wide.

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Stops slipping, prevents balling, cures hoof troubles.

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No matter where your property is located, I can find a cash buyer for it. Write for my plan.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND.

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gram): "Is this correct, sir? 'Twins arrived. More by post'?"

FATHER (for the first time): "Yes, what more do you want?"

[Hideous truth flashes on him after telegram has been despatched to relatives.—*Moonshine.*

What to Expect.—The woman candidate was starting out.

"And now, John," she said, "give me all the small change you have."

"What for?" asked her husband, as he sponged the baby's face.

"Oh, I can buy some of the nicest votes you ever heard of to-day for $1.98."—*Chicago News.*

The Likely Combination.—YOUNG ROONEY: "Do yez t'ink two kin live as chapely as wan?"

OLD CASSIDY: "Phwat's th' idea?"

YOUNG ROONEY: "Oi was t'inkin' av getting married."

OLD CASSIDY: "And phwat's 'two' got t' do wid it, ye fule? Ye shud figger on eight or tin, me bye!"—*Puck.*

Coming Events.

March 17.—President Roosevelt will visit the Charleston Exposition.

April 2-3.—The American Grand Handicap at Kansas City, Mo.

April 12.—Convention of the American Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association in Louisville, Ky.

April 29.—The National Air-brake Operators and Manufacturers' Association will hold a convention in Pittsburg.

May 1.—General Federation of Women's clubs at Los Angeles, Cal.

May 1-7.—The American Motor League will hold a convention in Chicago.

May 17.—King Alfonso of Spain will be crowned.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 3.—The rebel steamer *Bolivar* bombards the Venezuelan seaport Guayra, in order to protect the landing of insurgents; fighting is reported in the State of Caraboba.

March 4.—Troops have been sent to defend the city of Bogota, Colombia, which is threatened by the rebels.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 3.—Lord Kitchener sends fuller details of the recent disaster to the British convoy near Klersdorp, where 635 officers and men were killed, wounded or captured by the Boers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 3.—The British Government decides not to adopt preferential sugar duties in favor of the colonies until the new agreement is signed by the governments concerned.

March 4.—The rebellion in the province of Kwang-Se, China, has assumed alarming proportions.

The State Department gives an explanation of the demand upon Turkey in the case of Miss Stone's abduction.

March 5.—The international sugar convention is signed by the delegates to the Brussels Conference.

The National Congress of French Miners adopts a resolution to the effect that the miners should strike immediately for the eight-hour day, without further negotiating with the Government.

Letters dated August 27, 1901, are received from the members of the Baldwin-Ziegler

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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78 NEW STYLES

are listed in our Spring Catalogue and now on sale in Regal Stores from London to San Francisco. **44** new lace and button styles; **34** new styles of Oxfords. The shoe illustrated here is one of them. Our complete catalogue of MEN'S and WOMEN'S shoes will keep you posted on correct styles; sent postpaid on request. You need it even if you do not buy now. Only in Regals can you be sure of the latest styles. Regals are always sold direct from Tannery to Consumer; never through dealers.

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Samples of leather and any information desired will be gladly furnished on request.

MEN'S STYLE 183 M

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Baltimore	Denver	Minneapolis
Philadelphia	Albany, N. Y.	San Francisco
Wash'gt'n, D. C.	Atlanta, Ga.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Pittsburg	Jersey C'y, N.J.	Hartford, Conn.
Buffalo	Newark, N. J.	St. Paul, Minn.
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The Foulest Water is made palatable and absolutely pure for drinking by the **Sanitary Still.** The disease germs lurking in water are a most frequent cause of disease. You can be insured against them. Write for booklet. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

Arctic exploration expedition at Franz Josef [illegible]

March 6.—Edwin A. Abbey reaches England on [illegible]

March 7.—Foreign residents of Kobe, Japan, refuse to pay taxes until the question of a violation of treaties is settled between the [illegible]

March 8.—Three thousand men of the Newfoundland sealing crews strike for higher wages.

March [illegible]—United States Minister Nowell at The Hague [illegible] the American [illegible] the gift of Mayor Lex, as a memorial of the work of the Peace Conference in that city.

The American legation at Constantinople presents a second note to the Porte pointing out Turkey's responsibility for the capture of Miss Stone by the brigands.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 3.—*Senate:* Senator Frye explains the provisions of his Ship Subsidy bill.

House: The bill to classify the rural free delivery service is considered.

March 4.—*Senate:* Senator Frye completes his speech on the Ship Subsidy bill.

House: The debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service is continued; the conference report on the Philippine Tariff bill is adopted, and the bill now goes to the President for signature.

March 5.—*Senate:* The debate on the Ship Subsidy bill is continued; the Legislature, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the Rural Free Delivery bill is continued; the death of Representative Polk of Pennsylvania is announced.

March 6.—*Senate:* Senator Hanna speaks in advocacy of the Ship Subsidy bill; the bill to protect Presidents is discussed.

House: The bill to classify the rural free delivery service is discussed.

March 7.—*Senate:* The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 4.—Attorney-General Knox completes his bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company.

March 5.—More troops are called to Norfolk, Va., to quell the disturbances attending the street-car strike.

March 6.—The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission decides against the claimants for damages resulting from the destruction of the battle-ship *Maine*.

The degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred upon Prince Henry by Harvard University.

March 7.—Prince Henry arrives in New York from his trip to the West.

March 8.—The President signs the Philippine Tariff bill.

President Roosevelt confers with Republican leaders in Congress on reciprocity with Cuba.

Siam appoints a commission to be present at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March [illegible]—*Philippines:* Large bands of Ladrones are leaving Luzon to take refuge in the island of Leyte.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Close Examination

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For years the world has been waiting for some one to discover a system of memory training which might be of actual benefit. Not a theoretical method requiring months or years of hard study, but a simple practical system which accomplishes the most in the least time. It has remained for Mr. D. F. Urbahns, a student-business man of Fort Wayne, Ind., to bring out such a system. It is so easy that even a child cannot fail to understand. It is so plain and attractive that one can hardly help becoming interested in it, and above all it is so intensely practical that it helps one over the rough rocks of life to success, where without its aid absolute failure would be the result. Let the reader recall his or her own experience; has there ever been a time in your life when you lost money by forgetting a set of figures or a business appointment? Did you ever lose a friend by forgetting a name or face which you most wished to remember? Did your friends ever do you an injustice by forgetting you when you should have been remembered? Did you ever forget anything which, remembered, would have been valuable to you in any way? These are questions worthy of careful thought, and when one stops to consider that a system is now being used which will overcome all these serious obstacles to success what need is there to hesitate? Any bank, business house or minister of the Gospel in Fort Wayne will be glad to tell what they know of Mr. Urbahns. His integrity and honesty of purpose is unquestioned. He is prepared to furnish plenty of evidence as to the value of his method among those who have used it, and it does seem that any one who feels the need of a better memory cannot do a wiser thing than to investigate this new system thoroughly, coming as it does from a source entirely trustworthy. Simply send your name and address to Mr. D. F. Urbahns, 102 Bass Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the full information and particulars will be forwarded to you free by return mail.

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Wash Skirts, chic and full of style, **$3 up.**

Raglans, Rain-Proof Suits, Skirts and Coats, Riding Habits, etc.

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$2 Fine Bath Cabinet $2

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Write to-day for our special 10 day offer. **Robinson Baths** guaranteed to cure rheumatism, la grippe, colds, kidney trouble, catarrh. **Agents wanted. Big commission and salary. Send for new book, free.**

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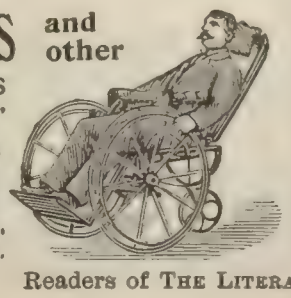


202 Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

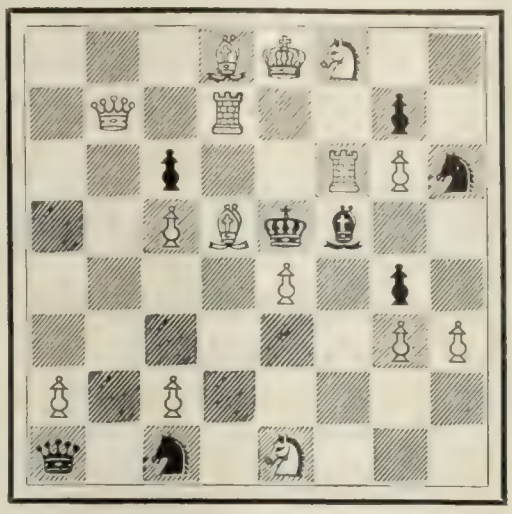
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 650.

From *Minerva*, Rome.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Fifteen Pieces.

3 B K S 2; 1 Q 1 R 2 p 1; 2 p 2 R P s; 2 P B k b 2; 4 P 1 p 1; 6 P P; P 1 P 5; q 1 s 1 S 3.

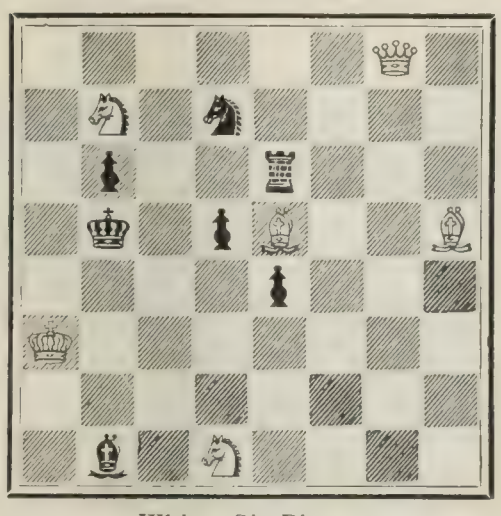
White mates in two moves.

Problem 651.

By A. e. U. LANCIA.

From *Tribuna Illustrata*, Rome.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

6 Q 1; 1 S 1 S 4; 1 p 2 r 3; 1 k 1 p B 2 B; 4 p 3; K 7; 8; 1 b 1 S 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 643.

Key-move, R—Kt 8.

No. 644 (Black B instead of P on Q R 8).

Key-move, R—B 6.

No. 645.

1. R—Q 3 / K—K 3 2. Kt—Q B 5 ch / K—K 4 3. R—K 8, mate

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1. ———	2. R—Q 4 ch	3. R—K 8, mate
K—K 3	K x R	
.....	2. B—Kt 4 ch	3. Kt—Q B 5, mate
1. ———	———	———
K—B 5	K—K 5	
	.....	3. R—K Kt 3, mate
	2. ———	———
	K—Kt 4 or 5	
.....	2. B—K 3	3. R—K 8, mate
1. ———	———	———
P x R	Any	
.....	2. B—Kt 8 ch	3. Kt—B 5, mate
1. ———	———	———
P—B 4	K—K 5	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.

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No. 635 (Black Q on Q R 7, White Q on K R 4).

Key-move, Q—Kt 4.

Solved by M. W. H., I.W. B., C. R. O., M. M., G. D., F. S. F., O. C. P., A. M. H., W. W. S.

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Pillsbury	12½	4½	Napier	8	9
Teichmann	12¼	4¾	Albin	7½	9½
Janowski	12	5	Mieses	7¼	9¾
Tarrasch	11½	5½	Marco	7¼	10¾
Tschigorin	11½	6½	Popiel	6¾	10¼
Marshall	11	6	Scheve	4½	12½
Schlechter	10½	6½	Eisenberg	3½	13½
Wolf	10½	6½	Reggio	2½	14½
Gunsberg	10¼	7¾	Mortimer	1	16

In Memoriam.

We take this interesting item from *The North American*, Philadelphia:

"The following unfinished game, played by correspondence, has never heretofore been published in any Chess-periodical. It might be said to be the last game ever played by the great master who for twenty years held the world's championship. The game was started in March, 1899, but afterward was, on Steinitz's request, adjourned to allow him to enter the London tournament, and again adjourned on account of his illness. From this illness Mr. Steinitz never recovered. He died in August, 1900.

Steinitz Gambit.

W. STEINITZ.	W. E. SHIELEY.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Q Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3 P—K B 4	P x P
4 P—Q 4	Q—R 5 ch
5 K—K 2	P—Q Kt 3

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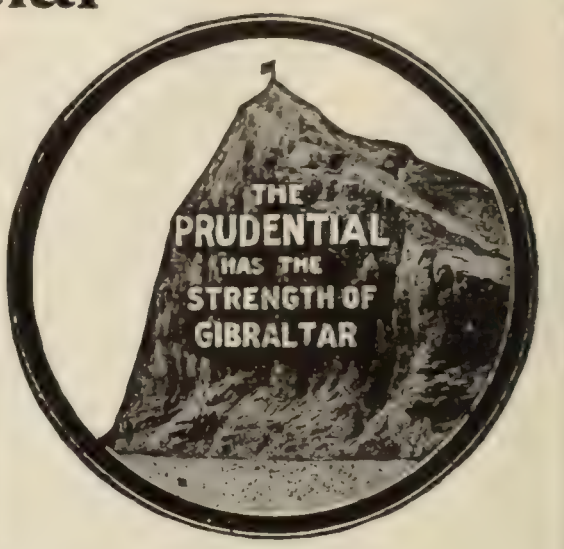

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was played for the purpose of testing a new and brilliant line of play invented by D. M. Martinez, of Philadelphia.

Steinitz had always heretofore replied 6 Kt—Kt 5, and then Martinez's analysis continues with 6 Kt—K B 3, sacrificing the Queen's Rook; obtaining, apparently, an overwhelming attack. Steinitz appears to have anticipated that Black intended springing a surprise, and so replied 6 Q—Q 2, a move never before played by him, and which, in his letter, he claimed to be a novelty. This was a mistake, as the move had been suggested in a short analysis published by Pierce in England ten years previously, and adopted by Shipley in a correspondence game with W. A. Brown, of Canada, nearly five years prior to this game.

6 Q—Q 2	B—R 3 ch
7 K—Q sq	B x B
8 Kt—B 3	Q—R 4
9 R x B	P—K Kt 4
10 Kt—Q 5	Castles.

"So far the ground was familiar to Black, but now Steinitz introduces a line of attack typical of his peculiar and subtle style:

11 P—B 3	P—Q 3
12 Q—K 2	Kt—Kt sq
13 P—Q R 4	P—Q B 3
14 Kt—Kt 4	K Kt—K 2
15 P—Q R 5	P—K B 3
16 P x P	P x P
17 Q—B 4	P—Q 4

"And Steinitz sealed his move. This move was afterward opened and found to be 18 P x P, as Black had anticipated. The game is a curious study. Black intends sacrificing the exchange by R x P, and while this will leave White with the stronger force the win is questionable. Certainly, however, the old champion, in this his final game, fully held his own against even the most modern form of attack."

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Queen's Gambit Declined.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13 B—B 2	P—Kt 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	14 Q—K 2	R—Q sq
3 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	15 Q R—Q sq	B—Kt 2
4 Kt—Q B 3	P—B 4	16 Kt—K 4	Kt x Kt
5 P—K 3	Kt—B 3	17 B x B	Kt x B
6 P—Q R 3	P x Q P	18 B x Kt	B x B
7 K P x P	P x P	19 Q x B	R—Q 4
8 B x P	P—Q R 3	20 R—Q 3	Q R—Q sq
9 Castles	B—K 2	21 K R-Q sq	Kt—B 4
10 Q—Q 3	Castles	22 P—K Kt 4	Kt—Q 3
11 B—K Kt 5	P—Q Kt 4	23 P—Q Kt 3	Kt x Q
12 B—Kt 3	Q—Kt 3	24 Resigns.	

A BRILLIANT GAME.

NAPIER. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	NAPIER. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	23 Kt—Kt 4	Q R—Kt sq
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 R-K Kt sq	P—K B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	P x P	25 Kt(Kt 4)—K 5	R—Kt 6
4 Kt x P	Kt—Q B 3	26 Kt—Kt 2	K—R sq
5 K Kt—B 3	B—K 2	27 Kt (Kt2)—Q 3	Q—Kt 4
6 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	28 P—B 4	B—K B 3
7 Castles (a)	Kt—Q Kt 5	29 P—B 5	B—Q 4
8 Kt—Kt 3	Kt x B	30 P—B 6	B—K 2
9 Q x Kt	P—Q Kt 3	31 R—Kt sq	B—Q 3
10 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	32 Q—B sq	Q—Q sq
11 P—Kt 3	P—K R 4	33 R—B sq	Q—Q B sq
12 P—K B 3	P—R 5	34 Kt x P (e)	B x K B P
13 Kt—K 4	Kt—Q 2	35 Q—B 4 (f)	B—K 5
14 B—B 4 (b)	P—K Kt 4	36 P—R 4	P—R 4
15 Kt x Kt	P x B	37 Q R—Q sq	K—R 2 (g)
16 Kt—K 5	K R—Kt sq	38 R—Q 2	Q—Q sq
17 P-K R 3(c)	P—K B 3	39 R—Kt 2	Q—Kt 4
18 Kt-B 4(d)	Q—Q 4	40 Q-B sq(h)	B x Kt
19 Q R—Q sq	Castles	41 P x B	R-K B 6 (i)
20 K—R 2	Q—K R 4	42 Resigns.	
21 Q—K 2	K—Kt sq		
22 Kt—B 2	R—Kt 2		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) P—B 3 was in order; the text-play enables Black to move Kt—Q Kt 5, followed by the exchange of the white K B.

(b) B—K 3 or B—Kt 2 might have caused the doubling of the K P, yet it was perhaps better than the text-play, which enables Black to start a King's-side attack.

(c) Kt—B 2, followed eventually by Q R—Q sq and Kt—R 3 or Q—R 7, seems more promising; the text-move weakens the King's side.

(d) Q—Kt 5 ch, followed by Kt—Q 7 ch, would hardly be satisfactory, on account of K—B sq and K—Kt 2. Similarly Kt—Kt 4 could not be played, on account of P—K B 4.

(e) Overlooking the brilliant reply. The capturing of the Pawn proves disastrous, for it opens the diagonal for the adverse K B.

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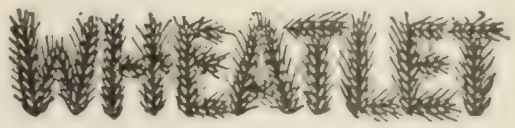

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(f) K x B would be answered with B x Kt; P x B [illegible] not be played, on account of R x K.

(g) Guarding against the entrance of the adverse Queen.

(h) In order to guard against R x R P ch, followed by Q Kt ch and Q x Kt mate. The play does not prove satisfactory.

(i) The decisive stroke. If P x R is played, Black continues Q x Kt ch, followed by B x P ch, leading to a speedy win.

MASTERS MAKE MISTAKES.

The following position was brought about in the Popiel-Marco game:

7 k; 1 b 1 r 2 p 1; p e p; 1 p 2 q S 2; 3 b P 3; 3 Q 4; P 5 P P; 1 B 1 R 3 K.

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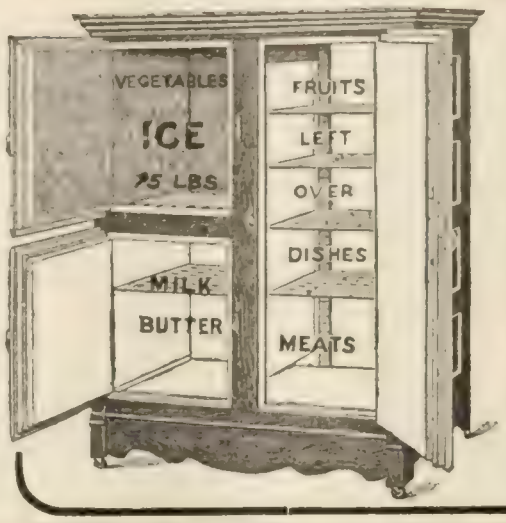

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"A Note on Chess-Theory."

Mr. Mason, I think, remarks in one of his books that capture is always, or almost always, followed by reaction. This is especially true when the capture is that of a Pawn; for not only does the player waste a move in effecting the capture, but he also presents his opponent with an aid to counter-attack in the shape of an extra open file. It follows that a player should be careful how he picks up Pawns, more particularly when the capture puts a piece out of play, or in a position subject to attack. Nevertheless, "a Pawn is a Pawn," and among first-class players it is usually numerical superiority that decides the issue. A Pawn, therefore, must be won, but it does not follow that it must always be won at the earliest opportunity. If the attack is strong enough to force the gain of a Pawn, it is generally strong enough to force the gain of something better. When, therefore, you have a Pawn at your mercy, it is often advisable, instead of taking it at once, either to attack it with another piece so as to get the option of taking it with either, or, still keeping hold of the Pawn, to threaten something else; continuing in this manner until you see your way to capture without fear of reaction. On an open board the Queen is especially suitable for tactics of this kind, which really come under the well-known axiom that to threaten is better than to perform. For example, when you have a piece capable of moving to either of two commanding squares, it is often better to play it to neither. If you commit yourself to either, the opponent will at least know what that piece means and will be enabled to shape his defense accordingly; whereas, by reserving the option, you compel him to keep on providing for both emergencies. And, if you can get him into the same state with regard to one or two more attacking pieces, he will probably find that the emergencies to be provided for outnumber his defensive resources, and that consequently his game is lost. In a word, the golden rule for attack may be stated as follows: "Unless you clearly see your way to decisive gain, *do not make one strong move*, but *threaten to make more than one.*"—C. D. LOCOCK, in *Knowledge*, London.

Short and Sweet.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung.*

PRINCE DADIAN. *White.*	PROF. DUORAWA. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 3
2 B—B 4	Kt—Q 2
3 Kt—K B 2	P—K Kt 3
4 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—R 3

And White wins Q in three moves.

E. HAMLISCH. *White.*	N. N. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 3
2 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2
3 B—B 4	P—K Kt 3
4 Kt—K B 3	B—Kt 2
5 B x P ch	K x B
6 Kt—Kt 5 ch, and mate or wins the Q.	

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

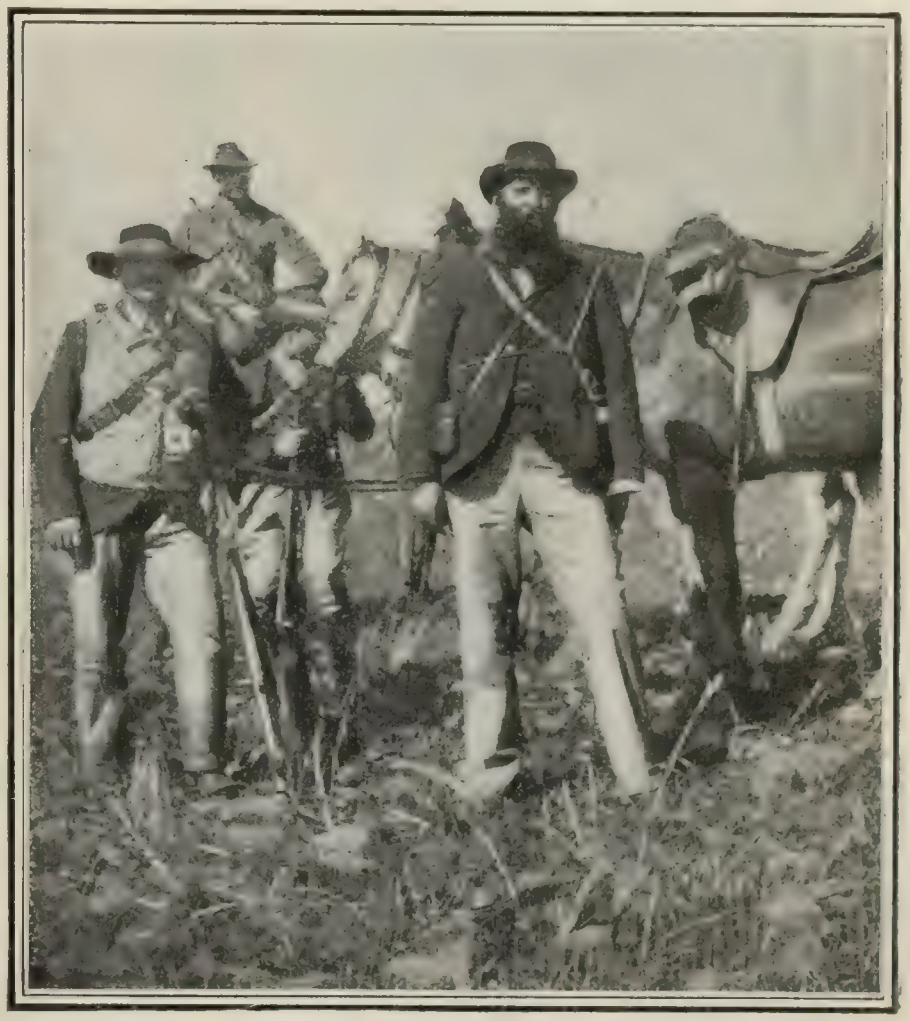
AMERICAN FEELING OVER THE BOER VICTORY.

THERE seems to be a conspicuous absence, in this country, of the "gloom" that is reported to have settled down upon Great Britain at the news of De la Rey's* rout of Methuen's force on March 7. To tell the truth, the overwhelming majority of the American press are jubilant over the affair, and the only papers that deplore it do so on the ground that, as the British must win in the end, anything that prolongs the war is a misfortune to both parties. Less than two weeks before (on February 25) De la Rey had inflicted a loss of 632 men, in killed, wounded, and missing, on another British column that was escorting a train of empty wagons; and in the affair of March 7 the British loss was 318 more, of whom 41 were killed and 77 wounded. The prompt release of General Methuen and the other British prisoners is thought by some papers to indicate that the main object of the attack was the capture of the supplies, and as the Boers are cut off from outside sources of food, ammunition, clothing, etc., the belief is expressed that the British Government is now supporting both armies, the Boers being compelled to get their share by such raids as have been recently reported.

The effect of the Boer victory, as the Detroit *Free Press* and other papers think, will be to encourage the Boers and to increase the determination of the British, and so prolong the struggle. By a curious coincidence, the London *Chronicle* of February 27 printed a letter from Lord Methuen himself, expressing the belief that the war was about over. The Boston *Herald* remarks that Methuen has now probably changed his opinion. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"Either the war is not as near its end as optimistic Englishmen have declared, or there is a particularly big screw loose somewhere in the British army organization. When a British force of twelve hundred men, commanded by a major general, can be attacked by a body of Boers and all but annihilated, the general being captured with a large number of his men and all his baggage, and the rest being put to helpless flight, it is mockery to talk about mere 'sniping' and guerilla warfare. The Boers under De la Rey could not have been stragglers and bushwhackers. They must have been a numerous and well-organized body. So long as such bodies are in the field, there is an outlook for serious work ahead. Either this, we have said, or there is something wrong with the British army management. It may be that both suppositions are true. With all allowance for circumstances, it seems scarcely possible to explain such a catastrophe as that which has befallen Lord Methuen save on the ground of inexcusable blundering, carelessness or incompetency on the part of somebody.

"If this could happen in a region which is described on British maps . . . as 'partially cleared,' one wonders what might not



DE LA REY AND HIS "STAFF."

happen in the 'area of main resistance.' The catastrophe will not, of course, effect the ultimate outcome of the war. It may not greatly affect its progress. But it will certainly give more than one bad quarter of an hour in London, and should cause a pretty systematic heart-searching among those at the front."

Humanity is Staggered.—"The prophecy of President Kruger at the beginning of the war in South Africa has been more than fulfilled. England has been slowly but surely forcing the brave Boers to their knees, but at what a price! Blood and treasure have been poured out till the sands of the Transvaal and of the Orange Free State are red and the coffers of Britain are almost empty. Humanity has been staggered, England has been taxed as never before in her long history of wars, but the Boers are not defeated.

"Not since the struggle in South Africa began has England suffered a defeat more wounding to her pride than that of last Friday when the Boer general, De la Rey, captured Lord Methuen, routed his force of 1,200 men, killing forty-one, wounding seventy-seven, and taking more than 200 prisoners. This reverse to British arms can not be other than grave and humiliating to a degree; it is certain to give the valiant Boers new hope, new courage they do not need. It is likely to add months to the

*The common newspaper spelling of this general's name is Delarey, but Michael Davitt, who knows him personally and has corresponded with him, spells it, in his forthcoming book, De la Rey. His full name is Jacob Hendrick De la Rey, and he is of Huguenot descent. Davitt seems to consider him the best of the Boer leaders

struggle, unless England makes some definite move to bring the war to a close by peaceful measures.

"This incident would indicate that the Boers are not quite at the end of their resources. When they are capable of routing so

JOHN BULL: "How long, O Kitchener?"
— *The Columbus Dispatch.*

large a force of British soldiers, of capturing one of England's most noted generals in the field, and of taking so many prisoners and yet avoiding severe punishment themselves, it were idle to say that they are not prepared to give their enemy still further trouble of a most serious and startling character. . . . . .

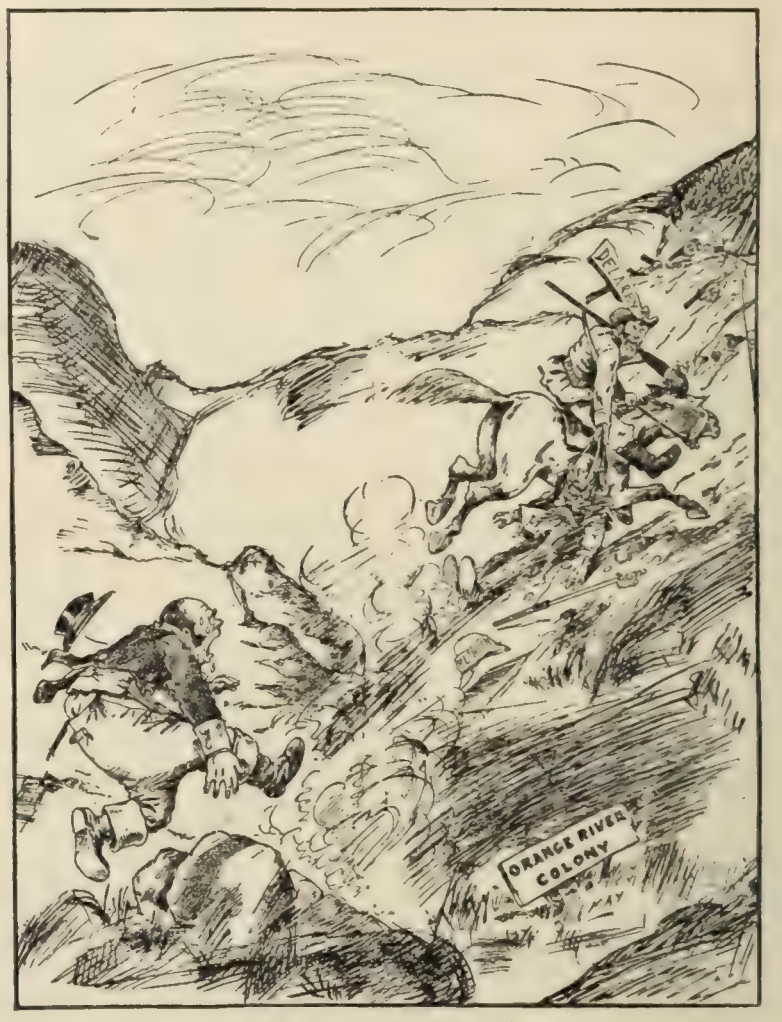
"It is not possible to view this struggle in South Africa unbiasedly without wishing, nay hoping, that something better than absolute subjection and utter defeat were to be the reward of Boer valor and sacrifice and persistence. The unconquered and perhaps unconquerable burghers have won the admiration of the world. Their faults and mistakes have been forgotten in the brilliance of their magnificent resistance. And the world which stands to admire would cheer to the echo any measure that would close the painful struggle and leave the Boers in possession of the principle for which they have withstood so long the largest army England ever sent across the seas.

GEN. PAUL SANFORD METHUEN.

"The Boers have won all for which they have battled, and suffered and sacrificed, and humanity will be still more severely staggered if when the end comes England fails properly to reward such unfaltering devotion to the cause of liberty."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

An Irish View.—"What a picture does that four miles go-as-you-please present. Tommy Atkins flees for dear life's sake and the sturdy Boer with trusty rifle in hand follows him. Crack, crack, every shot tells. It has now become a human hunt, with the Boers as hunters. Too frightened to offer even the semblance of resistance, Tommy Atkins scurries off to cover as fast as his legs can carry him. Is it any wonder that when the depatch describing this craven flight was read in the House of Commons by the British Secretary for War the Irish members broke into loud cheers? Those cheers will be reechoed the world round wherever a man of the Irish race is to be found.

"The stupid London *Times* paid a compliment to the Irish members, when, commenting on their rejoicings over General



"ME CHILD! ME CHILD!"
—*The Detroit Journal.*

De la Rey's victory, it said: 'It is un-British to gloat over the misfortunes of soldiers doing their duty.' Soldiers doing their duty! Yes, burning down the homes and making war upon the defenseless women and children of brave men, from whom, caitiff-like, they flee when they meet them in open fight. Every manly man, be his nationality what it may, will rejoice at every defeat inflicted upon these cowardly and infamous tools of an infamous Government that, setting the laws of God and man at defiance, has undertaken to exterminate a brave people by deliberately murdering Boer children and women in concentration camps.

"That the telling blow delivered by the brave De la Rey has made John Bull realize the danger of the situation is shown by the comments of the English press. A cable despatch states that the English papers 'fully admit the extreme gravity and even the humiliation to British prestige abroad, involved in such a reverse.' The London *News* has to go back to our Revolutionary War to find a parallel case. It says: 'The event has scarcely a parallel since the dark, disastrous days when the North American colonies passed from British control.' Such testimony shows how England winces under the lash the Boers have applied to her. All honor to the brave De la Rey and his gallant followers for applying it in so vigorous a manner!"—*The Irish World* (*New York*).

A Boer Misfortune.—"General De la Rey and his men are entitled to wear proudly the laurels they have won, but their victory can not be regarded as other than a misfortune. It will tend to postpone the inevitable and to make more remote the prospects of returning peace in South Africa. It will encourage the Boers who are still in the field to more strenuous resistance,

but it will bring no recruits to their already depleted forces. They are surrounded by a cordon which separates them from those who might befriend them and bring recruits and supplies to their commandos. They are fighting in a hopeless cause, and the humiliation which they have inflicted upon England will almost inevitably have the effect of strengthening and intensifying the stubborn determination of the British people to concede no terms short of unconditional surrender. The loss of a few hundred men makes no appreciable difference in British strength; it only tends to exasperate the legions who are yet in the field. Such successes, which only tend to stimulate and prolong a hopeless resistance to the inevitable, are the worst misfortunes that can befall the Boer cause."—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

DE LA REY AND METHUEN IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing—"
Ending: "I regret to state."
—*The Philadelphia Press.*

PERHAPS General Methuen was hampered by his bathtub.—*The Detroit Journal.*

WEARING out the British is a larger contract than the Boers imagined it would be some years ago.—*The Chicago News.*

KITCHENER is about to take the field. De la Rey has taken about everything lying around loose on it.—*The New York World.*

BETTER LEAVE THEM IN COMMAND.—The Boers should exercise caution in the capture of the British generals now opposed to them. Methuen is

WOULDN'T THAT JAR YOU?
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

responsible for two of the worst defeats suffered by British arms in South Africa.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SOME carping critics think the blockhead system on the one hand offsets the benefits of the blockhouse system on the other, in South Africa.—*The Boston Transcript.*

BRITISH WON.—The exploit of Methuen's cavalry in beating the Boers in a four-mile race vindicates the remount department of the British army.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"THIS," said the geologist in South Africa, tapping the specimen with his hammer, "is a species of trappe." "You don't say," exclaimed his assistant. "Let's look a little farther and maybe we'll find some British soldiers."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

GENERAL METHUEN is to be congratulated. He went out to look for De la Rey, and he found him. His condition afterward reminds one of John Phœnix's combat, wherein he got the better of his adversary by throwing himself on his back with his nose inserted between the enemy's teeth and his hair tangled around his enemy's hands; and there he had him.—*The Springfield Republican.*

BRITAIN LOSING HER COLONIAL TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN is slowly losing her hold upon the business of even her own colonies, while the United States is gaining it. So at least says a London correspondent of *The Iron Age* (New York). He tells us that the colonies are gradually emerging into complete economic independence, and that, so far from their coming more closely to the mother country, they are, commercially at least, receding from Great Britain.

GEN. JACOB HENDRICK DE LA REY.

"Slowly but surely, the United States are making headway in the British colonies, and particularly in Australia"; and in the crown colonies, as distinct from self-governing colonies, "the same economic drift is observable."

After making allowances for the present condition of South Africa, it is clear, we are told, that when the war is over the Dutch will outnumber the British, and they will take care that they are not in any way commercially tied to Great Britain. The same writer continues:

"Turning now to Canada, it is obvious that Canada is commer-

ANOTHER ERUPTION, JUST AS HE HAD THE LID ON.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

cially much more tied up with the United States than with Great Britain. Indeed, on the trading account, Great Britain is debtor to Canada, whereas Canada is a debtor to the United States. But it is to be remembered that Canada is rapidly becoming a

manufacturing country, particularly the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Further, as the population of Canada is small, compared with what will undoubtedly be, in a few years' time, her productive capacity, it is certain that Canada will want to sell her goods to other countries. She can not do this if she foregoes treaty advantages. It is clear that the United States, Germany, Russia, France, and Europe generally will hardly agree to take goods from Canada except upon reciprocal terms. As the case presents itself to my mind, therefore, I feel convinced that whatever may be the political sympathies of the colonies, their political independence must, sooner or later, follow upon their economic independence, and that, under these circumstances, any proposals for a zollverein are destined to fail. If, upon the other hand, political sentiment were at the present moment to overweigh commercial considerations, it could not fail, before many years had elapsed, to create such an irritation among independent business men as would lead to a feeling of revulsion, and so break up that *entente cordiale* which is at the present moment a marked feature of the relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

"As an instance showing the futility of purely mechanical methods to divert trade currents, I would direct especial attention to the figures showing the trade of Jamaica. It will be observed that, altho Great Britain is spending $200,000 a year (half paid by the Imperial Exchequer and half charged to Jamaica) as a subsidy to the steamboat service between Bristol and Jamaica, yet the vast bulk of Jamaica's exports go to America, while Jamaica buys from Great Britain and the United States in the ratio of 8 to 7. It would thus seem as if we [Great Britain] were wasting our money upon this venture. It is true that the sugar-bounties question is an integral part of this problem, but there is no reason to assume that, even if sugar bounties were abolished, any marked change would take place in the current of trade."

THE CENSUS BUREAU TROUBLE.

A VETO, so some of the Washington correspondents think, will greet the bill to amend the Census Bureau act, if Congress passes it. The proposed amendment provides that all the present employees in the Census Office, except unskilled laborers, "shall be and they are hereby placed, without further examination, in the classified service, under the provisions of the civil-service act." There is no doubt that the President likes to see the classified service extended, but it is not expected that he will smile upon this effort to legislate about 2,000 persons into the list without examination. "The heathen spoilsmen, after their kind," observes the New York *Times*, "rage and will continue to rage, but the course of events is against them."

The fun of the whole dispute, as the papers that favor civil-service reform see it, is the fact that the Congressmen who are now laboring for the above amendment thought that it was contained in the original bill providing for the permanent Census Bureau, and they spent a good part of the winter months in stuffing the Census Bureau with their friends, who were thus to be legislated into the classified service. In committee, however, the bill was quietly changed so as to include only the comparatively small number of the present bureau who are to be members of the permanent bureau, and, as the New York *Tribune* observes, "the rest will be dismissed into outer darkness," and "if they want permanent places in the classified service they will have to seek them by the regular road in honest competition." *The Tribune* adds:

"Enforced in this spirit the law will be not merely harmless, but positively good. There is no objection to manning the permanent Census Bureau from the experienced clerks already engaged on census work. In this case the process is repeated by which large classes of government employees have been brought into the classified service by successive Executive orders. The thing which it was necessary to guard against was not the permanent employment of faithful census clerks in the Census Bureau, even if they were originally employed through favoritism, but the invasion of other departments by an army of census employees for whom there was no more work in their own bureau and to whom the Government had given employment as long as they had any right to expect. It would have been an outrage on persons who had taken civil-service examinations in good faith and were on eligible lists to have these census clerks put in office ahead of them."

ESTIMATES OF MR. ALTGELD.

THERE is a notable difference between the estimates of John P. Altgeld that appear in the comment on his death, and the estimates that appeared in 1893 and 1894 in the comment on his pardon of the Chicago Anarchists and his refusal to interfere in the great railroad strike. Readers of this journal in those years will recall that the daily papers were then almost a unit in bitter condemnation of him; to-day there is scarcely one that does not have some good words for the dead ex-governor of Illinois. The New York *Sun*, which is certainly no friend of Mr. Altgeld's theories, says that in his death "the cause of extreme radicalism may be said to have lost its most powerful leader in this country." It says that he "was unquestionably a man of very remarkable intellectual ability" and of "unflinching courage," who "struck with sledge-hammer blows and won admiration by the courage with which he announced his convictions and by the recklessness with which he acted upon them in his official career."

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that "he was undoubtedly sincere in his beliefs and acted from a sense of duty, as he understood it," and the Raleigh *News and Observer* regards him as "one of the first men in intellect and in patriotism in America." The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The hatred of his opponents was a tribute to his ability. None but a strong man could have worked his way up to national prominence as Mr. Altgeld did. He began at the bottom of the ladder. He had no advantages of education or of social influence. Whatever he achieved of fame or fortune he achieved for himself by his own indomitable will and restless energy. Without violating cherished American traditions one can not refuse the meed of praise to this particular farmer's boy who became in 1892 the first Democratic governor of Illinois in nearly half a century."

He was "a dangerous man," however, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* believes that "his was essentially a gift if not a genius for destruction," and observes that his death "removes one of the ablest politicians of the entire camp of free riot and Anarchy." The New York *Evening Post* commends his administration for "his refusal to turn over the state institutions to the spoilsmen," but the Chicago *Evening Post* says:

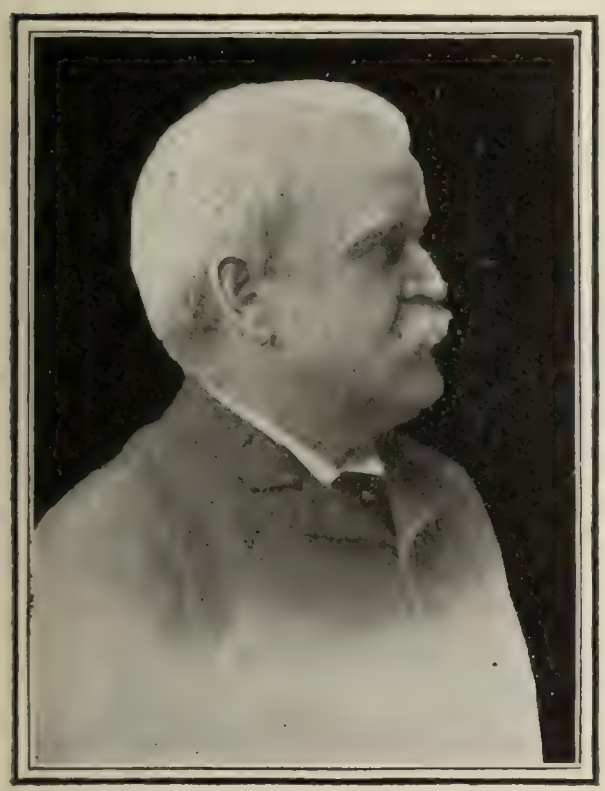
"Personally honest, Mr. Altgeld did not hesitate to resort to spoils methods and partizan trickery. His administration was characterized by several scandals and not a little inefficiency, all the result of the violation of the merit principle in the interest of

the machine. He was an intense partizan, tho he bolted in the mayoralty campaign of 1899 and bitterly fought the Burke-Harrison organization. In no sense was he a leader of men; he attempted to drive and to rule with a rod of iron. A less aggressive and able man could not have succeeded at all, and Mr. Altgeld's success was necessarily short-lived. He was too vindictive, too despotic by nature to rise above personal animosities.

"Of the dead nothing but good, enjoins a humane aphorism. Fortunately in Mr. Altgeld's nature and career there was much to elicit the respect even of resolute and convinced opponents."

THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE CABINET.

ONLY one member of President McKinley's first Cabinet, Secretary Wilson, will be in his seat at the Cabinet table after May 1 (when Mr. Moody will succeed Secretary Long), and rumor has it that his disagreement with the President over the Cuban tariff question will result, not long hence, in a new Secretary of Agriculture. Since March 4, 1897, there have been three Secretaries of State, two Secretaries of the Treasury, two Secretaries of War, one Secretary of the Navy, three Attorneys-General, three Postmasters-General, two Secretaries of the Interior, and one Secretary of Agriculture. It is Secretary Long's disagreement with the Administration's expansion policy, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) believes, that causes his resignation, and it recalls in proof of this his recent speech, in which he declared himself in favor of independence for the Filipinos, when the proper time comes, if they want it. The Washington correspondents have long predicted this resignation, but have said that the Secretary did not want to "retire under fire" while the Schley controversy was on; and his resignation now is taken to indicate that he believes the controversy is ended. Congressman William H. Moody, who is to succeed Secretary Long, is well spoken of by his home papers in Massachusetts; vigor, courage, and executive ability being considered his strong points. In these respects he is frequently compared with the President. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says, in a mildly critical vein:



JOHN D. LONG,
Retiring Secretary of the Navy.

"The two men are not so very unlike in rugged, impetuous honesty. Mr. Moody's is a strong nature and he is a fighter. He has not shown tact and wisdom above the usual in handling the affairs and the men of his district so as to promote peace and harmony there. It must be said that his wisdom and far-sightedness in matters of politics and statesmanship remain more a matter of hope and of expectation than of full assurance predicated upon his career in politics to date. The President has secured a capable Secretary of the Navy; that he has also got a Warwick from Massachusetts is not so clear."

While most of the Republican papers are tossing bouquets at the retiring Secretary, the more earnest pro-Schley papers are not so complimentary. The New York *Journal* (Dem.) says that the name of Secretary Long "will live in history as the Secretary of the Navy who did what he could to take away from Admiral Schley, who was there, the glory of winning the battle of Santiago, and give it to Admiral Sampson, who wasn't there." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) thinks the Secretary's administration was "marred" by this "defect," and the Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.), and many other Schley partizans comment similarly.

WILLIAM H. MOODY,
To be Secretary of the Navy.

The Baltimore *American*, the leader of the Schley press, remarks:

"There are no tears of sorrow or regret over the retirement of John D. Long from the secretaryship of the navy. He goes, and at his departure there ends a *régime* in the navy which is marked in discredit and which will be so remembered. Five years ago, when John D. Long entered the Navy Department, the nation was proud of its navy, reposed implicit confidence in ships and men, and looked forward to improvement and enlargement without measure. How those dreams failed to come true is a matter of history. In the past five years the navy was the only branch of the Government which did not make marvelous progress. Managed by Long, the service has deteriorated through an infusion of the spirit of favoritism. Merit counted for nothing. Favorites were recognized in assignments, promoted out of turn, falsely rewarded, and good men and true were trampled under foot. The culmination of it all was in the Schley case, where the Department maliciously persecuted a brave and fearless officer whose only crime consisted of his having been present when the Department's favorite was absent."

On the other side the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) declares that "no better Secretary of the Navy than Mr. Long has been has ever held the office," and it believes that "in dignity, ability, and high character his service marks an ideal level." "It has never been my good fortune," says the Presi-

THE GREAT VANISHING CABINET ACT.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

dent, in his letter accepting the Secretary's resignation, "to be associated with any public man more single-minded in his devotion to the public interest." Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"Secretary Long came to a navy which had suffered from many causes. Appropriations had been cut down, the new vessels had not been sufficiently used in cruise or maneuver, supplies were low, smokeless powder had to be introduced, an antiquated system of assigning men to duty revised, and the increase of the navy, with the consequent necessity for training in squadron or fleet-work, recognized.

"For this work Secretary Long had a year before war came. It was wisely and energetically used. When the stress of conflict came the right man was in the right command, the ships were ready, the rapid preparation of fifteen months had put the entire navy in a condition where two great naval battles were fought, a blockade carried on for months, fleets supplied 12,000 miles apart, and no want appeared at any moment for which the civil head of the navy could be chargeable, and none, it may be added, for which its officers were responsible.

"From the receipt of the despatches at Key West and Hongkong which slipped the cables and sent two fleets to new glories to the day which saw the Spanish fleet destroyed in the East and West, the American navy worked like a perfect machine perfectly directed. In a twelvemonth the navy had to be expanded. Vessels were bought the world over. Yards were ransacked, yachts were converted, an auxiliary fleet of repair, hospital, and supply steamers were for the first time in war called into existence, and over $100,000,000 spent in thirty months on new and unexpected expenditures. Nowhere was there a stain. Not a charge leaped to light. Not a contract was questioned. Not even an investigation was asked. Integrity and efficiency, honesty and administrative experience, carried on all this wide work and met all these responsibilities, as arduous as they were unanticipated, without failing in a single practical detail or rousing anywhere the vaguest cloud of suspicion.

"History will deal with this record as no contemporary can. It will recognize all that this faithful, unassuming, hard-working lawyer did in a difficult post, whose difficulties no man could foresee when he was selected. Personal sorrow, crushing loss, and overtaxed health were none of them permitted to interfere with the discharge of public duty, but they add weight to the public gratitude with which John D. Long returns to his home."

PHILIPPINE VIEWS OF ARMY REDUCTION.

SOME of the Manila papers disagree radically with the opinion expressed by Governor Taft and supported by General Funston, that an army of 15,000 men will be sufficient, a year from now, to keep peace in the Philippines. The Manila *Freedom* declares that "there is as much insurrection fomenting here as there was three years ago, and there will be as much three years from now." It believes that, instead of reducing the present force of about 40,000 "there must be an army of at least 75,000 men here, and the desired end will be accomplished sooner with 100,000." The Manila *American*, altho it feels "disgraced to be compelled to say so," admits that our present army can not keep order in the islands; and it says that it can not question the truthfulness of the comment made by the pro-Spanish *El Noticiero de Manila*, which, speaking of Governor Taft's proposed reduction of the army to 15,000 men, remarks:

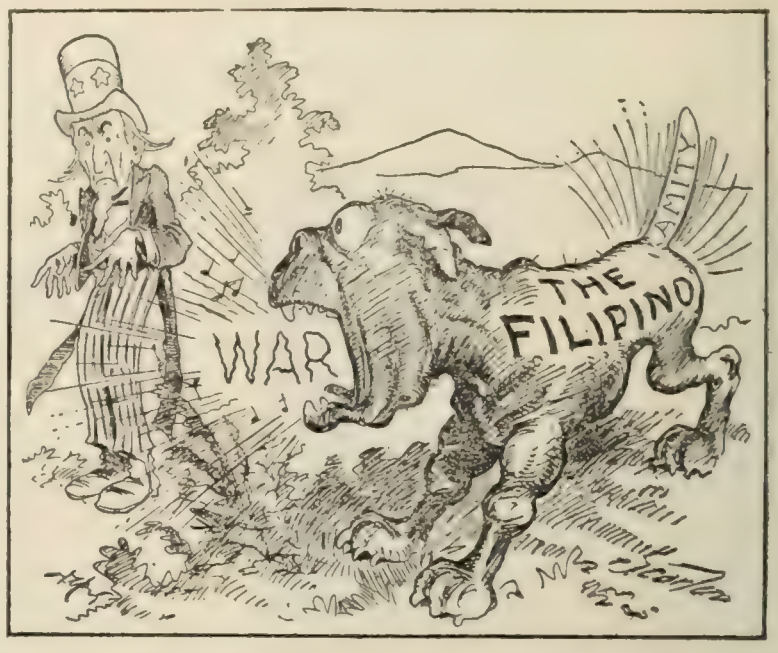
"We sincerely believe that Mr. Taft is laboring under illusions. If, in place of living at his Malacañang palace tranquilly, he had to pass nights on the plantations of the island of Negros, fleeing from the incursions of Papa Isio, as our countrymen on the Alicante estate, perhaps he would not be so optimistic.

"The United States, if they would pass for a sincere nation, have the sacred obligation to effectually protect in these islands the life and property of foreigners, as they were protected under the domination of moribund and decadent Spain. By the treaty of Paris they have wrested from us the sovereignty, and their flag should guarantee the interests of neutral and pacific people, as did the Spanish flag which they pulled down from Fort Santiago.

"This is more necessary and more urgent than to talk of the reduction of the army, when good order is at a minimum. Peace constitutes only a hope, and personal security outside of Manila is at the mercy of *tulisanes*, *guardia de honor*, '*Pulahan*,' and other disgusting elements, to say naught of the revolutionists of Batangas, Samar, Laguna, Mindoro, and other provinces."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"We are now on our fourth year in the Philippines, and we know that the Filipinos are hostile to us, through every grade of society not absolutely bound to us by salaries and position. The



UNCLE SAM: "The critter barks and wags at the same time. Which end of him is lyin'?" —*The Minneapolis Times.*

whole thing is a source of keen disappointment. The Philippines are worth little to us, commercially. They are not the 'gateway to China.' They never will be, and the c ning of the Nicaraguan canal will put them still farther away from the path of commerce to China and to Japan. They are, and will continue to be, a tremendous burden to us financially, to say nothing of the host of disagreeable constitutional and economic issues which they arouse.

"But we are there. We are not going to get out, if ever, until we are completely satisfied that under no circumstances can the Philippines be made commercially profitable. That demonstration will not be accepted until the Filipinos are thoroughly subdued, and the last movement for independence choked off. No matter what facts are developed, this country is going to rub out Filipino resistance. It may be wrong, it may be in violation of the ethics of the Declaration of Independence, it may be terribly expensive, but we are going to do it. President Roosevelt is committed to it, and he has three years in which to act. By that time the Filipinos will be thoroughly subdued. As to details our people will continue to hear contradictory stories from the islands, just as the British press and people do from South Africa, but we shall go on with the same persistence that the English do. We shall be even more persistent, for the Philippine expense, tho large, is not so dismal a load on us as our British friends are staggering under. We have more bitterness and contempt for the dark races than has any people, save the Australians, and we are going to stamp out the Filipino opposition, regardless of academic considerations or any talk about the inherent rights of self-government, just because we have started out to, and have, as the countryman used to say, got our national 'dander' up.

"These are the facts in the case, and no senatorial debates or inquiries can alter the fact. Some time history may discover that we are wrong now and that the Filipinos are right in their ungrateful opposition to us. Some time our own people may feel that, morally, we made a mistake in our conquest of the Philippines. But now our people, so far as they find expression, are determined to carry the Philippine business through, even tho they may wish it had never been begun."

ILL FORTUNE FOR THIRTEEN ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

SOME of the papers are wondering what the legislatures of the Western and Southern States will do now, since the Supreme Court has made waste paper of their radical anti-trust legislation. It was only the Illinois trust law that was declared unconstitutional by the court, but twelve other States, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin, have trust laws built on the same plan, and it is the general opinion of the press that they, too, receive their quietus in the Illinois decision. The fatal defect in the Illinois law (and in the other twelve) was the provision that the penalties against consolidation should "not be held to apply to live-stock and agricultural products in the hands of the producer or raiser." The Supreme Court decides that the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution absolutely forbids such an exemption. No legislature, says the court, can "divide those in trade into two classes and make criminals of those in one class . . . while allowing another and favored class engaged in trade to do the same thing with impunity." The laws in all the States mentioned above have provisions excepting one or more favored classes from the penalties against consolidation.

Labor organizations have a special interest in this decision, thinks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, for it may mean "that an anti-trust law to be constitutional must bear as heavily upon labor-unions as upon organizations of capital." "Imagine the effect of the news in Texas," says the Providence *Journal*, where "the people have the most stringent anti-trust law known in this country," and where the fines paid into the state treasury by the trusts have been "almost as profitable as the trust charters have been to New Jersey." The Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"It is not unlikely that the next general assembly of Illinois will try to enact an anti-trust law which will make no exemptions from its provisions. There will be no harm in doing so, but it is open to question if such enactment will do any particular good. The State is not the place from which trusts should be controlled. In the majority of cases these industrial combinations are far more than State-wide in their purpose and operations. They are largely national in scope and they should be subject to national legislation."

Says the Chicago *Tribune:*

"That law has not been so useful that its demise will be regretted. Most if not all of the anti-trust opinions rendered by the Illinois supreme court could have been made under the common law. There was no need of an anti-trust enactment to give the court authority to declare monopolies unlawful. That law may have had some influence in driving the general offices of some large corporations from this city to New York, but these are not desirable results.

"The general assembly, which is to meet next year, will have the power and may have the inclination to frame a new anti-trust law. But that law, to be valid, will have to be without exemptions or exceptions. It must apply to farmers as well as all other men. So it should. If it is wrong for packers to combine to raise prices it is equally wrong for raisers of live-stock to do so. The representatives of the agricultural interests in the legislature may still be unwilling that the anti-trust blanket shall be stretched out to cover their constituents. Then there will be no anti-trust law."

It is interesting, in this connection, to note the leading features of the Attorney-General's petition, which was filed last week, formally opening the case of the Government against the Northern Securities Company. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"The two main points on which Mr Knox elects to present his case are these: First, that the Northern Securities Company, by its absorption of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, has effected a combination in restraint of trade; second, that the Securities Company, having been organized solely as the machinery of a merger, and having given no consideration for the stocks acquired, beyond its own certificates, 'was not organized in good faith to purchase and pay for the stocks.' Whatever may be the judgment of the courts on the second of these contentions, its adroitness must be manifest. Resting on it, the Government's lawyers may at least evade the strong contention of the defendants, that to forbid purchases for bona-fide investment by a stockholding corporation must logically be followed by forbidding, under similar circumstances, such purchases by private individuals. If the Attorney-General's second point were to be sustained, he would probably answer that the Securities Company's acquisitions could not be compared with purchases by an individual who draws bank checks for what he buys; that, in fact, the acquisitions were not purchases at all, but merely a voluntary merger. We do not, of course, profess to foreshadow the decision of the court on this highly interesting point. We shall await with great interest, however, the rejoinder of the defense. For it is clear to every one familiar with recent moves in high finance that the whole theory of corporate combinations, as at present practised or designed, is now in question."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT predicted victory for sugar can't be beet.—*The Detroit Journal.*

EIGHTY men were killed in an engagement in Colombia the other day. This is not revolution. It is war!—*The Chicago News.*

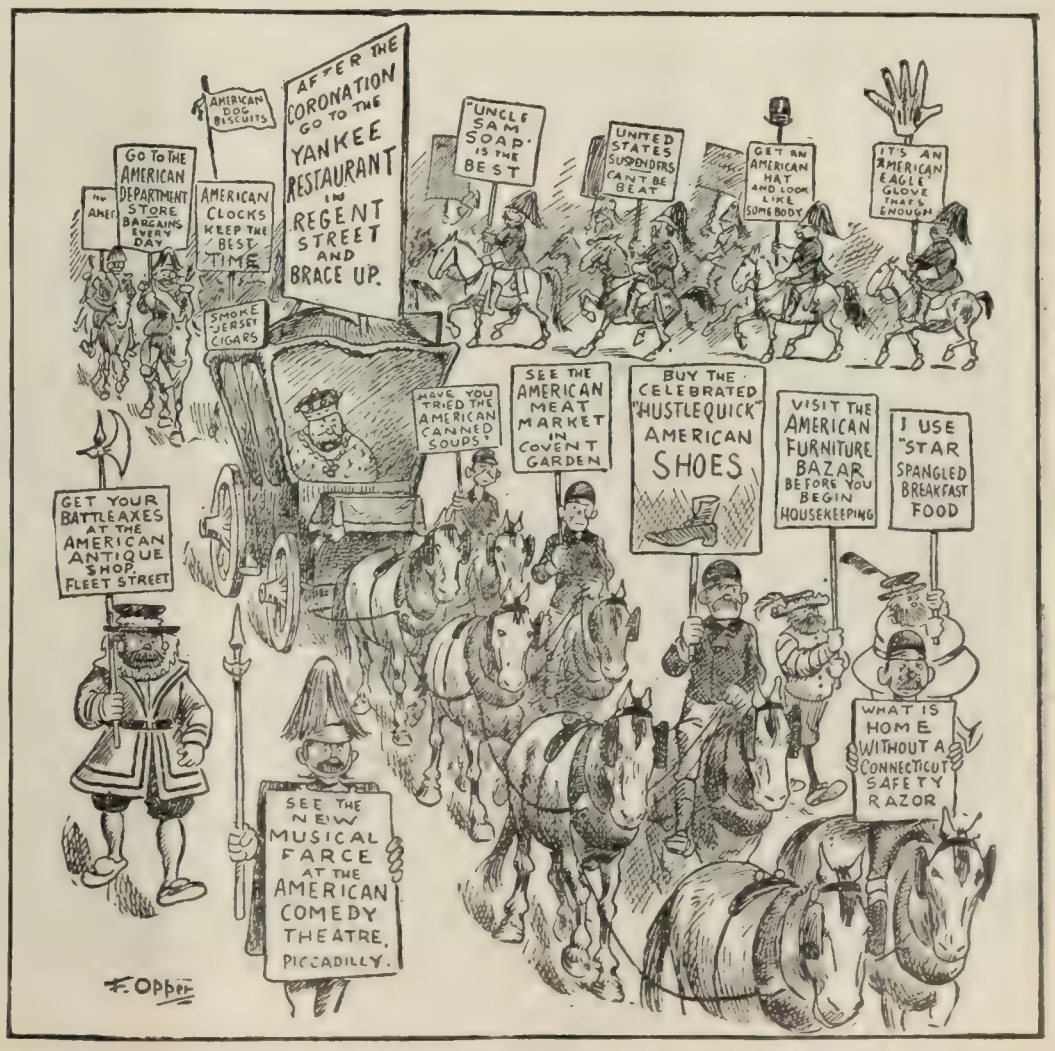
"HOW can the Democratic party win?" asks Adlai Stevenson. Well, it might bet on the Republican ticket.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GENERAL FUNSTON says that Filipinos are not to be trusted. And some Filipinos say the same of General Funston.—*The Washington Star.*

A STREET railroad in New York is going to pension its employees. It is not stated what recompense it intends to offer its passengers.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOUTH CAROLINA might dispose of that Jenkins sword by offering it as prize to the winner of a finish fight between her Senators.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A CAREFUL reading of Governor Taft's testimony convinces one that everything would be lovely in the islands were it not for the Filipinos.—*The Pawnee (Nebraska) Chief.*



SUGGESTION FOR THE CORONATION PROCESSION.
—*The New York Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE AMERICAN AUTHOR ABROAD.

THE questions, how far have European influences left their impress upon American literature, and to what extent has the reputation of our American authors been affected by residence abroad, afford an interesting subject for speculation. Mr. George W. Smalley, who, by virtue of his long residence in London as a newspaper correspondent and his wide acquaintance with men of letters, is well qualified to speak on this subject, calls attention (in *Munsey's Magazine*, March) to the number of famous American authors who have chosen to make their homes in Europe for varying periods of time. The list includes James Russell Lowell, William Dean Howells, Bret Harte, "Mark Twain," and Henry James. Of these, Bret Harte seems to have been affected least by the environment in which he lives. He has been in England some thirty years, yet he continues to turn out stories of early California life very much as if he still dwelt on the Pacific coast, and as if the California of today were identical with the California he knew in 1860. "Mark Twain," too, has lost none of his Americanism in his wanderings. He has rather returned to America more primitively American than when he left his native shores. On the other hand, Henry James seems to have severed all connection with this country. Contrasting Howells and James, Mr. Smalley says:

"Mr. Howells, who has continued to live in America and to write for an Anglo-American audience, retains nearly all the prestige which he won thirty years ago. He is in contact all the time with the Americanism he describes. He has not closed his eyes to what is about him, nor lived in a remote past. He continues to offer to the English public, as well as the American, studies of actual American life. It might be difficult to trace his influence on current English fiction, just as if would be difficult to trace Mr. Cable's. But that is no criticism; it is, if anything, eulogy. He does his own work in his own way. . . . . .

"Meanwhile Mr. Henry James as a writer has become, in so far as it is possible for an American to become, thoroughly Europeanized. I don't think he has set foot on his native soil these twenty years past. There are Americans who will think that a reproach. It is not necessarily so, and it is very far from being so meant. Mr. James has his own conception of his work and of the means by which he can best do what he thinks best worth doing. . . . . .

"In thinking of him as a representative American abroad, and of his contributions to American reputation abroad, I had rather omit these few later years during which he has been experimenting with subjects which might well enough be left to the Psychical Society. The period which ended with 'The Awkward Age' is the period in which Mr. James, as an American writer, made his most brilliant additions to American literature and most enlarged its fame in Europe."

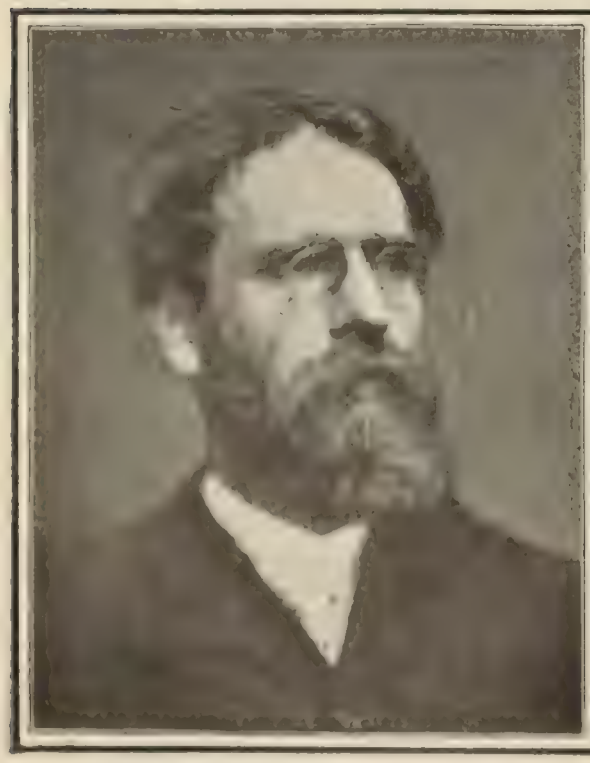
None has done more to awaken European interest in American literature and respect for it than the authors who were also ministers from the United States to the court of St. James. Mr. Lowell and Mr. Hay are especially mentioned in this connection. Mr. Smalley says:

"Can any one compute the personal influence of two such authors as Motley and Lowell, when to the brilliancy of their fame as writers was added the authority of a great diplomatic position? The author helped the diplomatist, and the diplomatist helped the author. Both together gave a bent to English opinion in favor of America and things American which would have been long delayed but for their cooperation. Much the same thing may be said of Mr. John Bigelow and Mr. Whitelaw Reid in Paris; of Mr. Bayard Taylor and Mr. Andrew D. White in Berlin. The full measure of our debt to these minister authors can only be inferred, unless one happen to have some knowledge of it at first hand."

"With regard to all these writers," concludes Mr. Smalley, "European culture, European leisure, European refinement, have worked together for good. To all of them their country has reason to be grateful, nor is any one of them less an American because he has borrowed from the stores of European knowledge and experience. Whatever has been borrowed has been repaid a hundredfold."

IS POETRY LOSING ITS POPULARITY?

"WHAT has become of poetry?" asks a publishers' paper, in its annual summary of "the richest and most active period of the publishing business ever known in the annals of this country." The Springfield *Republican*, which takes up the inquiry and admits that "publishers almost universally have for many years rejected any proposal to issue a volume of poems, unless the writer will bear the expense of publication," thinks that this state of affairs reveals a curious condition of the public mind. "It is the testimony of the ages," it declares, "that



ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

CLARENCE CLOUGH BUEL.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—I. THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

poetry is the one product of the soul of man that lives to characterize and distinguish its advance, under whatever degree of civilization." It continues:

"Forty and sixty and seventy-five years ago, the poems of our American singers were sure of their audience. Longfellow's little volumes commanded their remunerative public. 'Voices of the Night' won a success which could not be had to-day. His translations, gleanings from the then unknown field of European minor poetry, beautifully done, coming out in dainty thin volumes in satiny cream-colored bindings—'The Waif,' 'The Estray,' etc.—paid the publisher and the poet. But there were few then writing good verse in America; now there are many. It is true, of course, that the verse of to-day is largely motiveless and technical. But it is rather the abundance and the familiarity of such writing that dulls its welcome. A great singer like Burns would have no such power over the British public as he had in his day, coming after the artificial period of the eighteenth century, when Cowper was the nearest to nature, and Wordsworth had not yet begun his new departure. Even great poets owe something to their opportune appearance. . . . . .

"The field of the twentieth century is open before the poet, so far as his expression is concerned. That no great poet has arrived as yet is of small moment. The fact remains that there is just as good poetry now appearing in the press, both in newspapers and books, as at any time in the last century, and there is a great deal more of it. One recalls Tennyson's skit on his imitators and decriers:—

All can raise the flower now,
For all have got the seed;
And once again the people
Call it but a weed.

It is not the poet that is wanting; it is his audience. The audience that pays for books pays to be amused, and poetry does not amuse it, while the multitudinous fictions do. The publishers are few who are willing, as Horace Niles once said, to do something once in a while for the honor of the house and the benefit of letters. It is the dollar that governs this matter. It is not to be forgotten that there is but one phase of the question, for there are other manifestations of a widely different nature in the realms of history, science, religion, philosophy. These are not in the order of belles-lettres, to which the fiction and the poetry more strictly belong."

The New York *Mail and Express* thinks that the reason for the lack of great poets lies in the fact that "the poets of our day are writing prose." It says:

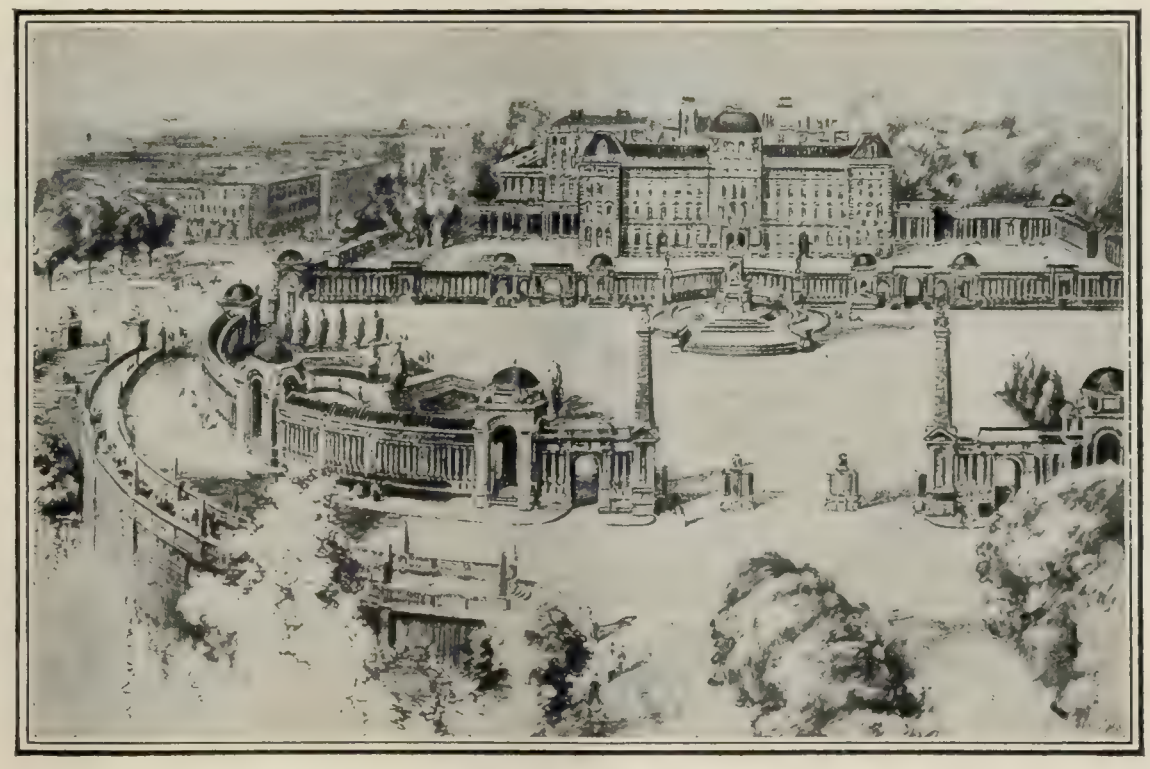
"In every period of world-history genius has sought unconsciously the outlet for fullest self-expression, regardless of the mode. Men who would have been marshals had they lived in Napoleon's day are now forming trusts, 'combines,' and similar industrial achievements. Men who might have kept the Stuarts on the throne of England and the Bourbons safe in France are running department-stores. Great orators are auctioneers, because Morse's tick killed oratory. Poetry is not dead and it will not die. But poets, like Maurice Hewlett, and Gilbert Parker, and James Lane Allen, are writing their poems in prose. And we can not quarrel with them. Because, after all, it is only the age and not the individual that matters. There may seem a lack of poetry. But there are poets a-plenty. And the medium of expression is unimportant."

Mr. R. Warwick Bond, taking up the discussion on the other side of the Atlantic, writes to the London *Academy*:

"As a nation we are, I believe, gradually losing, in the press of other claims and interests, the taste for poetry *per se*. We study Shakespeare and Dante and many another, it is true, with a zeal never shown before; but we study them, so to speak, for examination purposes, for their ethics, characterization, and so forth, and not for pure love of the wedding of beautiful thought to beautiful words, which Longinus called 'the very light of thought.' The special taste for this art must be inspired young. In proportion to the pleasure it is capable of giving is the effort needed to acquire it. That effort has now been largely abandoned; it is hardly ever born, as is that for drawing or music, spontaneously, and so is seldom acquired at all. A national system of education which neglects the training of ear and taste by fine verse, finely repeated *to*, quite as much *by*, children, may make us better soldiers and traders, but will fail in imparting or educing, and perhaps, nationally, in preserving, one of the highest human faculties in its gift."

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

SOON after the death of Queen Victoria a committee was appointed, consisting of well-known British artists and practical administrators, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial of the late Queen. "Wisely planned and solidly wrought—vast and noble if that might be; but at all events dignified—a scheme of harmony, and not an assemblage of compromises, a chance muddle—a monument that would remind the folk of other lands and of late epochs of one whom her country gave itself the sad relief, allowed itself, even in its sorrow, the proud pleasure, of honoring,"—such, in the words of Mr. Frederick Wedmore, the art critic of the London *Standard*, was the ideal that the committee set before itself. It determined that the memorial should be raised in front of Buckingham Palace, in the neighborhood most of all associated with the sovereign's presence and with functions of exceptional state, and invited five of the leading architects of Great Britain to contribute suitable designs. The design finally selected (and reproduced herewith) is by Mr. Aston Webb, who has done much important architectural work in London; and the central monument, with the statue of the Queen for its principal feature, has been entrusted to the prominent English sculptor, Mr. Thomas Brock. Recent despatches from London announce that the plans are well under way, and work will be begun on the site immediately after the coronation.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED STATUE AND MEMORIAL.

Mr. Wedmore, who writes in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (February), declares that the terrace and monument planned "seem happily satisfactory, and promise to endow us with a noble, memorable addition to the architectural glories of our London Town." He continues:

"In the first plan for that part of Mr. Aston Webb's scheme which provides for the ornamental barrier against the front of Buckingham Palace, there was, as I understand it, a greater

use of *grille* work than in the revised version. . . . The change itself is a good one. The greater appearance of solidity and volume which is obtained by the increased employment of stone has somehow been obtained without sacrifice of elegance, without a suggestion of undue heaviness. I do not know . . . whether this particular change was suggested in any way by the thought of due provision for Mr. Brock's part of the undertaking; but, at least, another change was, and I am now referring to the admirable bend, the studied curve, just at the central point of the long line of arcade—shall one say?—that stretches, or is to stretch, in front of the Palace, near to where the railings now are; but of course much farther to the north, and farther to the south too, than *they* stretch. It is a welcome relief, completing that beauty of proportion which is—as, I think, has been implied already—one of the charms of the design selected. Proportion, breadth, unity; these are high virtues in any work of art; rare always, and rare especially where the work is, of necessity, complicated and intricate as this is.

"The great point now is that the scheme be carried out in its entirety—that not to-day indeed, nor to-morrow, but in some future not very remote, there shall stretch a great and stately avenue from Buckingham Palace to Trafalgar Square itself—statues and supporting arches down the long Processional Road; the greater arch at the far end; and all in recognition, and in reverent memory, of the sovereign benefactress England knew."

THE POWER OF THE PERIODICAL.

IT is often assumed that fiction is the most popular form of reading. The idea is common that "all the world" reads the popular novel. Yet as John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, forcibly shows in a statistical article in *The World's Work* (March), fiction makes a very insignificant showing in America when compared with the newspaper and the periodical. Mr. Dana writes:

"About 4,500 new books are published in the United States every year, and the total number of copies issued and sold is perhaps 10,000,000; but the intellectual food of the mass of the people is, after all, not books so much as newspapers and periodicals. I have made a computation of the number of people who do any reading at all and of the number of newspapers read in the United States every year, together with a classification of the subjects treated—with somewhat startling results. In considering the gross amount of newspaper reading, I estimate one and a half readers to every copy of a periodical. Even computing thus, the number of journal readers among our seventy-five million people is smaller than is usually supposed.

"From the total population deduct children under fourteen, illiterates, and a few other small non-reading classes, and there remain about 40,000,000 adults who could read periodicals if they would. About four billion separate copies of periodicals of all kinds are printed in this country every year, one hundred to each possible reader. But many, probably a large majority of the people who work in mills, mines, factories, and on farms read very little, tho a goodly proportion read something. On the other hand, the professional and managing classes read many more than a hundred a year. Any reader of this article who runs over a brief list of his more intimate friends will find each reads, if only hastily, between three hundred and a thousand. Instead, then, of having forty million people reading one hundred periodicals in a year, we have probably not more than half that number reading on an average twice as many."

Mr. Dana calculates that the number of daily, weekly, and monthly copies of periodicals published in the United States is: Dailies, 2,865,466,000; weeklies, 1,208,190,000; monthlies, 263,452,00; total, 4,337,108,000. Selecting a few typical issues of newspapers and periodicals, he analyzes and tabulates their contents, making due allowance for space taken by illustrations, display advertisements, and display headings. In the following table he gives some conception of the amount of space, in terms of a book the size of "David Harum," devoted by these periodicals to the various kinds of material. "The analysis is only tentative of course," he remarks; "an analysis of another group of papers published on different dates would show different results. But the difference would appear, I believe, rather in minor details than in the general outlines."

SPACE DEVOTED TO VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

	Per cent of space (Approx.).	Space in terms of a book the size of "David Harum," copies.
1. Commercial and financial: including market and manufacturing reports, real estate, etc	14	270,600,000
2. Health and pleasure resorts; general gossip; trivial town news	8	160,200,000
3. Advertisements: dry-goods, clothing, department stores, etc	8	159,200,000
4. Political: domestic, army and navy, Congress, Philippine War, etc	8	156,600,000
5. Sports: athletics, etc	7	132,000,000
6. Legal: trials, colonial questions, notices, etc	6	119,000,000
7. Criminal	4	86,200,000
8. Personal: not trivial	3½	71,400,000
9. Advertisements: personal, marriages, deaths, employment wanted	3½	69,600,000
10. Advertisements: medical	3	61,200,000
11. Advertisements: railroads, shipping, telephone, telegraph, hotels, etc	3	60,000,000
12. Advertisements: wants	3	58,000,000
13. Advertisements: real estate, lodgings, resorts	3	56,400,000
14. Literature: essays, stories, poetry, book reviews, drawing, music and art	2½	51,000,000
15. Social Science: strikes, unions, reform work, etc	2½	49,400,000
16. Advertisements: financial, stocks, etc	2½	49,400,000
17. Religion: churches and church work	2¼	47,600,000
18. Political: foreign, including wars	2½	46,400,000
19. Railroads: shipping news; trolley lines, etc	2¼	45,000,000
20. Disasters	2	41,000,000
21. "Society"	2	41,000,000
22. Science	2	40,000,000
23. Political: international, Chinese crisis, Nicaragua Canal, etc	1½	30,200,000
24. Advertisements: theater, opera and other entertainments	1	21,200,000
25. Educational: schools, colleges	1	18,800,000
26. Advertisements: food and mineral waters	¾	15,000,000
27. Theatrical: actual stage news	½	13,400,000
28. Musical	½	12,600,000
29. Advertisements: books	½	9,000,000
30. Advertisements: fine arts, schools, etc	¼	3,900,000
31. Historical	1-5	3,600,000
32. Advertisements: liquors	1-6	3,200,000

NOTE.—Twenty-eight per cent., or 566,000,000 volumes, in advertising.

Mr. Dana still further summarizes his statistics of the proportionate subject-matter of the periodicals as follows:

	Copies of "David Harum."
1. Political and governmental matters	352,200,000
2. Criminal, sensational, and trivial	287,400,000
3. Intellectual, scientific, and religious	248,200,000
4. Personal and social	572,800,000
5. Business	539,400,000
Total	2,000,000,000

The scope of the influence of various kinds of periodical publications is indicated in the following table, which shows the extent to which the various kinds of journals are read. The papers are classified according to circulation:

Daily circulation.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Monthlies.
Over 75,000	1,635,425,000	85,800,000	172,800,000
" 40,000	350,560,000	70,720,000	22,080,000
" 20,000	350,560,000	111,280,000	22,080,000
" 17,500	109,550,000	38,220,000	8,220,000
" 12,500	156,400,000	53,300,000	10,500,000
" 7,500	14,085,000	68,250,000	12,150,000
" 4,000	179,036,000	76,900,000	10,800,000
" 2,000	40,690,000	312,600,000	4,800,000
All under 2,000 rated at 600	29,160,000	391,120,000	22,000
	2,865,466,000	1,208,190,000	263,452,000

The obvious lesson to be learned from Mr. Cotton's figures, observes the New York *Times Saturday Review*, is that periodical publications exert a "tremendous influence" not only on the life and activities, but on the intellectual culture, of all persons in this country who read. It continues:

"What is important to remember is that the number of these publications within the lifetime of thousands of persons now living has increased many-fold. In the early part of the last century few periodicals, outside of the daily and weekly class, existed at all in this country. Those which, in any sense, could be called successful might perhaps have been counted on the fingers of one's two hands. Even the weekly and daily papers

were few in number and their circulations were very small. If we go back to the beginning of that century we find that the daily newspaper was just beginning to make its start, while the weekly was in no sense a distinct and pervasive power in the life of the people. Probably the last twenty-five years mark the period in which have sprung up quite two-thirds of the periodicals now extant in this country. In that period also has occurred a tremendous widening of their influence by an enormously increased consumption. . . . . .

"In all this striking movement we see, as in most other phases of our civilization, a constant rise to better things. May we not anticipate further and constant advances? From popular and ephemeral fiction readers are certain to turn, in time, to books having the more lasting and vital qualities. Already there are signs of wider interest in biography and history, for which historical fiction obviously prepared the way. Here exists a vast and, to the majority of readers, probably an unexplored domain, rich quite beyond any dreams of literary avarice. No man will be accused of undue optimism who predicts that the next ten years will find for books in these two classes a larger demand than ever before was known."

SOLITUDE AND GENIUS.

GENIUS, says a recent writer, is by its very nature solitary. Every original mind comes into the world antagonistic, by the law of its creation, to regulations which others accept because they find them in existence. Schopenhauer draws attention to this fact when he describes a genius as one whose center of gravity lies in himself. Ruskin declares: "An artist should be fit for the best society, and should keep out of it." If Cowper could say:

> O Solitude, where are the charms
> That sages have seen in thy face?

Wordsworth's habitual mood was rather voiced in the words:

> Now thanks to Heaven! that of its grace
> Hath led me to this lonely place.

In the current issue of *The Quarterly Review* (London) these reflections and quotations are put forward, and the writer, moralizing further on the genius of solitude and its literary and artistic exponents, observes that while the human heart ever yearns for society, not solitude, yet "there are souls born as surely for solitude as they are for death." He continues:

"After all, who can altogether escape solitude? 'There is more loneliness in life than there is communion.' Association is often apparent rather than real. As Emerson remarks: 'The remoter stars seem a nebula of united light; yet there is no group which a telescope will not resolve.' . . . . . .

"Weber gave way to a fit of contemptuous despair when Beethoven's 'Fidelio' was received with indifference. He complained that the audience could not understand the greatest music, and that the music-hall would suit them better. He should have known this. Genius has ever been at its best when it has been deaf to contemporary applause. When a friend of Turner's remarked of one of his pictures, 'I never saw the Thames look like that,' the painter doubted his friend's insight, not his own, and replied, 'I do not suppose you ever did.' To be fair to oneself as well as the world is the best escape from affectation. 'Man is what God made him,' says Cervantes; and those have carried on their work with most serenity who have acquiesced, regretfully it may be, in the limitations of their birth. It is the quality, not the quantity, of approval which must sustain them. Some, indeed, have lacked even this support. There is a touch of comedy in poor Hegel's complaint, that there was only one man who understood him, and he misunderstood him. So, too, Browning, when questioned as to the meaning of something he had written, replied that the Almighty and he knew what he meant when he wrote it, but now only the Almighty knew. But while intelligible, at any rate, to himself, many a bold spirit in all times has soared into an atmosphere where he found himself alone."

In every generous heart, adds the writer in *The Quarterly*, there is a feeling of resentment, as well as of sorrow, in the contemplation of unrewarded and unappreciated genius. The solitude of too many of the world's greatest personalities has been one "not of choice, but of compulsion":

"Poets and musicians, with their high-strung organization, have contributed a melancholy list. Beethoven and Chopin felt that their music ought to entrance the world, as it did themselves; but the world had not, like them, been caught up into the heavens, and could not understand it. As we enter the realm of poetry the regal form of Dante meets us—true type of lonely sadness. The more purely imaginative the work, and the further removed from the commonplace level, the greater will be the yearning for peace. How much solitude went to the creations of Dante's brain? How often did Milton long to retreat within himself from the busy cares which beset him? The philosophic mind of Wordsworth found ample sustenance in nature; but many and sometimes conflicting influences led such poets as Petrarch, Cowper, Byron, and Shelley to their seclusion. It never found a more ardent advocate than Leopardi. Lovers of this gifted poet will recall his odes to 'Love and Death,' with their sad burden:

> Al gener nostro il fato
> Non donò che il morire.

"How many have turned away baffled by the riddle of such lives as those of Beethoven and Chopin—pride compacted with humility, gentleness with ferocity, the tenderest love toward mankind with the bitterest scorn. Ideals of humanity, dreams of moral and intellectual greatness for a world incapable of its attainment, doomed them to an hourly disillusionment. Both these great men would have been cheered by general recognition, tho their aspiration was for the laurel of immortality and not for the bouquet of the opera. Why do we acclaim what their contemporaries only dimly recognized? We shall see what will become of this dreamer. The world has seen many times; one great dreamer revolutionized the world. Yet the cry is still the same. Must we always permit posterity to reverse our judgments?"

America has produced at least two great exponents of the genius of solitude. One of these is William Penn, whose "Enchiridion" has lately been reprinted in London, with an Introduction by Edmund Gosse, under the title "Some Fruits of Solitude." The renaissance of this book was due to its casual discovery on a bookstall in San Francisco by Robert Louis Stevenson, who later presented a copy to a friend with the words: "If ever in all my human conduct I have done a better thing to any fellow creature than handing to you this sweet, dignified, and wholesome book, I know I shall hear of it on the last day." The second great American exponent of solitude, and perhaps the most consistent of her votaries, is Henry D. Thoreau, who insisted that he "never found the companion who was so companionable as solitude," and who proved his faith by living for many years in a simple wooden shanty in the seclusion of the pine-woods near Concord, Mass.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, too, was a "lonely man." In an article on "The Solitude of Nathaniel Hawthorne" in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November), Mr. Paul Elmer More reminds us of Hawthorne's "habit, during his early Salem years, of choosing to walk abroad at night, when no one could observe him, and of his trick, in later years, of hiding in the Concord woods rather than face a passer-by on a road"; and goes on to say that "not in the tragedies of Greece, or the epics of Italy, or the drama of Shakespeare will you find any presentation of this one truth of the penalty of solitude laid upon the human soul so fully and profoundly worked out as in the romances of Hawthorne." "The Scarlet Letter" was a noteworthy illustration of this. "The whole plot of the romance," declares Mr. More, "moves about this one conception of our human isolation as the penalty of transgression."

It is well to remember that men of genius, tho isolated from their contemporaries, do not sever the link that binds them to humanity. To quote again from the writer in *The Quarterly Review*, "they find their sympathy in the unseen comradeship

which is denied to them on earth. It is 'the mystical brotherhood,' of which Heine speaks, who 'bow to each other' across the centuries."

SUDERMANN'S LATEST PLAY.

HERMANN SUDERMANN'S new play, "Es Lebe das Leben" ("Long Life to Life"), which has recently been produced in Berlin and Vienna, seems to have proved a disputed success in the German capital, while in Vienna it is accepted as a very positive triumph. "Criticism has not in either city been blind to the shortcomings of the play, the chief of which is a certain theatrical nonenity," remarks W. von Sachs, the Vienna correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser;* "but its merits, that it is well written, excellently constructed, and, above all, that it is eminently grateful from the historian's point of view, have been evidently more speedily detected here." Charles Harris, a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, describes the play as "a tissue of improbabilities, which the skill of poet and actor makes for a brief season most real"; but he concedes that it has living interest and great dramatic power. We summarize his account of the plot of "Es Lebe das Leben" as follows:

HERMANN SUDERMANN.

Sudermann is dealing here with a gruesome theme. The presupposition of the whole is a case of marital infidelity in the higher circles of Berlin. It is hardly fair to call it a drama of adultery, for the degree of grossness of the infidelity is veiled in the discreetest silence. In any event, fifteen years of correct living have passed since then, and the secret seems forever safe, when the action of the play begins. The persons are, with few exceptions, Berlin aristocrats of to-day. The time is the end of the nineties, when the new civil code was taking shape in the Reichstag. The title (whatever else it may also mean) points to a passage toward the close of the fifth act, where the guilty wife proposes *a toast to life* at the moment when her own self-inflicted end is near.

The scene of the first act is in the house of Count Kellinghausen. He is a man of infinite good-nature and kindness, but otherwise quite mediocre, whereas his wife Beate is the dominating figure of the drama. She it is who has transgressed the marriage law and has found the object of her unwavering affections in a Baron Völkerlingk. Her chief aim in life is to be his counsellor and stay, to further his political career, and to awaken in him the ambition for that great future for which she thinks him fitted. The Baron has meanwhile become, through force of circumstances, the warm friend of Kellinghausen, and sees in the painful restraint of the resulting platonic relationship with Beate something of penance for his wrong.

In the heat of a political campaign, Völkerlingk's former secretary, who has gone over to his opponents, the Socialists, publicly alludes to the whole scandal, and in the hour of the Baron's triumph the news reaches Kellinghausen's ears. He asks his friend and his wife, as a matter of form, to give their word of honor that the charges are false. The man is ready, but the woman comes out with the truth, for she is convinced that Völkerlingk's lie would necessarily be followed by his death at his own hands. From that moment her course is clear to her; she must end her life that he may live and fulfil his high destiny.

To save appearances, for the time being at least, Count Kellinghausen plans a public breakfast, at which all the political leaders are to be present, Völkerlingk among them. The guests come, the quondam friends drink to each other's health. Beate also has her toast to offer. She reminds them how she has struggled with death for many years, and has yet found existence so beautiful and desirable that she can fitly propose to-day a toast to life. As the glasses clink in response to her little speech, she is seized by a spasm of pain and weakness and totters out of the room to die.

Kuno Francke, who writes to *The Evening Post* from Berlin under date February 9, is very severe in his criticism of the new play, which he treats as a striking illustration of the degenerate tendencies in the modern German drama. He says:

"The motives which actuate the events in this play are artificial to the last degree; and while there runs a hidden protest through it against the suppression of individuality demanded by the complicated moral code of the modern state, there appears not a single character in it who dares to be truly himself, and most of the characters (to borrow one of the author's own phrases) seem to be living in a prison which they themselves guard. A sorry turn, indeed, to be taken by the author of 'Heimat.' . . . . . .

"When will the German drama fulfil the prophetic message of fifteen years ago, free itself from the shackles of sentimentality and conventional formality, and rise to a really human representation of the great conflicts of modern life? Björnsen's 'Beyond Our Strength,' which is being performed with such masterly skill in all the great German theaters, should point the way toward this goal."

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

FROM the booksellers' and librarians' reports for the month ending February 1, it appears that "The Right of Way" still maintains its supremacy. Among the other recently published novels, "The Man from Glengarry" and "Sir Richard Calmady" occupy the most prominent places. The appended lists are taken from *The World's Work* (March):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
3. Lazarre—Catherwood.
4. The Cavalier—Cable.
5. Marietta—Crawford.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.
7. Kim—Kipling.
8. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
9. Count Hannibal—Weyman.
10. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
11. In the Fog—Davis.
12. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
13. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
14. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
15. Graustark—McCutcheon.
16. The Portion of Labor—Wilkins.
17. The Eternal City—Caine.
18. The Benefactress—Anon.
19. If I Were King—McCarthy.
20. Cardigan—Chambers.
21. Circumstance—Mitchell.
22. The Making of an American—Riis.
23. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
24. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
25. One of My Sons—Green.
26. The Pines of Lory—Mitchell.
27. The Garden of a Commuter's Wife—Anon.
28. Stratagems and Spoils—White.
29. Trees in Winter—Huntington.
30. God Wills It—Davis.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Crisis—Churchill.
3. Lazarre—Catherwood.
4. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
5. The Eternal City—Caine.
6. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
7. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
8. Up from Slavery—Washington.
9. Cardigan—Chambers.
10. The Cavalier—Cable.
11. Kim—Kipling.
12. The Making of an American—Riis.
13. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
14. Marietta—Crawford.
15. The History of Sir Richard Calmady.—Malet.
16. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
17. The Benefactress—Anon.
18. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
19. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
20. Graustark—McCutcheon.
21. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson
22. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
23. Heroines of Fiction—Howells.
24. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
25. My Lady Peggy Goes to Town—Mathews.
26. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
27. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
28. When Knighthood was in Flower—Major.
29. Janice Meredith—Ford.
30. Tarry Thou till I Come—Croly.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman* (March), are as follows:

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Cavalier—Cable.
3. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
4. Lazarre—Catherwood.
5. Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME EARLY PREDICTIONS REGARDING PHOTOGRAPHY.

IN the year 1839 a proposition was before the French parliament to vote a sum of money to Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype process, as a national testimonial to his contribution to science. The matter was referred to the eminent scientist Arago for his report. This report is unearthed from the records by M. L. de Launay, who writes of it in *La Nature* (February 15). It is particularly interesting for its statement of the exact status of photography in its early infancy and for its somewhat amusing forecasts. In the light of what we know to-day, the great Arago's opinions that photography would never become common, and that it could not be utilized to take portraits, have a curious interest. How many of our sober scientific predictions of to-day—about wireless telegraphy, for instance—will read just as foolishly in 1975? Says M. de Launay:

"In the first place, Arago recalls the invention of the camera obscura by the Neapolitan Jean Baptiste Porta, and the wish expressed by all who had observed the reproduction of objects by its means that some means might be discovered for rendering them permanent. 'This,' he adds, 'seemed to be a dream . . . but it has nevertheless been realized.' He then narrates the first results obtained by Niepce in 1827, which seemed limited to 'the photographic reproduction of engravings.' Niepce, who, it will be remembered, caused light to act on bitumen, was obliged to make exposures of 10 to 12 hours in bright sunlight, which made even the reproduction of inanimate objects impossible, owing to the movement of their shadows."

The method of Daguerre was a great improvement over this, and Arago states that its rapidity was the feature that had most amazed the public. He says:

"'In fact, ten to twelve minutes are all that are necessary, in dark winter days, to take a view of a monument or a part of a city. In summer, under bright sunlight, this may be reduced one half.' What would he have said to our exposures of one-hundredth of a second or less? . . . The following remark shows remarkable scientific foresight: Perhaps thousands of fine pictures will be made by means of the daguerreotype before its mode of action has been completely analyzed.' Not thousands, but millions of photographs have been taken, and we are not yet certain about the essential principle of the process—the modification undergone by the iodid, chlorid, or bromid of silver under the action of light and made visible only under the influence of the developer.

"Arago looks forward to the reproduction of the buildings of foreign lands; . . . he points out with Paul Delaroche the advantage that painters may derive from photography (perhaps the point where early hopes have been least realized, since it has given us only photographic facsimiles, against which real artists have reacted toward impressionism). Finally, he asks these two important questions which may make us smile; namely, whether photographic methods will ever become common and whether they may be applied to portraiture."

M. de Launay paraphrases Arago's answers to these questions. The French savant, thinking, of course, of the cumbrous and expensive daguerreotype, concludes that photography will never be commonly used, and that those who hope to preserve souvenirs of travel by its means are simply deceiving themselves. What would Arago have thought, exclaims M. de Launay, if he could have been in Switzerland in 1901! There he would have seen armies of cameras, snapping on all sides, even from trains in motion. As to portraiture, which later became the most successful field of daguerreotypy, Arago is also doubtful. He says in his report:

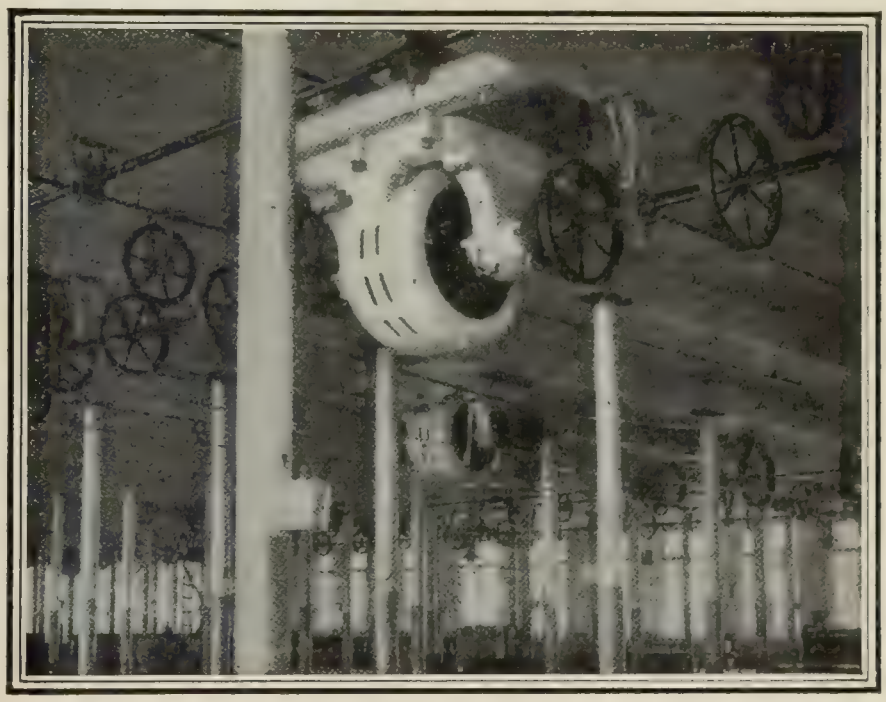
"The solution of the problem involves two apparently irreconcilable conditions. That the image may be formed rapidly, that is to say, during the four or five minutes of immobility that we may expect from the living subject, the face must be in full sunlight; but in full sunlight the most impassible countenance will be distorted into a grimace."

He notes, however, that Daguerre himself has endeavored to solve the difficulty by the interposition of a blue veil. In conclusion Arago clearly states the problem of color photography very much as it exists to-day, and M. de Launay remarks that, in the solution of this, we are in much the same position as Daguerre was in 1839 with relation to that of the ordinary photograph. "Perhaps," he says, "the next half-century will give us real photography in colors, that is to say, the direct and complete fixation of the colored image as we see it in the camera or in a looking-glass."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC COTTON-MILLS.

THE accompanying picture is not upside down, as it would appear to be on a casual glance. It is a view in one of the new Southern cotton-mills where the machinery is operated by electricity and where the motors are attached to the ceiling to avoid taking up floor-space. Says W. B. Smith Whaley, who writes of them in *Cassier's Magazine* (March):

"The motors, which are placed overhead, as shown above, do not occupy any floor space, are absolutely out of reach, afford no danger to human life, and are so proportioned as to give, according to the number installed, the greatest flexibility to the plant as a whole. No special machinery is installed for lighting the plant, as the current is taken from the generator producing the power. Temporary power for any purpose, in any portion of the plant, is easily supplied by a portable motor, which is readily tapped on any power circuit in convenient reach. These and many other advantages, from a mechanical standpoint, have been demonstrated by actual experience.



ELECTRIC COTTON-MILL, SHOWING MOTORS ON CEILING.

"There is a saving in the friction alone of 20 per cent. The producing capacity of the machinery operated is, in actual practise, increased about 4 per cent., due to the steadiness of this method of driving over the usual method of ropes and belts, and the more uniform speed obtained throughout the plant. The enormous flexibility and economic problems solved by the installation of these electric-driven cotton-mills are felt even outside of the mill itself. The plants are readily available for furnishing power to others within reach to the extent of its surplus, and may produce a considerable revenue from this source; and they can supply power at a lower figure than that at which isolated plants could generate their own power.

"In the city of Columbia, S. C., the Olympia power plant not only drives the Olympia Cotton-Mills, the Granby Cotton-Mills, and the Capital City Mills, but also the street-railway, and furnishes the light and power company current for cars, arc lights,

and incandescent lights from the same source, and more economically than the individual companies could maintain separate power plants, while the Olympia Mills sell the current at a substantial profit.

"South Carolina will shortly have operating no less than fifteen of these electrically driven cotton-mills, which will gradually affect the economic conditions in the section surrounding each of them, by offering conveniences more cheaply than these communities could possibly hope to get them by independent plants.

"It appears possible thus in the near future to operate a line of electric railroad, with mills and intermediate power-stations, from the mountains to the sea, and at less cost than by the establishment of plants for the purposes of the roads alone."

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF WOOD ALCOHOL.

WE recently quoted an article in which it was pointed out that ordinary wood alcohol is a poison. Altho this is the case, it is stated by Dr. H. T. Guss, of Washington, in *The Medical World* (March) that only one State—Ohio—restricts its sale on this account. Dr. Guss notes that many people do not understand that wood alcohol is chemically distinct from ordinary alcohol, and suppose it to be merely alcohol made from wood. He says:

"It was formerly quite a point in favor of the introduction and use of wood alcohol that it could not be taken as a drink, for it was (and is) not uncommon for workmen to drink ordinary alcohol diluted with water—especially when obtained without cost. Indeed, some physicians prefer to prescribe common alcohol in this way rather than to direct its use in the form of brandy or whisky. Some refiners of wood alcohol now assert that the placing on the market an article which 'will perform all the domestic functions of grain alcohol,' having the caution on every package 'must not be used internally,' should have the effect of reducing the danger of the misuse of alcohol instead of increasing it. It does not appear that this effect is being realized, however.

"Wood alcohol has been used to a considerable extent in the preparation of extract of witch-hazel, bay rum, Florida water, and other toilet articles, and in liniments; also in extracts and essences put up for internal use. It has even been substituted for the official alcohol in the preparation of medicinal tinctures and other remedies. It is represented as a 'refreshing luxury for the bath and for massage purposes.' Such uses may not be unattended with danger, as shown by the numerous accidents and fatalities that have been reported.

"It occurred to me, as doubtless it has occurred to many, whether or not wood alcohol is used to adulterate or imitate the common alcoholic beverages? Inquiries made at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and at the Department of Agriculture have been answered in the negative; that is, there is no official information that wood alcohol is used to any extent to adulterate beverages in this country. However, the suggestion was made by different persons before the congressional committee that it might be used in this way, and a man from North Carolina said he understood it was so used. From a statement in 'Allbutt's System of Medicine' it appears that whisky is known to be adulterated with wood alcohol in Great Britain.

"There is a large consumption of extracts—principally ginger—in some districts where such use is practically the same as a beverage. Only one manufacturer admitted, before the congressional committee, that he used wood alcohol in making extract of ginger, and he seemed to think it perfectly legitimate. Others were certainly in the same business, either then or subsequently, as shown by the reports of deaths and blindness resulting from the use of such preparations. In Georgia, 'Jamaica ginger' is scheduled as an intoxicant. . . . . .

"The physiological effects and the therapeutical properties of wood alcohol have not been fully investigated. In general it is stated that the actions of wood alcohol resemble those of grain alcohol; that the stage of excitement is more marked in the case of wood alcohol; that the subsequent stages succeed one another more quickly; that the effects do not pass off as readily. Much remains to be accurately determined, however. The mean toxic dose of wood alcohol is considerably less than that of grain alcohol—it is stated at about three-fourths or probably less; the effects of its continued use seem to be much more disastrous. The effects, post mortem, resemble those produced by acute poisoning from grain alcohol; but they are generally more marked, especially in the liver and kidneys."

SANITARY MONEY.

THE substitution of aluminum tablets for paper bank-bills or government notes is advocated on sanitary grounds by A. L. Benedict in *The Medical Times*, March. Says this writer:

"Probably every one with a modicum of esthetic taste, not to mention sanitary information, has been disgusted with the filthy condition of our paper currency. It is impossible to say just how much disease is transmitted by this medium, but the impossibility of quarantining against currency, the failure of the Government to establish accessible offices for the redemption of infected or obviously dirty bills, the many hands through which they pass, and the common custom of moistening the fingers with the lips and tongue, in counting rolls of bills, leave no reasonable doubt that diphtheria, the exanthemata, tuberculosis, and other diseases are frequently communicated in this manner. Some physicians are said to wash or actually to disinfect paper currency, but they certainly can not refuse to accept dirty money nor can they disinfect their pocketbooks satisfactorily, and most of us realize the utter impracticability of precautions against this mode of transmitting disease.

"Coins are less readily infected, and most metals—notably silver—are actually antiseptic even in the elemental state; yet coins are too little portable and too liable to accidental loss to answer the prime requisites of a medium of exchange, except for small amounts, a fact recognized by the limitation of the amount for which they are legal tender. A newspaper critic has called attention to the fact that 'crisp' bills are mainly affected by fictitious personages in novels who give them to newsboys, deserving widows, and other worthy objects of charity, but that they are universally regarded as a nuisance by persons in real life, their sole mitigating quality being their cleanness.

"The recent introduction of aluminum as a substitute for cardboard, and its adaptability for receiving almost any kind of marking known to the graphic arts, as well as to the art of engraving or stamping metal surfaces, suggests that this metal might well supplant our familiar paper currency. The present bills are almost universally folded into fours. Aluminum sheets of a corresponding size would be neither bulkier nor heavier than our present bills, and the practicability of using sheets of this reduced size is established by the precedent of the fractional currency used during the Civil War and until the resumption of specie payments by the United States. An immense amount of time and of losses by miscounting would be saved by the use of sheets not requiring folding and unfolding and not especially liable to stick together. Aluminum sheets could also readily be perforated for ready determination of value and the prevention of fraudulent alteration of denomination, as is the custom in regard to checks; they could not be cut and pasted so as to make seven-eighths of a bill pass for an entire bill, and they would be redeemable after exposure to water and a degree of heat which would destroy paper money. Unlike paper, aluminum not only presents a surface for impressions by the engraver, but it may actually be stamped or cut, like a coin. Aluminum is itself quite resistant to attrition, and by suitable alloy it may be rendered almost absolutely proof against ordinary wear."

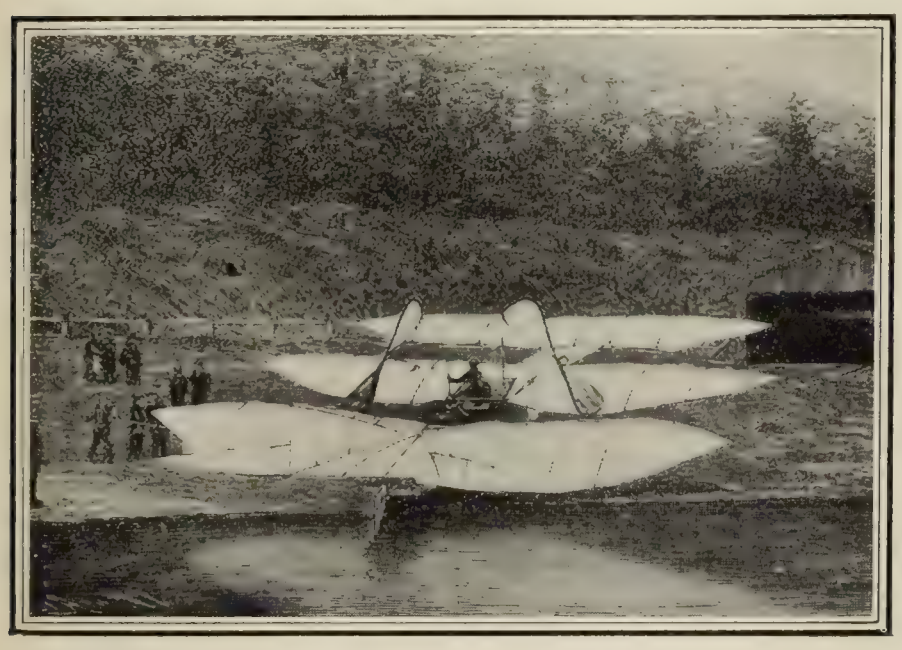
Antidotes to the Poisons of Disease.—Interesting experiments on the neutralization of disease toxins, made by Mme. Sieber, professor at St. Petersburg University, are described in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*. "The author has proved that binoxid of calcium and oxygenated water destroy the toxins of diphtheria and tetanus and a vegetable glucosid, abrin. The oxydases, of animal or vegetable origin, also neutralize the toxins, but have no effect on abrin. To give an idea of this neutralizing or destructive power a few figures will suffice. Half a gram [8 grains] of calcium binoxid will neutralize in ten minutes twenty times a mortal dose of abrin, and in four hours nearly 5,000 mortal doses of the same. The action on diphtheritic and

tetanic toxins is not less energetic; thus the same dose of calcium binoxid will neutralize nearly 1,000 fatal doses of either toxin. As regards oxygenated water it can not be used in large doses, as it is poisonous; but in very small doses it neutralizes 600 mortal doses of diphtheritic toxin. The same is practically true of the oxydases, except that they have no action on abrin. It is an interesting fact that the neutralizing action of the oxydases on toxins shows itself not only in the laboratory test-tube, but also in the living animal when the mixture of oxydase and toxin is injected as soon as prepared, and even in cases where the two substances are injected in different parts of the body."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ICE-BOAT FLYING-MACHINE.

A RECENT attempt to solve the problem of artificial flight made by W. Kress, a German engineer, is described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (March 1). Kress has labored for twenty years on an aeroplane which consists of an ice-boat having two keels and a long stem. It is described as follows:

"The keels served as runners when the machine is traveling over ice or snow. Two resilient sail-propellers, rotated by a benzin motor in opposite directions, drive the apparatus. Above the boat, arched sails, constituting resistant kite surfaces, are carried, one sail being mounted somewhat above the other, so that it will receive an impinging body of air without interference from the other sails. The aeroplane thus constituted is guided by a horizontal and a vertical rudder, both of which, however, are used only in flying. Owing to lack of funds, the inventor could not equip his air-ship with a benzin-motor of the special construction and power desired, and was therefore compelled to use an ordinary automobile motor. Thus fitted out the aeroplane was first tried on water. For it is Mr. Kress's opinion that water-trials should first be made in order to ascertain whether the motor, propellers, rudders, and other parts have been properly arranged and are trustworthy and perfectly efficient in operation. Only when the safety of the machine has thus been proven should aerial flights be taken. The sense of security obtained by numerous water-trials and the increased speed attained with each trial will finally give to the aeronaut that confidence which will enable him to soar aloft. That moment, according to Mr. Kress, may come unawares; the ship may of its own accord leave the surface of the water. So far as the preliminary water-trials are concerned, the Kress aeroplane seems to have met its inventor's expectations. In the presence of an officer of the aeronautical division of the German army the flying-machine was taken from its housing and carted to a nearby lake. Kress seated himself in the boat and pulled the starting-lever. The propellers drove the machine along at a uniform speed, according to the accounts which have been received. In order to test the maneuvering power of the contrivance Kress is said to have performed various evolutions and to have succeeded even in making headway against the wind. The steering apparatus seems to have acted efficiently. The motor, however, proved inadequate. With a motor of less weight and greater horse-power the inventor believes that his flying-machine would be an assured success."



KRESS' AEROPLANE, STARTING.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

IN a recent work entitled "Ethnic Psychology" (Paris, 1901), M. Charles Letourneau presents some interesting ideas regarding the first appearance of scientific thought and investigation in the human race and regarding its present status and future prospects. We quote the following from a review of M. Letourneau's book published in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 1):

"It was in the primitive clan, at once school and workshop, that man began to acquire all that distinguishes him from the lower animals. During the long sociologic stage of clan life, our ancestors became the possessors, in particular, of morality—that is to say, of the mental impressions, tenacious and hereditary, on which still are based the clearest of our altruistic feelings—the noble tendencies that lead the most generous of us in many cases to subordinate our personal interests to the general good, and that inspire us with instinctive repulsion for certain acts that are harmful to society. The narrow solidarity of clan life brought about a feeling favorable to mutual aid in all its members. Then the human mind began its characteristic evolution, passing through the mythical phase."

This initiated what the author calls the "duel between faith and reason," a condition "eminently unfavorable," he thinks, to the development and extension of science. How, then, are we to account for its advances? M. Letourneau remarks, says his reviewer, "that we can not invoke the aid of progressive selection in the Darwinian sense, since, on the contrary, all moral and social forces have been arrayed against truth. In the great Eastern countries, similar tho less rigorous conditions have paralyzed all boldness of thought and all scientific investigation. We must therefore conclude that the peoples of Europe are endowed with more hardy minds than those of other races." M. Letourneau believes that the verities that science has established so firmly as to defy all criticism are as follows: "The indestructibility—that is, the eternity—of matter; the demonstration that light and heat and all forces are but simple modes of motion; that the essential phenomenon of life reduces to a double exchange of matter within the organized substance; that without the necessity of invoking instantaneous geologic revolutions and magical creations, the living species of animals and plants have been produced slowly and successively throughout the ages; that conscious life is a function of the nerve-centers." The evolution theory is the crown of the work. Still, the author reminds us, the great mass of mankind is still "below the scientific horizon." There may be backward movement, therefore, and such retrogression has even been predicted by the English anthropologist Tylor. Too much light, however, has been shed on the world to admit of "its extinguishment everywhere and forever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Value of Rest.—That brief periods of work at the highest possible tension alternating with longer periods of rest or changed activity represent the best working conditions is asserted by Dr. Alexander F. Chamberlain, in *The Popular Science Monthly* (March). He finds evidence to support it in studying separately the life of the animal, the child, the genius, the criminal, the savage, and the race, and he believes that the experience of other than mere professional athletes, the methods of animal trainers, the results of half-time schools, the progressive reduction of the hours of labor for workingmen and shop-employees,

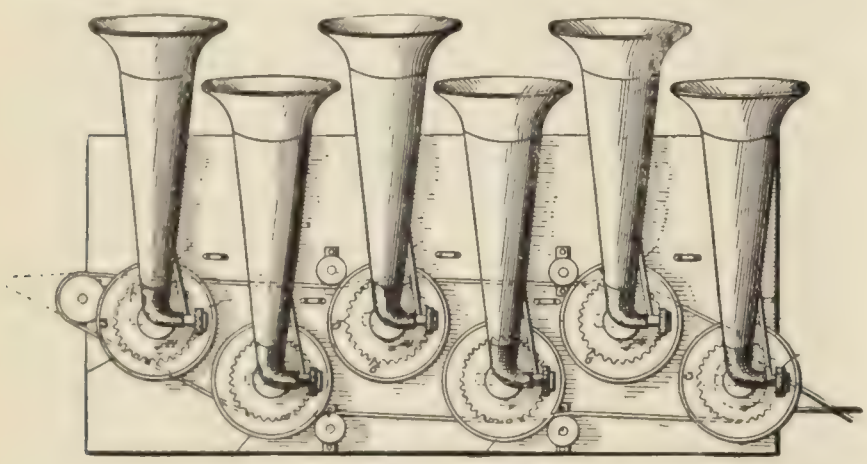
will furnish many more data of the same kind. Says Dr. Chamberlain:

"It has been argued that two hours physical labor *per diem* would suffice, were the product economically distributed, to keep the whole world well supplied, so great has been the advance in labor-saving machinery, methods of transportation, etc. Is it altogether unreasonable to suppose that two hours intellectual work, under right conditions and with economic distribution of the product, would suffice to keep the whole world supplied here also? Two hours of every one's best would be something worth achieving, physically and intellectually. An end something like this is the ideal to which things are bound to tend. Some poet of the future may be able to sing: 'Better the New World hour than the long European day.' The racial nervousness of the American people, non-pathological in reality, is perhaps the groundwork for this achievement."

A MULTIPLE GRAMOPHONE.

MUCH of the strained and unnatural quality of sounds reproduced by the ordinary gramophone, especially in the case of the human voice, is due to the fact that in order to make the reproduction as loud as possible the original must be the result of abnormal effort. This has been remedied by a device described in *The Electrical Review* (March 8), due to Emile Berliner, of Washington, the well-known inventor. Says the author of the description above mentioned:

"He provides a machine made up of a number of separate gramophones, all of which may be operated simultaneously. As is well known, gramophone records are exact duplicates of each



IMPROVED GRAMOPHONE.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review* (New York).

other even to the minutest detail, and as such are made in large numbers. The only difficulty to be overcome in operating several is to have them exactly register with each other and be operated simultaneously. He provides a table or support upon which are mounted a number of rotary tables of the usual gramophone type and adapted to receive the well-known record tablets of commerce. These tablets are generally arranged in a staggered row, each being supported on an upright spindle or shaft journaled in a standard fastened to the table. Upon each shaft just below the table is secured a disk having equally spaced radially projecting pins on its periphery. The disks are all of the same size, with the same number of pins, and they are driven together with the tables at the same speed by means of a belt, having perforations spaced to fit the pins and operated by a motor of any desirable construction. . . . The registering devices make it possible to insure the contact of each stylus with a corresponding point of each record by the mere act of placing the stylus on the proper line. Power being applied to rotate the records, identical sounds issue from each of the horns, and the combined body of sound may be made as great as desired by using an appropriate number of records. Therefore, it is possible to provide an exact reproduction of the human voice or to make it louder or softer."

Hibernation among Russian Peasants.—To accustom themselves to hunger and to the absence of food, the Russian peasant practises a sort of hibernation, says a curious note in *L'Anthropologie*. "As soon as the head of the house discovers that the quantity of rye on hand is not sufficient to last out the winter, he arranges to limit its consumption. . . . The whole family goes to bed and sleeps for the greater part of the next four or five months. In order to economize the animal heat and to limit as much as possible the necessity for food, all movement is restricted to what is absolutely necessary. The custom is called 'liojka,' and is practised by whole districts. Only the most imperative want is permitted to disturb the slumber, and immediately all is silent again."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW ALLOY FOR METALLIC MIRRORS.

A NEW alloy of aluminum is announced that is especially suited to use for mirrors, owing to its ability to take a very high polish. Metal mirrors are still used in the arts, especially in the construction of fine scientific apparatus, and it is probable that the new substance will find an extended use. In *Science Illustrée* (November 30) M. M. Molinie writes of it as follows:

"Besides their use in the toilet, polished metal mirrors are incontestably superior, for use in optical apparatus, to those of silvered glass or glass covered with tin amalgam.

"The surfaces of these last are open to the objection that they have two reflecting surfaces, one due to the metal, the other to the glass, and that the reflected rays are optically altered and colored, preventing proper observation in many cases. These instruments of precision give to metallic mirrors their chief interest, since the glass industry is now able to furnish ordinary mirrors at a very low price.

"An alloy or metal to be used for mirrors must be susceptible to perfect polish, must be light, hard, and not acted on by the air so that it may preserve its brilliancy. It must be white, so that the images will not be colored, and it must be easily worked in all forms, concave or convex, required by the theory of the instruments. Up to the present time, the metals most used for this purpose have been iron, gold, and silver."

The new alloy spoken of is magnalium, a combination of magnesium and aluminum. The two constituents are used separately, and the liquid aluminum is poured into the magnesium, heated to 650°. This alloy has the lightness of aluminum, the quality of melting at about 600° to 700°, and that of casting easily, besides having a very great resistance to reagents.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is on account of the physical conformation of her shoulder that a girl can never hope to throw like a boy," says *Health* (London). "This is what one of the physicians of a girls' college gives as the result of his deep and prolonged investigation on the subject. 'It is a physical impossibility for a girl to throw strongly and accurately as a boy throws,' said the doctor. 'A girl throws with a rigid arm, and it is out of the question for her to acquire a free movement such as is possible with a boy, because her collarbone is larger and sets lower than a boy's. In other sports where this action is not brought into play, she may excel, but she may as well give up all hope of ever learning to throw.'"

"PRINCE HENRY of Germany has completed his rapid and extensive tour without the least failure on the part of the railroad companies," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "He can hardly fail to have been impressed with the perfection of the railway service; and it is understood that his comments have been of a most favorable nature. There has been something of luck in this, for during his trip floods of an unexampled nature and extent have prevailed, to the great interruption of railway traffic. He missed it all, however, and met with no annoying delay anywhere. That a program of entertainment so full as to include almost every waking hour should have been carried out so exactly is a little remarkable, even under the great care given by railway managers throughout the entire route."

IT is noted by *The Electrical Review* that electricity made an unusually good showing at the "captains of industry" luncheon to Prince Henry. It says: "Among the electrical men present were founders of the industries of arc lighting, incandescent lighting, central-station distribution, the polyphase transmission of power, the electric street-railway, a variety of electrochemical processes, the inventors of the telephone and of the greatest improvement in the art of telephony, the inventor of practical electrical measuring instruments, and representatives of the largest institutions for manufacturing electrical apparatus, for utilizing electrical power for railways, for signaling and for other processes, and the largest institutions of learning for electrical engineering in the world. Surely, no other country could make such a showing."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS SELF-SACRIFICE OR SELF-DEVELOPMENT THE IDEAL OF RELIGION?

THE problem suggested by the opposing ideals of culture and restraint is the subject of a book (reviewed in our columns last week) by the Rev. Hugh Black, an Edinburgh Presbyterian clergyman. According to *The British Weekly* (London), "no religious book of late years has been so much noticed and commended alike by literary critics and Christian critics of all churches" as this. Mr. Black states the problem, which he declares to be "the problem of all religion," in the following words:

"Should a man obey his nature or thwart it, seek self-limitation or self-expansion? In some moods it appears to us as if the best attitude, as it is certainly the easiest way to peace, is to accept simply what seem the surface facts of our nature, and give up the long passion of the saints after the unattainable. Yet in other moods we recognize that life gains in dignity and solemn grandeur when a man realizes even once that for him in the ultimate issue there are in all the world only God and his own soul. We no sooner take up one of the positions than doubts pervade the mind as to its sufficiency. If we say that the secret of life is just to accept our nature and seek its harmonious unfolding, immediately the question arises whether self-culture is not only a subtle form of self-indulgence. If again we make renunciation the infallible method, we can not keep out the question, whether it is not moral cowardice that we refuse to live the larger life and to wield the wider power which culture seems to offer."

Matthew Arnold defined culture as "pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all matters which most concern us, the best that has been thought and said in the world." He assumed that we might reach perfection if we only were able to *know*. But, according to Mr. Black, "life is bigger and more complex than that would make out." He continues:

"Mere cultivated intelligence is no safe guide, as could be illustrated from the biographies of the most eminent apostles and the most diligent disciples of culture. In finding our way about amid the mysteries of the world and the practical problems of life, merely through getting to know what others have thought and said, tho it be the choicest thought and the noblest speech, there is no guaranty that our acquired information will avail much for our particular difficulties. And even the light that is in us may be darkness. . . . While self-culture is a legitimate and necessary aim, it is not a complete end for human life. It is only one side, tho a very important one, and needs to be supplemented and raised to a higher point and used as a means for a larger end than itself. Only this can save it from the inevitable degradation that must befall it, if it remain on the lower level as an ideal for self. Not even its achievements and conquests, not even creative genius in art and brilliant discoveries in science, can suffice for life, if there be not an inspiring force grander than the desire to reach self-development."

If culture as an ideal is a failure, so also, contends Mr. Black, is asceticism, for asceticism, by using methods only of repression and restraint, "withdraws attention from the true seat of sin, which is the human heart, and transfers it to what is really external to the life." The author goes on to say:

"To have as weapons only negative prohibitions is to fight a losing battle. The ascetic method is but another form of externalism, which is the curse of religion. Tho it seems to begin in contempt for the external side of life, as a matter of fact its fundamental mistake is that it exaggerates the external. It sets too much stress on mere surroundings; for true life is possible anywhere, and evil is not confined to particular spots. Temptations, therefore, are not killed by creating a desert and calling it peace. Humility may be found on the steps of a throne, and spiritual pride can kill the soul of a solitary desert saint or the hermit on a pillar. It follows that the methods employed are futile, being purely negative, an outside method of attacking the problem. It is false to make virtue consist in the mere denial of gratifications which our nature craves; and it is, to say the least, a calamity to look upon religion as a sort of moral police, saying, 'You must not do this.' Virtue, it is true, will always have a negative side; religion will always seem self-denial; but that is not the essence either of virtue or religion."

Mr. Black believes that the Christian solution of the problem presented lies in accepting neither culture nor asceticism as ends in themselves, but rather in grasping what each asserts, while rejecting what each denies. He concludes:

"Culture for its own sake, and sacrifice for its own sake, are neither a sufficient end, but they each find scope and are made reasonable by the great Christian thought of *service*, which reconciles so many difficulties which meet us in this whole region. With such a dominating motive as service there will be room for all types of personality, and for all individual capacities, however divergent. We will see the need of self-restraint, discipline, and the sterner qualities, supposed to be associated only with Puritanism; and, on the other hand, if we recognize that the end of all our training of our powers is for service, we will not limit the thought of service, as narrow Puritanism so often did. We will know that it takes all sorts of men to make a world; and if they be true men serving the common weal according to capacity, it does not matter much where and how they serve, or in what department of work. There are many and various kinds of service; and their rank is settled, not according to the type of work, but according to the spirit in which it is done. It is not dull uniformity in what is called charitable work that is needed, but spiritual consecration that will make all work sacred because inspired with a noble motive. . . . . .

"It is religion man needs, not culture in itself. So the birthplace of modern civilization is not Athens, but Calvary. The 'pale Galilean' has conquered against all the full-blooded gospels of the natural joy of life, but conquered in the grandest way of conquest, not by the extermination of the opponent, but by changing the enemy into a friend. When the sons of Greece are not against but for the sons of Zion; when all ideals of culture find their inspiration and nourishment in the divine ideals of Jesus, and take their place in the great, loving world-purpose of the world's Savior; when thought, and art, and literature, and knowledge, and life are brought into subjection to the obedience of Christ, that is the true victory."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PLAN TO ACHIEVE ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

MR. ROBERT STEIN, of the United States Geological Survey, a well-known arctic explorer as well as a student of social and religious questions, makes a suggestion on behalf of Anglo-Saxon unity which he believes, if carried into effect, would "achieve in a moment what parliaments have labored in vain for a century to achieve." His proposal is simply that the heir-apparent to the British throne should renounce the anti-Catholic declaration which every English monarch is at present compelled to make upon his accession. Writing in *The Anglo-American Magazine* (New York and London, March), Mr. Stein says:

"Whoever believes that the best good of humanity is bound up with the union of all English-speaking nations, and looks upon this as the supreme interest of the day, must feel alarmed at anything tending to estrange a section of the English-speaking world. The forces that tend toward union are none too strong at best. The transition from 'indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to definite coherent heterogeneity' seems much slower than is compatible with the safety of the organism in view of the hostile elements around. One can not but grow indignant, then, at the perversity which deliberately insists on the retention of so dangerous a source of discord as this anti-Catholic declaration. We have heard it repeated till we know the phrase by heart, that religious feeling is one of the most potent causes of animosity among men, and thus it seems incomprehensible how those who profess to aim at union can continue to demand that the sovereign at his accession shall pronounce words which brutally wound the religious feelings of twelve millions of his subjects. . . . Everybody knows that the hostility of the Irish-Americans is one of the main obstacles to closer Anglo-American union, and thus, when some people on the other side of the water are seen trying not to pla-

cate this hostility but to feed it with the most inflammable of fuels, it seems no exaggeration to say that they are worse enemies to Anglo-Saxondom than Pathan or Boer."

From all parts of the world, declares Mr. Stein, have come the strongly worded protests of Roman Catholics against the "heinous blasphemy" of the English coronation oath—an oath which "gibbets the very two beliefs on which Catholics are most tremblingly sensitive: the sacrament of the Eucharist and the veneration of the Mother of God." Nothing would propitiate the Roman Catholics of the British empire and, indeed, of the whole world, observes the writer, nothing would tend to draw the Anglo-Saxon nations together in bonds of comity, more thoroughly than would a renunciation of the anti-Catholic oath. He concludes:

"There is said to exist in England a feeling that the crown has not enough power. *The South African Magazine* (Catholic) says: 'The crown can not move in the matter.' This, to a foreigner, seems surprising, since it is the king whose conscience and self-respect are vitally interested in the matter. 'King' used to mean 'leader'; has it come to pass that the king must always be led? Here is an opportunity to restore to the word its ancient meaning. The heir-apparent, sharing his father's repugnance to anything ungentlemanly, is said to have referred, 'with generous indiscretion,' to 'that horrid oath.' If he were to announce before some assembly (preferably in Ireland) that he intends to make no declaration whatever on his accession, the results could not fail to be the happiest. . . . . .

"It is pleasant, even in anticipation, to imagine the joy which the news would bring to the Catholics of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The fervor of loyalty thus kindled may be a factor of no little importance when the practical solution of the problem of imperial federation is taken in hand. The good-will of the eighteen million Catholics in the United States may be of decisive influence in any endeavor to promote the cause of the Anglo-American alliance. Then there is the alliance with Germany—the Older England, as Green affectionately calls it—an alliance so earnestly advocated by Sir Henry M. Stanley, and so natural that in point of fact there is not a single instance in history where Englishmen and Germans faced each other on the battlefield, while in most of their battles the two peoples fought side by side. If it be desired to render this natural alliance formal and perpetual, the good-will of the powerful Center party in the Reichstag will be of essential moment. All these happy results, however, will be small compared to the conciliation of Ireland. . . . If the heir-apparent, as above suggested, were to announce before an assembly of Irishmen his determination not to submit to the foolish statute that would force him to insult their religion, it would startle the Irish nation as the 'sweet bell' which, according to the legend, is to proclaim to their isle a reign of 'peace and love.'"

A Challenge to the Higher Critics.—The Rev. T. T. Eaton, LL.D., editor of *The Western Recorder* (Louisville, Bapt.), is a theologian of the "old school," and he never lets pass an opportunity to refute the arguments of the higher critics. He has lately issued to them a challenge to give to the world an "up-to-date Bible" which shall bear comparison with the original Scriptures, and he deems this a not unreasonable request, if it be true that "God has by no means confined His inspiration to those who wrote the Bible" and that He has "inspired men in all ages as truly as He inspired the prophets and apostles." His arguments are elaborated as follows in *The Watchman* (Boston, Bapt.):

"The modern school of theologians hold that the Bible was written between 800 B.C. and 100 or 150 A.D. So that in the Bible we have the words of great leaders on the problems of religion for 900 years. This school regard the Bible as of great spiritual value, but as having the defects of the thinking and the beliefs of the men of the times in which it was produced. . . . .

"If these things be true, it necessarily follows that we ought not to be dependent for our Bible on men that lived between 800 B.C. and 100 A.D. Surely in all these 1,800 years, with the wonderful progress man has made along all lines, with the correction of so many crude and erroneous ideas held in the long ago, surely a better Bible can be gathered from the words of great leaders about the problems of religion, during the past 1800-years, than was gathered for the 900 years previous. To admit that the thoughts of the leaders in regard to religion between B.C. 800 and A.D. 100 are superior to the thoughts of the leaders in these last days is to surrender the whole case of this modern school of theologians. And just as editors and redactors gathered (according to this modern theory) the good things about religion in the literature of their times, so as to give the world our Bible, so let this modern school furnish some editors and redactors who will gather the good things about religion in modern literature, and give us a Bible that shall be up to date. This new Bible ought to be as much better than the one we now use, as our times are more enlightened than the times of the prophets and apostles.

"While myself holding to the old view of the exclusive inspiration and the authority of the Bible, I yet would be very glad to see the up-to-date Bible, and I believe it is incumbent on the theologians of this new school to furnish such a Bible to the world, so that it may be compared with the Bible of our fathers, and that the theory of modern inspiration may be put to a scientific test. . . . And can any one imagine a good reason why it should not be furnished? Ought not the world to have the best Bible possible? May we not hope that this new school of theologians will give us an up-to-date Bible?"

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION IN TORONTO.

THE Fourth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which was held in Toronto on February 26 and four succeeding days, is described by the Boston *Congregationalist and Christian World* as "the greatest student convention in history." In even more enthusiastic words a correspondent of the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) declares it to have been a meeting which "compassed greater Christian potentiality than any other assemblage ever convened on this continent." The convention represented twenty-two countries and four hundred and sixty-five colleges, and was attended by nearly three thousand delegates. Of these, 2,296 were students in universities, colleges, medical schools, and theological seminaries; 217 were professors; 82 represented mission boards; 107 were veteran missionaries; 70 were secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations; 28 were secretaries of Young Women's Christian Associations; 28 were editors of religious papers; 15 represented young people's societies; and 42 were graduate volunteers. The following account of the convention is condensed from *The Congregationalist and Christian World:*

The world has never seen an assembly of Christian students comparable to this in size, intelligence, breadth of denominational relationships, and definiteness of missionary purpose. It requires four years to pave the way for such an epoch-marking gathering, and it will be ten times four years before the enthusiasm crystallized and generated at Toronto will spend itself. Many a college student from Maine to California is resuming his wonted tasks with the touch of a deep spiritual experience upon him; and while the managers of the convention steadily refrained from undertaking to hasten life decisions at this meeting, preferring not to count on the excitement of the hour, five, ten, or fifteen years hence scores of the careless, happy students who went up to Toronto hardly grasping the significance of the gathering will be found as its outcome in the heart of Africa, in the ancient cities of the East and in far-off islands, preaching, teaching, and living Christ's Gospel.

The only convention comparable to this was the Ecumenical Conference in New York in 1900; yet, as the Rev. John Potts, D.D., said, the Ecumenical was largely historical; this convention is prophetic, not alone of the forward march of Christianity among the nations, but of a virile and aggressive Christianity here at home in college and in church. John R. Mott, fresh from his missionary trip around the world, was the central figure of the convention and acted as its chairman. Other prominent figures on the platform were Vice-Chairman J. Ross Stevenson, recently

called to the Fifth Avenue Church in New York, and Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Above their heads stretched in big letters the motto of the movement, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation."

The heroes of the gathering were the missionaries. Bishop Thoburn, of India, spoke several times. Dr. W. S. Ament, Prof. F. D. Gamewell, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, all of China, were warmly welcomed, as were Janvier of India, Underwood of Korea, and Hotchkiss of Africa. The Rev. George Scholl, D.D., of the Lutheran Church, offered counsel regarding the physical and mental equipment of the missionary; and John W. Wood, of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, spoke cogently on the power of the printed page.

Mr. Mott's appeal for funds for the next four years was rewarded by pledges of over $15,000, and at the close of the convention 100 young men and women stood to declare their purpose to go out as missionaries during the course of the present year.

The convention, remarks *The Independent* (New York), "sounded the strongest call yet uttered for volunteers and recruits for the foreign field, and gave evidence of such a response to that call as the world has not yet known." *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto) comments:

"The time was with some of us, and, no doubt, still is with some, when the movement was looked upon as an aggregation of youthful enthusiasts and irresponsibles, whose ardor time would cool, whose aims were largely in the air, and whose efforts would be, in the main, abortive. Last week taught us, if we had not learned before, that the Student Volunteer Movement is a federation of thousands of the brainiest and best educated of the young men and women of every Christian land, under sane and sober yet consecrated leadership, who have begun to realize what the Master's great command really means, and, in the face of the world's great need, have set themselves for its fulfilment."

The Boston *Transcript* expresses the belief that such gatherings can not fail to make strongly for Christian unity. It continues:

"Men and women who, while students, come up from all sections of the country; all the sects, all the colleges, all the various denominational training-schools, and sit together and discuss the broader and deeper problems of Christian propaganda, can not return home as sectarian or provincial as they came. With diminished sectarian spirit they later leave for the mission-fields one by one, as their education is completed, and as they receive their appointments from the various missionary boards; and once on the field and at work they carry into the work in foreign lands the same spirit of toleration and unity of action. This explains in part why it is that during the past decade there have been so many forward steps on mission-fields for unification of Protestant mission work, and why it is that at the present time essential Christian unity is farther advanced in Japan, India, China, and Africa than it is in the United States or Great Britain."

A Protest Against the "Christening" of Yachts.—Apropos of the launching of the German Emperor's yacht *Meteor*, a Brooklyn pastor, the Rev. Dr. Arnold W. Fismer, writes to the New York *Times* to protest against what he terms "the obvious inappropriateness in the use of the term 'christening' as designating the initiation ceremony associated with the naming of a yacht preliminary to her virgin plunge into the water." He says:

"The term itself is as pure and harmless as the ceremony is in itself simple and harmless, but to 'christen' a yacht is, if not sacrilege, at least genuine nonsense. There certainly can be no greater misnomer than to call the naming of a ship a christening. In its etymological and historical signification, 'christen' simply means to Christianize or to make a Christian.

"When Miss Alice Roosevelt solemnly and reverently said, 'In the name of the German Emperor I christen this yacht *Meteor*,' did she really mean to say what she actually did say? Did she make a Christian of the *Meteor*?

"Some day, when exact thinking demands exact expression, the higher critics may yet eliminate from the annals of our history the inspired account of this picturesque incident on the ground that the miraculous, instantaneous evolution of an imperial yacht into a Christian is absurd and incredible. . . . . .

"Why, then, use a sacred name for a wholly secular performance? Our savage forefathers poured innocent human blood over the stern of the boat, believing as they did that the good spirit of the innocent sacrifice would enter the craft and propitiate the evil spirits of the waters. This barbarous superstition is now of course no longer indulged in—a fluid less objectionable, but not quite so innocent, is now used; nothing remains but the sentimental form deprived of its content and its purpose. To save its reputation it is given a Christian name, which it does not deserve."

IS IT SENSIBLE TO FAST?

THE customary observance of Lent in religious circles during this season of the year has brought up for discussion the old subject of fasting and of how far such self-denial has a place in the Christian life. There is no doubt that during recent years the practise of fasting has declined in the Protestant churches, and the following letter, signed by "A Liberal Catholic" and addressed to the editor of *The Irish World* (New York), would seem to indicate that even among Roman Catholics the church rules regarding fasting are not very strictly observed. The writer says:

"I am a Catholic, but there are some things the Catholic Church teaches that I can not understand. Such, for instance, as the obligation of fasting on certain days. Frankly, I do not see the sense of this thing. How can punishing the body and injuring the health benefit the soul or please God? And how can flesh meat be good on Monday and bad on Friday? These monkish practises, coming down from medieval times, ought not to apply to the enlightened twentieth century. I am a Catholic, but I hold myself free to eat meat any day the dog eats it."

To which *The Irish World* replies that "the man who says he is a Catholic and who contemns Catholic doctrine does not know himself. . . To accept some of the church's teachings and to reject others is to cease to be a Catholic." It continues:

"1. Fasting did not originate in the Middle Ages, nor is it an invention of the monks. It was ordained by God thousands of years before the Middle Ages. It was not abrogated on the introduction of the new dispensation. Christ himself fasted, his disciples fasted.

"2. The Catholic Church does not say that flesh meat is bad on Friday or on any other day. The precept which relates to abstinence looks specially to the subduing of our carnal desires, particularly in penitential seasons. On a joyous holy-day, as, for instance, Christmas, to partake of flesh meat is quite permissible even if the day falls on Friday.

"3. In ordering fasts the object of the church is not to debilitate the body, but to give health to the soul.

"4. If, however, a man's physical condition is such that, in his opinion, he can not fast without detriment to his bodily health, he will, as a sensible person, consult his physician, and if the physician indorses his opinion, that man, on submitting the facts to his confessor, will have no difficulty in getting a dispensation. But for a man to act solely on his own whim or taste in an affair of this kind is to show contempt for the church, and contempt for the church is ever a prelude to apostasy."

Putting religion and heaven out of consideration, says the same paper, much can be said in favor of fasting on purely hygienic grounds. We quote again:

"That abstemiousness conduces to health of body and fasting to clearness of mind are facts well attested. The consensus of reputable physicians is to this effect. Rich foods breed diseases and gluttony clogs the mental faculties. Who ever heard of a gourmand that distinguished himself in science, art, or literature? All the really great men in history were abstemious men. The best books have been written on empty stomachs. The pro-

foundest depths in philosophy, the highest flights in poetry, have been reached, not at the table but in the fasting state. Homer, sightless and foodless, is an instance. Had he fared sumptuously every day we should never have had the Iliad. Edgar Allan Poe, Burns, and Mangan are in a like category. Imagine Shakespeare in the midst of his immortal soliloquy, 'To be or not to be,' interrupted by his wife with: 'What will you have for dinner to-day, William?' Wouldn't it jar him? No, men of mind don't make bread-baskets of themselves. Benjamin Franklin, the embodiment of common sense, was abstemious, and Thomas Jefferson has told us that 'no man ever regretted eating too little,' whereas many have killed themselves eating too much. We are personally acquainted with men who for years have partaken of but one meal a day. They are hale and strong and cheery, and they have no thought of giving up the practise. Some of these men are Protestants, and some don't profess any religion; they fast solely for their bodily health, and they have their reward. Leo XIII. is a notable instance of what a life of fasting and prayer, with lots of work, will do for a man. He enjoys good health, his eyes blaze with intelligence, and his face beams with a radiant benevolence which bespeaks interior happiness and good-will for all. And now, in the ninety-third year of his age, he is more active and younger in spirit than many a man of fifty. Such a life is a satisfactory answer to the catechism question, Why did God put us here?

What is a man
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more.
Sure He that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unused.

Man's life on earth is a warfare, continues *The Irish World*—"a mutiny of the passions against the reason, the flesh battling against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh," and no man is exempt. It concludes:

"Our trials may be great, but certainly they are not greater than were those of the saints. And how did they conquer? St. Paul answers for them all and for all time: 'I chastise my body and bring it under subjection.' And at the close of the war what does he say? Then come the great calm and the spiritual peace and the blessed assurance. 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.'"

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN CHURCH LIFE.

CRITICISM and praise, wise and otherwise, of German religious and theological thought and life, by American tourists in Europe, are frequent; but it is not often that we hear a critique of American church matters from an educated German. This, however, we have in a "Letter from One who has Returned" (Zurückgekehrten), which recently appeared in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). From it we reproduce the following opinions:

I would not like to repeat what is hastily claimed by many, namely, that the German is naturally less religious than the Anglo-American. As a rule, this opinion means that the latter is more closely attached to the church organization than is the German. And in this sense the view is certainly correct. All Anglo-Americans and Anglo-Celts surpass the Germans in their subordination to recognized authorities, whether these be persons or societies or unwritten laws and customs, which in turn secure a stronger cooperation of the individual in general tendencies and projects. And in this very thing lies the great strength and the dangerous power of Anglo-Americanism, as all the tendencies that come into the forefront of life are apt to become national and general. It is not the diversity or the depth of the religious life that impresses the student of American thought and action, but rather its universality and expansiveness. The church associations and denominations are better organized than are even the political parties. In outspoken contrast to this, stand the Germans who are separated and divided into infinitesimal sections, not by the power of individuality, but, as we must honestly confess, largely by petty jealousy and spite. There is no doubt whatever that the American and English churchman exhibits a remarkable tendency to practical activity in his religious life. In contrast to the Teutonic tendency to penetration and thought in religious matters, the Anglo-American organizes mission societies, engages in proselytism and practical exhibitions of faith. The mission activity of the Irish and the Anglo-Saxon monks through Central, Northern, and Western Europe in the Middle Ages is as much a part of history as the mission activity of the English and the American churches in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, which were in this respect the pathfinders for civilization in many climes. This is the result of the peculiar gift which naturally all Anglo-Americans enjoy, namely, that of being able to translate thought into action at once. These national characteristics are reflected in their church life and work.

But to this must be added that religious consciousness has deteriorated in America in recent years even more than in Europe. The break with orthodoxy through more enlightened views of critical and scientific thought has set in later in America than in the Old World, but it has set in all the more powerfully and threatens to tear down all opposition. Rather remarkably, those that have suffered most by this disintegration have not been the larger denominations, but the smaller. The rich, old, aristocratic Episcopal Church has been receiving a large number of recruits from circles where formerly the Methodists and the Baptists reigned supreme. The census report for 1900 shows a remarkable growth of the High Church and the Roman Catholics. But this is no evidence against the general retrogression in depth and expansion of the church life in America. The big cathedrals of these two communions, notwithstanding these accessions, are not frequented any more than were the small chapels of the smaller denominations. Again, the fact that the radical denominations have shown a decrease in strength in late years does not signify an increased depth of religious thought or of positive Christianity in America. It may sound paradoxical, but it is nevertheless a truth, that this fact points to loss of the influence of the churches in America, as it does in Germany, altho in the former country an external connection with the church is maintained, which is not the case in the Fatherland. But true religious feeling has in both cases gone backward. Altho the symptoms in both cases are different, the trouble is the same, and the form these symptoms assume in America is largely to be ascribed to the influence which the woman exercises in family and public life. She is apt to keep the husband in external church relations long after he has internally broken away from the creed. And another thing must not be forgotten, namely, the external attraction of the American churches, the comfortable seats, the music and the singing, the oratorical skill of the preachers, etc., which as a rule are not equaled elsewhere. Only in church architecture are the Americans inferior to the Germans.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Lyman Beecher lecturer at the Yale Divinity School this year was the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O. The general subject of his six addresses was, "The Pulpit in its Relations to Present Social Conditions."

A RECENT verdict in the Louisville courts, sentencing an accused murderer to eighteen years' imprisonment, was only reached by the jury after fervent prayer. To quote from the press despatches: "When the jury retired to their room the foreman said: 'Gentlemen, this is a serious case we have to decide. A man's life may be forfeited by our decision. How many Christians are among us?' Nine men raised their hands. 'Will one of you pray?' asked the foreman. One of the oldest jurors said he would do his best. All knelt and a most earnest and impressive prayer was offered. Balloting was then begun. Several jurors were in favor of a life sentence, and others for terms as short as eight years. The jury finally agreed on eighteen years."

MEN of many of the older forms of faith participated in the spoken welcome to Prince Henry of Prussia, remarks the New York *Mail and Express*, but "it was left for a Massachusetts Unitarian—to wit, to Secretary John D. Long—to strike the religious keynote in the words with which he welcomed the Prince to Boston." The same paper continues: "Secretary Long's eloquent words apropos of the common faith deserve repeating. He spoke of Christianity as 'the most enlightened and comprehensive, the noblest and tenderest and heavenliest, religion of all time.' Such it certainly is. . . . Perhaps the Prince may have wondered at the fact that aldermen and even actors predominated over archbishops in the ranks of his welcomers. Perhaps he had jotted down these words in his American notebook: 'Mem.: What about the country's religion? I have heard nothing of it.' We are glad that he has heard of it at last, and heard of it in eloquent words pronounced by a Cabinet minister."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY ON PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

ORGANS of English opinion insist that Great Britain views Prince Henry's visit to the United States with equanimity. Thus *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"People who think there is the smallest jealousy in England of the friendship between the United States and Germany which the visit of the Prussian Prince is designed to promote are vastly mistaken. No friendliness between nation and nation can ever be distasteful to England when, as in this case, we are well assured that it can have no hostile intention toward ourselves, at any rate on the part of one of the friends."

Prince Henry "accepts the conditions of popularity in a democratic country with frank good-fellowship," according to *The Standard* (London), which adds:

"The real significance of royal visits may be exaggerated or under-rated with equal ease. No sober observer, and certainly not Prince Henry himself, is likely to make the mistake of supposing that his stay in the States, however pleasant it may be to himself and his hosts, can avert the results of any real divergence in the interests of his Fatherland and the republic. The presence of his grandfather at the Exhibition in Paris did not prevent, perhaps it did not even delay, the inevitable collision between France and Germany. There is, however, no such rivalry between his native country and the American republic as divided the two European states. Whatever differences may arise will probably be commercial, and tho they will not be removed by imperial or Presidential courtesies in social life, they are not likely to lead to hostile relations between the governments. Germany has discovered, if she has not always believed, that it is to her advantage to be on good terms with America; while the United States have no wish to be on an unfriendly footing with any other Power."

"The German Emperor is a fountain of striking ideas," says *The Daily News* (London), "but he never had a better notion than that of ordering his new yacht from American builders":

"The Kaiser's yacht is christened. That was the ostensible purpose of Prince Henry's visit. The occasion has been seized to bring about an immense national demonstration of friendliness to Germany. . . . The spectacle of international amity is always pleasant, and we forget, while watching Germany and the United States in one another's arms, that they are the most dreaded of our commercial rivals."

The element of carping criticism is contributed by *The Saturday Review* (London) in these words:

"The success of Prince Henry's visit to America might have been assured without the silly attempt on the part of some Germans to predate their expression of friendliness to a point before the Spanish-American war."

This line is followed by *The Spectator* thus:

"Why is it that the German press has suddenly gone back to questions of four years ago? There is only one answer. It is because Germany is to-day in communication of a particular kind with the United States. Prince Heinrich has started on a visit to President Roosevelt. There are certain difficulties between Germany and the United States which in the interests of Germany's world-policy have to be smoothed out, and one of those difficulties is Manila Bay."

The German press is practically a unit in making friendly comments,—friendly, that is to say, to the United States. Even the agrarian, anti-American *Kreuz-Zeitung* observes:

"Germans played a conspicuous part in the American war of independence. Among all bodies of the troops Germans were to be met with, while many regiments were composed exclusively of Germans. Washington surrounded himself with a bodyguard made up wholly of German warriors."

The same paper then dwells upon England's "decided attitude against the North" during our Civil War. "On the part of Germany there was great care to refrain from approving England's anti-Union policy." Finally:

"As is well known, there is a conflict of interests between Germany and North America, but the interests are not of a political nature. They are confined to the economic sphere. Moreover, they are not so much between North America and Germany as between North America and Europe. Perhaps a way will yet be found of avoiding this conflict. Perhaps Prince Henry's trip to America may afford the opportunity for this."

The scale on which Prince Henry was greeted was worthy of our country, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"Never before, in greeting and felicitating exalted or eminent personages, has America surpassed the enthusiasm she now displays for Germany. Even the temporary frowning of the elements was powerless to affect this geniality. Indeed, the expression 'Hohenzollern weather' has quickly become proverbial. Even the unfortunate fire catastrophe was forgotten in the whirls of festivities, or at any rate was powerless to influence them. . . . An officer of the Prince's suite told the American press that the visit was calculated to promote friendship, based upon mutual esteem, between Germany and the United States. We are certain this end will be attained."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* expresses both surprise and amusement at the insinuations in papers like the London *Spectator*, and the *Nation* (Berlin) observes:

"This trip [of Prince Henry's] will contribute to the friendliness of the relations between Germany and the United States. Those relations, excepting a few misunderstandings, have been of the friendliest character since the establishment of American independence."

The Social-Democratic press of Germany dissents from the general view, deeming the American demonstrations over Prince Henry unbecoming. *Vorwärts* (Berlin) says:

"The whole business is typical of Germany's political doings. In one form or another such goings-on are constantly repeated. In such a fashion is the destiny of the German people wisely and worthily watched over."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELEASE OF MISS STONE.

THE case of the captive American missionary has attracted wide editorial notice abroad. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"And so there is honor among brigands after all, and Miss Stone has been sent into Turkish territory in return for the ransom money. There was some fear lest the brigands might keep both the money and the lady, but they have observed the laws of honor and restored the lady in exchange for the money. The relief which all humane people will feel at this happy termination to Miss Stone's misfortunes will not, we think, diminish the disapproval with which they will regard this extraordinary transaction. These brigands have now made a tremendous profit out of this affair, and they will not be discouraged from taking other travelers into their fastnesses. In fact, a traveler in Turkey may now take it that he is a highly marketable commodity for any brigand who cares to pick him up. Perhaps the best way out of this economic deadlock will be for the Turkish and Bulgarian governments to show some energy in hunting down these excellent financiers, and perhaps, if they are fortunate, in seizing the spoil which they have obtained."

Some comments, however, are not at all sympathetic, partaking of the nature of the following from *The Straits Times* (Singapore):

"It will be the duty of the United States Government to exact from Bulgaria an equivalent amount, *plus* a substantial sum in compensation for the dastardly outrage upon the lady. From evil, sometimes, cometh good, and one beneficent result of Miss Stone's abduction may be to induce ladies with similar vocations to look about for a field for their endeavors in some vicinity

nearer home than Bulgaria. The United States teems with such fields, and they can be reached by street-car at a 5-cent fare from almost every hotel and boarding-house in every great city of the Union."

Certain Austrian and Hungarian papers have hinted at bad faith in connection with the affair. Thus the *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest):

"It is noted as a significant circumstance that the Russian diplomatic agent in Sofia, upon offering a liberal reward to a certain individual belonging to the Macedonian secret committee, was put into communication with the brigands and in three days received a letter from Miss Stone herself. Furthermore, not many days ago the present president of the Macedonian committee, Michaelowsky, in a public address at Varna, not only called the members of the secret committee, including their leader, Boris Sarafow, frauds and adventurers, but directly charged them with the abduction of Miss Stone. Michaelowsky clumsily connected the name of Prince Ferdinand, the 'foreigner,' as he called him, with the doings of the secret committee, thereby making a painful impression throughout the whole land. If the secret committee was allowed too much latitude and consideration, the fault is not with the Prince but with the weak minister in whose hands lay the executive authority."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LATEST SPANISH UPROAR.

THE general strike that brought everything to a complete standstill in Barcelona recently, spreading to the other cities and culminating in the Spanish ministerial resignations, forms a debated topic in the European press. In Spain the newspapers are discreet, notably the *Epoca* (Madrid):

"It is noteworthy that there have been renewed rumors of a Weyler ministry. They have not been received with much favor, since a dictator is not called for in present emergencies. It must be remembered that government by the sword can not be a panacea in Spain, except to those interested in establishing it. We have had so much experience with dictatorships! For half of the preceding century we have lived beneath military dictatorships, more or less disguised. The proclamation of a state of siege is so frequent that to create an exceptional thing out of it is in conflict with reality. In Barcelona the military power has assumed command and the captain-general rules there. To call for a general government of the sword seems to us sheer excess and over-officiousness on the part of General Weyler's friends."

GENERAL WEYLER.

Instead of rushing implements of war to Barcelona, the Government should have had recourse to peaceful measures, according to the *Liberal* (Barcelona):

"There seems to be no possibility of agreement between wage-earners and employers. The disorderly, bloody struggle of three days in the streets will be without result because there were neither conquerors nor conquered. The revolt will be put down by force. But there will remain fierce hatreds that must render ordinary life in Barcelona impossible. If the Government can not solve this problem let it get out."

This paper publishes an interview with the captain-general of Barcelona in which threats of severe treatment are made against all newspapers which print false news. Outside Spain there is more freedom of comment. Thus the *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest):

"Two special features strikingly differentiate this latest event in Barcelona from its six hundred forerunners in Spain. The first peculiarity is that a genuine general strike, in the fullest sense of the term, was actually brought about. There was not merely a general strike within one trade or industry, but a complete, united, simultaneous standstill, a cessation of all labor and activity in every sphere of production, manufacture, trade, and industry. Everything ceased at the same moment. Machines stopped; newspapers suspended. . . . The second peculiarity is that the cause of this general strike can not be found in the proceedings of any one class of workers or employees, who wanted better wages or shorter hours and engaged other bodies in a sympathetic solidarity. It grew rather from the universal longing of the entire populace to better their wretched condition."

These disturbances are gloomy portents in view of the pending majority of the young King of Spain, in the opinion of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"It can not be wondered at if princely visits in honor of the King's coming of age are pronounced problematical in Madrid, the assigned reason being want of room in which to entertain the foreign princes with their suites. There must be want of other things than room. There are anxieties in Spain that leave little room or inclination for the preparation of national festivals."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VICTOR HUGO AND FRANCE.

THE attention of all France is now fixed upon Victor Hugo, remarks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and opposing parties seem to forget their differences in "worthily honoring the centenary of him who is justly esteemed the greatest lyric poet of the nineteenth century":

"The universal homage to the poet is also a homage to France, to the great Latin nation which has played a most conspicuous part in the world, and which, notwithstanding the reverse of 1870, remains a vital factor in world-policy. For some time, especially since the Dreyfus affair, it has been asserted in certain quarters that France may be regarded as a nation in decadence, and that she will not be long in following her Latin sisters, Spain and Italy, into the abyss wherein are engulfed great peoples worn out by the continued effort of centuries. It is alleged that the slight increase in her population, the evident diminution of her wealth, the mediocre results of her industrial action, condemn France to certain decline within no long time. Her early departure from the concert of great European Powers is boldly predicted. Those who thus estimate things are on the wrong track. They do not consider the remarkable national energy of this French people, which in arts, letters, and science has produced men whose genius is beyond question and who may be accepted as torch-bearers marching in front of humanity. A people which has been the educator of all other, peoples and which is conscious of the strength within it, does not succumb to the stress of young nations whose somewhat feverish activity is so vigorously manifested to-day. . . . At a time when the glory of the greatest Frenchman of modern times is being celebrated, it seems appropriate to turn a little of the admiration due to Hugo upon France herself."

Some of the political groups are trying to use the Hugo demonstrations to further their own campaign for the coming election. According to the violently Radical *Intransigéant* (Paris):

"He [Victor Hugo] had an instinctive horror of the Jew, and every time he introduced one into a stage scene it was for the purpose of making him antipathetic. The friends of the traitor of Devil's Island were, therefore, most clumsy in trying to make Victor Hugo out as one of themselves."

Nor is praise of the great writer unanimous in France. The

voice of detraction is heard in the Clerical *Correspondant* (Paris):

"The chamber, to whom money costs nothing, voted 80,000 francs and the city of Paris 200,000 francs for this colossal apotheosis of a man who was successively Legitimist, Orleanist, Bonapartist, pious, a free-thinker, pensioner of Charles X., peer of France under Louis Philippe, courtier of Napoleon III., finally Republican and Socialist, as little conscientious in one party as in another, seeing on all sides only his own infatuated personality, heeding only his immense pride, pursuing only his boundless ambition."

Nor does this authority approve of the monument newly erected to the memory of the great Frenchman:

"Imagine an enormous and dreamy Hugo, sitting on top of a granite mass, while four naked women, who represent 'the four winds of the spirit,' hold palms of glory out to him."

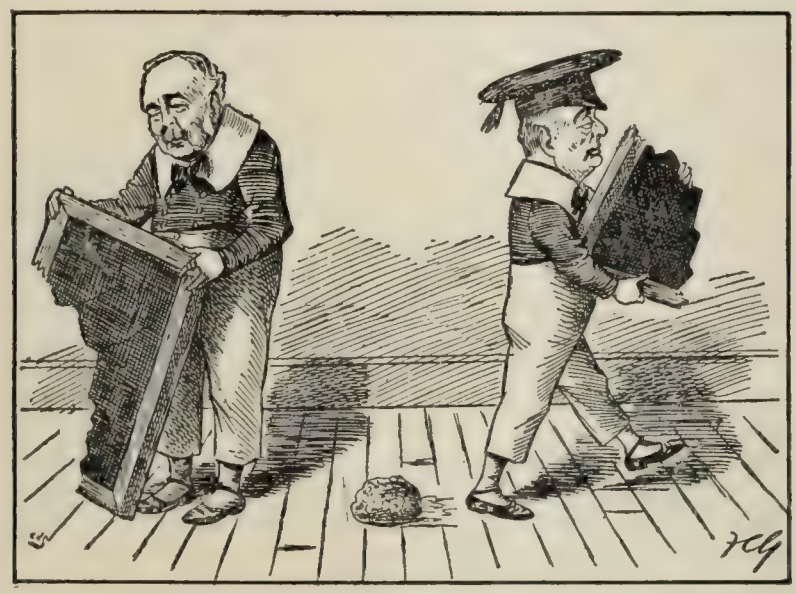
Victor Hugo became the apostle of Social-Democracy, according to a disparaging article in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"All men are practically equal. The differences between them are due to inequality of condition, the source of all evil in society. The champion of the insignificant and humble seems not to suspect that nature is an aristocrat who establishes between men distances greater than have ever been made by laws and manners."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FEUD IN THE ENGLISH LIBERAL PARTY.

THE divided Liberal party has been plunged into new dissension throughout England by the recent utterance of Lord Rosebery, in which he "finally breaks with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman." We quote from *The Spectator* (London):

"Sir Henry had asked whether he (Lord Rosebery) spoke from the interior of his (Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's) political tabernacle or from some vantage-ground outside. He has a right to a reply, and shall have it without a moment's delay. 'Speaking pontifically within his "tabernacle" last night, he anathematized my declarations on the "clean slate" and home rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude. Let me add one word more at this moment of definite separation. No one appreciates more heartily than I do the honest and well-intentioned devotion of Sir Henry to the Liberal party, and what he conceives to be its interest. I only wish that I could have shared his labors and supported his policy.' No one can complain that this is not a plain and straightforward way of meeting the issue, and we congratulate Lord Rosebery on having spoken out at last. But he must not rest on his oars—or rather on his spade. He must follow up his separation from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by boldly demanding the leadership of the party. Of course he may fail to obtain it, but even if he does he will be no worse off than he is now. He is too big a man to remain an outside critic. As he will not become a Liberal Unionist, he must either lead the Liberal party or a party of his own,—or else retire from public life."



THE WHOLE IS BETTER THAN A PART.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: "Well, this isn't much use without the other."

LORD ROSEBERY: "Nor this."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The organ of that branch of the Liberal party which supports Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, *The Daily News* (London), says:

"Six weeks ago, after the Chesterfield speech, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman approached Lord Rosebery and asked him to cooperate with the acting leaders of the Liberal party. Lord Rosebery refused. Six weeks have passed, and now Lord Rosebery has made that refusal public. There is nothing new in it, except the publicity."

The Conservative London *Times* is rather pleased at the situation. It notes:

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his friends, our parliamentary correspondent tells us, do not manifest any 'special anxiety' to precipitate a trial of strength between themselves and the Liberal imperialists in the House of Commons. They are willing, it seems, to allow weeks to drag on before they accept the defiance that has been flung down to them and bring the controversy to a decisive issue. . . . The Liberal imperialists, it is believed, will have agreed upon their plan of operations before many days are over; and, when they have settled it, the sooner they take action and try to force Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's hand, as it is understood they intend to do, the better for the cause they have at heart."

The St. James's Gazette (London) thinks it easy to overestimate the importance of the episode:

"What new impulse Lord Rosebery will bring into politics now that he has left his lonely furrow for a place—not in solitude—outside the tabernacle, only the coming year can tell. Perhaps, after all, as the world went round after Chesterfield, the world will go round still after Berkeley Square, and the definite separation which startled politicians last week may be as harmless as that which came about when Lord Rosebery was in pinafores learning to clean his slate."

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

THE excitement in Italian political circles over the resignation of the Zanardelli cabinet and its retention of office at the King's request causes unlimited press comment. The immediate cause of the crisis was the defeat of Signor Villa, the Government's candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. Says the *Tribuna* (Rome):

"The ministry had to resign because its program was repudiated and the majority abandoned it. But no sign, no hint, was given the crown to turn to any one else who could or would form a ministry to succeed the defeated one."

The circumstances leading to the crisis were trivial, in the opinion of this authority:

"The Zanardelli ministry was hailed in December with votes of secret funds and demonstrations that were, if not an ovation, at least a favorable omen. Little or nothing has changed since December. Certainly nothing has changed in the policy or program of the ministry. It carried out the experiment of real liberty in internal affairs. While allowing liberty to all classes, bourgeois and proletarian, order was maintained, and the cabinet increased its zeal in avoiding conflicts, in restraining within the limits of the law the free demonstrations of all classes of citizens."

But the divorce question was present and had its share in bringing about the present state of things:

"A question that concerns the regulation of the family and of civil society has been agitated throughout the country for the past six months. The masses of the people were stirred up about it, while the Clerical party, enemy of all national civil authority, made the issue a weapon of controversy. The Government deemed it its duty to intervene and make the question its own

in order to affirm the authority of the state against the Clericals who attacked it."

The ministry should never have committed the tactical blunder of involving itself with the divorce question according to the *Messaggero*:

"And what could have induced the ministry to impart a definitely political aspect to the election of a president of the chamber? For some time past the tendency has been to introduce the good custom of government neutrality in presidential elections. . . . Last December, after two votes on its internal and external policy, the ministry was stronger than most ministries have been heretofore. Not satisfied with its own situation—oh, endless human insatiability!—it wished to allow itself the luxury of a speech from the throne, vindicating the little that has been accomplished in its first session and outlining a new program that nobody asked for. In its leap from one session to another, it did not accurately estimate its own strength. It expected to land in a green and flowery meadow and it fell, instead, into a precipice."

SIGNOR ZANARDELLI.

The Clerical papers insist that the real troubles of the ministry are the outcome of the divorce bill, altho the alliance with the Socialistic element has something to do with the situation. Says the Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*:

"The real cause of the defeat . . . may be traced to two leading errors in the Zanardelli program. One is the trend of its domestic policy, and the other is its culpable obstinacy in the divorce matter. As regards the first, the ministry thought it had secured the unconditional adhesion and the permanent good will of the most subversive elements, to whom it had sacrificed everything, not only every consideration of good government, but the country's most elementary and most sacred rights of conscience, which revolted against certain baleful reforms. How erroneously the ministry calculated it must have understood when the Socialists in the chamber, assembled to deliberate respecting their own policy, plainly told it that the favorable votes they had given it last June were inspired 'by the necessity and duty of defending the proletarian organizations and the right to strike.' . . . To prevent the defection of the Socialists, Zanardelli offered them as a pledge the promise of renewed offenses against the church and against the divine law; but the very thing which, according to his own wretched calculations, should have been his anchor of safety has been, instead, the mite that overweighted the ballast."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VENEZUELA AND THE FRENCH.

THE announcement that Germany is to withdraw from Venezuelan waters, if well founded, may be preliminary to a French appearance there. *Figaro* (Paris) says:

"The Colombia-Venezuelan struggle that we have been watching for so many months now concerns us more nearly. We are regretfully compelled to say to the belligerents that if we can not prevent them from exhausting their energies in mad disputes, we shall at any rate never allow those disputes to injure our interests. This is a fact which the Venezuelan Government has too often overlooked. Its recent troubles with Germany will be remembered. Nor are the grievances which we ourselves have often called to its attention to be overlooked."

The present French grievance grows out of a loan on mortgage from a citizen of Bordeaux, M. Secrestat, to General Matos, an insurrection leader in Venezuela. President Castro seized the mortgaged property and interfered with the Frenchman's efforts to protect his interests, according to *Figaro*, which proceeds:

"Castro forgets one thing. The French Government, as he has lately seen, will not tolerate such denials of justice to its citizens. He relies perhaps upon the Monroe Doctrine and American protection. Yet he is not ignorant of the fact that President Roosevelt said in his latest message that this doctrine in no way menaced European Powers. He is not ignorant of the fact that of all the Powers, France is the one whose relations with the Union are most cordial, that our good faith is not doubted, and that no one in Washington dreams of hindering us from maintaining our rights even in Caracas."

The situation in Venezuela is scarcely of a nature to prevent President Castro from attending to this matter, according to the *Venezuelan Herald* (Caracas):

"The revolutionary movement has come to a standstill, and in spite of despatches sent from Port of Spain by correspondents who have probably the gift of predicting the future, and who announce battles of which we know nothing, and risings in Guiana which never existed, we can affirm that the country is not yet in the situation which they represent it to be. We do not wish to be understood to say that all is for the best in the best of Venezuelas and that business is flourishing, we do not wish to disguise the truth. But the fact remains that jealousies have arisen among the revolutionary leaders, and that the most complete anarchy prevails among them. The conclusion to be deduced is the natural result. Thus far for the liberal revolution. As to the Mochist movement, which took place lately at Maracaibo, it was suppressed within a few hours and its leader, Dr. Finol, captured on a house-top. Such is the actual state of affairs."

The leading factors in the revolutionary movement were "money, corruption, and bad faith" according to the *Republica* (Caracas), a government organ. It says that the delay in meeting foreign claims is unavoidable, but assures all parties that just demands will be met "in proportion to national resources." That the topic is a live one seems clear from this editorial utterance in *The South American Journal* (London), an investors' organ:

"What Europeans interested in Venezuela desire most to see is that one of the parties should get decidedly the upper hand; it does not greatly matter to us which, so long as it has power to preserve order. So long as the present uncertainty prevails nothing can be done to develop the resources of the country. This is very deplorable, as there is scarcely a richer territory in the world in natural resources."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

AGRARIAN SETBACKS IN GERMANY.—The results of the recent special elections for members of the Reichstag must have taught the Agrarians that they are losing their influence, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The Social-Democratic party, meantime, gains. The late victory it won in Döbel indicates that the people do not sanction any increase in the price of the necessaries of life. The Frankfort paper hopes the meaning of these things will not be lost on the Agrarians.

HOLLAND'S IMPERIALISM.—The attempt of the Dutch Government to do something for the Boers inspires the democratic *Volk*, a prominent publication in the Netherlands, to say that Kitchener is being imitated in Acheen (or Atjeb in Dutch). This Sumatran dependency of the Dutch has been in revolt for years. The *Volk* publishes some horrible details of the treatment of the natives by Dutch troops, with the intimation that while Holland is about it she might extend the humanity she wants for the Boers to the unhappy Atjebs.

CHAMBERLAIN AS THE NEXT ENGLISH PREMIER.—The writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), signing himself "Calchas," urges Joseph Chamberlain as England's coming Prime Minister, saying: "The working capacity of Mr. Chamberlain we already know. The majority adequate to the business of empire exists, and the man exists. What is needed, and it is the one thing needed, is to bring the man and the majority into the proper relation with each other. For the discontent of the country with the Government the obviously direct, certain, and proper remedy is not that the country should think of waiting upon Providence until a Rosebery administration may be ready to be called in, but that the Unionist Party in the near future should be revitalized by Mr. Chamberlain's leadership."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ROUGH TALES OF THE ROUGH WEST.

WOLFVILLE DAYS. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, 311 pp. Price, $1.50. Fred. A. Stokes & Co., New York.

IT was perhaps a mistake of Mr. Lewis to add to a book of short stories so conspicuous a thing as a preface, especially when it shows that his literary self is a little raw where critics have rasped it. It is to be hoped that he is not going to sequestrate himself in the same class with Miss Marie Corelli, the critic-hater. There is no need of that; his stories are far better. They do not need apology. They are wholesome, amusing, and, according to the testimony of persons who have lived in Western towns, pretty faithful representatives of life in the unpolished regions of America. It is true they have not that orris flavor which perfumes the style of such tales as, for instance, "Aucassin and Nicolette"; but then the general reader does not care for "Aucassin and Nicolette," and indeed may cast it aside as namby-pamby, whereas he does like a good straightforward story of real life that gives him an insight into the thoughts of any considerable class of persons.

ALFRED H. LEWIS.

"Wolfville Days" may well interest, not merely the young lady out of boarding-school who is enthusiastic over silly historical novels, but also one of Mr. Lewis's despised critics who have read unworthy books until they are jaded. "Wolfville Days" is, in its general spirit, not unlike Wolfville itself. Gentlemen imperturbably kill and are killed. The brains of the foolish bespatter the pages of the book. Throughout these disconnected stories several characters appear and reappear. The old cattleman tells the yarns, and his stories sound as if they really happened; his characters are lifelike, and his phrases are the most picturesque that have enlivened the pages of a book for many a day. Some of the stories in themselves are tame and hackneyed, but even to these Mr. Lewis's flood of metaphor is an elixir of life.

A LIGHT DRAFT OF STOCKTON.

KATE BONNET. By Frank R. Stockton. Cloth, 7¾ x 5¼ inches, 420 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

THE appearance of a new book by Frank Stockton stirs one to an agreeable flicker of anticipation. But "Kate Bonnet" is not very fruity, and is regrettably thin in the very thing one most desires and rightly expects from Mr. Stockton. The sub-title is suggestively Stocktonian: "The Romance of a Pirate's Daughter." The story is all that, but it is too seriously so. Oddly enough, the broad burlesque of a worthy Barbadoes farmer buying a ship, and embarking on a career of marine criminality, through sheer romantic craving for the whole gamut of iniquity due to the skull and cross-bones of the Jolly Roger fluttering at its peak, is not the delicious fantasticality of Mr. Stockton's humorous invention. It is a bald fact. There was actually such a pirate, who, not knowing a topsail from a marlinespike, became "a terror of the seas," a fearfully respected buccaneer, and whose finish was most seemly, since he departed from this life at the end of a rope made fast to a gallows-tree.

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

There is a strong love interest in this history of Captain Stede Bonnet. His sweet daughter Kate has three lovers, one of whom is loved by another girl, who in her turn is adored by a repentant pirate. But Kate's filial devotion surpasses any other love in her heart. She does her best to reclaim her naughty papa, but in vain. He is too fatuously addicted to making people walk the plank, to scuttling ships, and marooning their hapless crews.

One very amusing episode is where Captain Bonnet, through *esprit de corps*, visits the redoubtable "Blackbeard," the boss pirate of the Caribbean. After he pays him a call, this "dean of the piratical faculty," who is as thoroughly a professional as Bonnet is an amateur, and who has a vein of odd humor, returns it, and makes Bonnet a captive on his own craft. The odious brute adds to this ignominy by making the humiliated Bonnet "do accounts" on shore! This is really a more affecting passage in his career than his hanging.

Mr. Stockton has an amiable passion for pirates, and has shown what lore he acquired in regard to these erratic mariners by a volume entitled "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast." He doubtless inserted the "Our" into the title with a mild glow of pride, because the American output of this gentry is really a very pretty showing.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN WOMAN.

UNDER MY OWN ROOF. By Adelaide L. Rouse. Cloth, 7¼ x 5¼ inches, 291 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

THE person who can read this book and not feel grateful to the author is a proper object for sympathy. It is written in the first person throughout, and if Adelaide L. Rouse is not a woman after a man's own heart, then is her power of projecting herself into the ideal a very remarkable gift.

The story is of a well-balanced woman of to-day, who frankly confesses to forty years and one hundred and fifty pounds of flesh. But she may well do that, with her fresh, wholesome balance and one hundred and fifty tons of spirit to offset the carnal avoirdupois.

ADELAIDE L. ROUSE.

This bachelor woman, Honor Sharpe, yearns for her own roof-tree, after "twenty years of boarding, light housekeeping, furnished rooms, flats, and all other imaginable modes of existence in other people's houses." One day when she suffered an unusually acute attack of boarding-house nausea, she suddenly exclaimed: "I will build a house, if it isn't any bigger than a packing-box. I will have a garden, too. I want ground to dig in, I want closets to rummage, I want to count my tea-spoons."

All this is deliciously feminine. That is the pleasing note of the whole book: a thoroughly seasoned femininity. Through the gift of a building-lot from an opulent patent-medicine uncle, Miss Sharpe's roof-tree is located in New Jersey, back of the Palisades. She plans it, builds it, and is so successful—*mirabile dictu!*—that she exclaims: "My house suits me as a shell does its snail."

She is a newspaper woman, then a literary worker. Everything nice eventually incorporates itself into her small castle. A charming bachelor, two years older than herself, lives on an adjoining lot, and she and "Cincinnatus" become as chummy as possible. The atmosphere and the style of the book are those of Cranford. But an up-to-date Cranford.

The author's humor is of the Stockton brand. Her very phrasing of a thing is aromatic with humor. As the briskly gentle tale purls along, it takes on with artistic harmony a more important trend, and a cheering love interest invests the level-headed Honor with a new charm. Twenty years before she had loved a young man named Paul. Her officious aunt acquaints her with the fact that his maternal forebears have developed insanity, and the lovers part. It is the romance of her life. Then Paul comes back from Russia. They both find out that, in love at twenty, they are decidedly out of it at forty, and Paul with bungling diffidence enables her to tell him this fact.

Then you know it is "up to" Cincinnatus, and you are very glad of it. He is literary, too, and soon after this presents his latest book to Honor with two lines written on a sheet of note-paper in it:

> "'Take them, love, the book and me together;
> Where the heart lies, let the brain lie also.'"

Cincinnatus used to rail against Browning, whom Honor admired extremely, so it was a delicate compliment to propose to her in Browningese. "Who was I to have the writer send me these two lines from the most perfect love-poem ever written by a man?" Read "Under My Own Roof" and you will see what answer the lady gives.

THE LIFE OF AN EMPIRE-BUILDER.

CECIL RHODES. A Study of a Career. By Howard Hensman. Leather, 5⅝ x 8⅞ inches, 382 pp. Price, $5.00. Harper & Bros., New York.

THIS book might better have been called "Cecil Rhodes: a Vindication," since it is the work of a professed admirer who writes with a purpose. Mr. Hensman is an Englishman, and is known as the author of a "History of Rhodesia." It is too early now for an adequate biography of Cecil Rhodes to be written. An author is necessarily led to assume a different tone in writing of a man who is still living, and one feels this in the present volume. This does not detract from its interest, however; the author is solicitous to tell the truth, and to deal fairly with the other side. As a general thing, he writes acceptably also, barring an occasional journalistic touch and a few

[illegible] matter-of-fact comments upon the incidents of his story. The book is a noteworthy one, and on the whole exceedingly readable.

It is, of course, a very timely volume at the present moment. It can be recommended to any one who cares to see the whole situation that led up to the present Boer war. Cecil Rhodes has been, for better or for worse, the force that brought that war about, and the history of his life is that of its preparation. Whatever one may think of him, he will surely be known as one of the world's great forces. He is the personification of the colonizing genius of the English people, and he is just as certainly one of the builders of the British empire as Clive. The work that such men have to do is the rough work of nature, of the struggle of the races for existence, and it is work that can not be relished in a sensitive age. That is, no doubt, the reason why Cecil Rhodes is a man disliked by many of the best people ; for he is far less unscrupulous and more merciful than the average of the empire building, savage-conquering type.

It is a dramatic story which Mr. Hensman tells, especially in its earlier stages, when we see a young man, unknown, poor, and weak in health, cherishing in his secret heart a dream of his country's growth and of the African empire that he is to found. We see him step by step forcing his way to power, making himself the leader of the colony and making his ambition theirs. We see him conquering savages, and governing them, founding colonies, building railroads, operating mines—and all the time, with every move, fighting Kruger. For these two men represent the two warring races, and the history of South Africa for two decades has been the history of their struggle.

Externally this book is a very beautiful one, and a joy to read ; but it does not represent great research, and there is no reason why it should not be made accessible to the public in a less expensive edition.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF ETHICS.

PHILOSOPHY OF CONDUCT. A Treatise of the Facts, Principles, and Ideals of Ethics. By George Trumbull Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. Cloth, 6 x 9 inches, 663 pp. Price, $3.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

ONE to some degree acquainted with the essays and assays in the field of ethics during the past decade would confidently believe that a constituency for this latest work exists, of many searchers after truth, who will say when they find this book, "It is for this we have been waiting." The advocates of the "cerebral" psychology have had the field, and have exploited it for some years. It was inevitable that the healthy realism of a sane metaphysics should furnish, sooner or later, the needed antidote. If we are not in error in our estimate, the antidote has been found. This is not to say that Professor Ladd has made a very distinctly controversial work. On the contrary, the critical element is surprisingly small, considering the number and dignity of the heads in sight to be hit, and the formidable shoulders that bear the chips of challenge. There is here, throughout, a conservative and tolerant recognition of the contribution made to our ethical material by the evolutionary and materialistic philosophers, and the viewpoint is completely modern. Nevertheless, for the most part, the naturalistic determinism of the recent school of moralists is rejected. This work is a reassertion, in the light of all the modern research, and over against many of the modern theories, of the regnancy of the free Self, and of man's final reference of his freedom to the freedom of the Personal God.

GEORGE T. LADD.

No review within our limits could suffice to excuse any one from a careful reading of this book, nor scarcely become an adequate incitement to such a task. But if the reader will plunge into it with the chapter on "Moral Freedom" the entire clue to the method and attitude of the author will be in his hands. He will presently be challenged to take his position on the one crucial question of human freedom, by such a sentence as this : "There is absolutely nothing in the most recent discoveries, either of psychological or of physical science, which compels one to regard the deterministic solution [of the free-will problem] as the only valid and scientific answer to the problem."

His special treatment of the old problem of freedom is greatly illuminated in some of the later chapters of the book, especially in the author's philosophy of Personality and of Causation. He lifts us out of the region of unilluminated abstractions entirely, and points out how absolutely ethics must rest in a consideration of personal life. There is a thorough sifting of the assumption that "the law of Causation forbids" the conception of an actual freedom of the human Self, and that "human self-determination would destroy the integrity of the physical universe." As a finality, the author locates the ethical sense, the consciousness of freedom, the sense of moral obligation, in two facts, both of which are insoluble mysteries from some points of view. The first fact is an original, unique, and individual nature in man himself ; and the second is the clearly apprehended, but largely uncomprehended personality and purpose of God.

Perhaps a more concise reference to this book should point out that it is built in three parts, that discuss in turn (1) The Nature of the Moral Self, with an analysis of the ethical consciousness ; (2) The Virtuous Life and the characteristics of the Good Man, and (3) The Nature of Right, with a metaphysical theory in explanation of ethical phenomena.

A NEW BOOK BY BENJAMIN KIDD.

PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. Being the First Volume of a System of Evolutionary Philosophy. By Benjamin Kidd. Cloth, 12mo, 538 pp. With Appendix. Price, $2.00. The Macmillan Company. New York and London.

THIS new work, the first of a projected series, by the author of "Social Evolution," is in some sense supplementary to and reinforces the philosophy of his earlier work, and is marked by the same characteristics that gave his first book its singular vogue—a broad, comprehensive grasp of general principles, here and there a searchlight quality of insight, and, for the most part, clear and vigorous English.

BENJAMIN KIDD.

Mr. Kidd takes up the doctrine of natural selection where Darwin left it, giving it an enlarged significance in its application to social institutions. The conception of the apparently endless relation of every phase of social evolution to the succeeding one, the truth that no one social theory or custom can be considered as an isolated phenomenon, is a conception of social development that proceeds naturally out of the general acceptance of the evolutionary hypothesis. What is new in Mr. Kidd's work is his thesis of "Projected Efficiency"—that these social forms transcend the limits of political consciousness, the class interests of the time, and even the sense of moral responsibility. The end served by this process is immeasurably remote in the future. The evolutionary process, instead of being subordinated to the present, is working to some definite end throughout vast periods of time. Mr. Kidd insists that even to Darwin the meaning of progress and development had reference solely to the interests of the individuals who are engaged in maintaining a place in the rivalry of the present. In Mr. Spencer's philosophy this conflict is between the past and the present ; in that of Mr. Kidd it is between the present and the future, the past epoch of social evolution having passed away with all that distinguished it. We have here a view of human progress that is inspiring and full of valuable concepts. It is an immense gain over that idea of finality with which the self-satisfied observer is accustomed to regard the social and industrial institutions of his time.

There was much in Mr. Kidd's former work acceptable to the socialist propagandists. The same predilection is exhibited in the present work in passages upholding the idea of the subordination of the individual to society, and in the statement that the winning types of society are those in which the subordination of the individual to the social system is most complete.

Many readers will find it difficult to accept the author's conclusion that there is scarcely anything in the English character in sympathy with the spirit of modern liberalism, and that the widespread transforming spirit of this liberalism among people of English speech transcends the limit of political consciousness. But, even if we accept the significant principle which it has been the author's purpose to enforce, we need not ignore the intellectual assent which the English-speaking races have given to the principles of modern liberalism, and the failure of such principles to find the same hospitable reception among the institutions of other branches of the human family. In this book itself, Mr. Kidd traces, with much lucidity, the origin of Western Liberalism, not from the France of the eighteenth century, but from the England of the seventeenth. In chapter x. the author seems unconsciously to expand his view of modern liberalism, and for the first time to appraise it at something near its true value.

Whether or not we accept Mr. Kidd's conclusions, and however we may differ as to the value of his main thesis, it is beyond dispute that he has given us a singularly suggestive book. It will not be as popular as his "Social Evolution," first because it deals with deeper phenomena, and because not every reader will be able to follow the speculations of the author in his present volume. Yet it is a work which is destined, tho securing a much smaller circle of readers, to exert in the end a profounder influence upon a far greater number of persons.

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R. C. Cumming, Esq., Feb. 22, 1902, Mgr. of the Manchester and Liverpool Bank, Strafford, Eng.: "Yesterday I began a French class with my seven children, down to five years of age, around the instrument. It was most satisfactory, even the youngest easily learning to pronounce the words like a native. More progress was made than could have been attained even with a professional teacher. The interest, too, even of the youngest was better sustained."

A. R. Davis, Esq., Feb. 24, 1902, West Bromwich, Eng.: "I may say how very delighted I am in the immense power this apparatus affords in language study."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Sectional Struggle."—Cicero W. Harris. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $2.50.)

"The Moral Law."—Edward J. Hamilton. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, [illegible])

"The Gospel of the Kingdom."—William B. [illegible] (Thomas Whittaker, [illegible])

"Exiled by the World."—Elizabeth Vigoureux Imhaus. (Mutual Publishing Company.)

"Aes Triplex."—Robert L. Stevenson. (Thomas B. Mosher, $0.25.)

"Religion in History and in Modern Life."—A. M. Fairbairn. (Thomas Whittaker, $0.80.)

"The Leopard's Spots."—Thomas Dixon. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Spiritual Development of St. Paul."—Rev. George Matheson. (Thomas Whittaker, $0.80.)

"History of Education."—E. L. Kemp. (J. B. Lippincott & Co, $1.25.)

"Windows for Sermons."—Louis Albert Banks. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

"Holy-Days and Holidays."—Edward M. Deems. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $5.00.)

"Ocean to Ocean."—J. W. G. Walker. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Eldest-Born.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

I was a little baby, dead
That earthly morn;
They gave me a white rose to keep;
They sang, "It is not death, but sleep."
She cried, "My eldest-born!"

I was a little spirit then,
Reaching to God;
An eager, ignorant, upward flame,
Cleaving the darkness whence I came,
Tiptoe above the clod.

She cried, "The feet that I have kissed,
Cold in the grave;
The shut mouth, and the eyelids dim—
O God, the marble look of him!"
I, at heaven's architrave,

Trembled, but shrilled aloud, "I come,
O Christ, my brother."
The Beautiful leaned down and smiled:
"Go back to earth, thou little child,
And comfort thy sad mother.

"For when in dreams thou hoverest near,
Gladdening her eyes,
A glimpse of heaven she shall obtain,
And, drinking of her cup of pain,
Thyself shalt be made wise."

* * * * *

Time washes up along our shore,
A vast calm sea;
And I have learned the weight of tears,
Sin's color and the length of years,
The stir of things to be.

My brothers win the earthly goal
With toil and stress;
Gone is their infancy divine,
And on their brows is writ the sign
Of earth's forgetfulness.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

A prominent business man of Boston will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who desires to study Mechanical, Electrical, Steam or Textile Engineering and has not the opportunity to attend school. This gentlemen, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a few scholarships in a well-known educational institution for home study, the only expense being the actual cost of instruction papers and postage. Write to W. L. B., Box 3737, Boston, Mass., for particulars if you are ambitious and in earnest.

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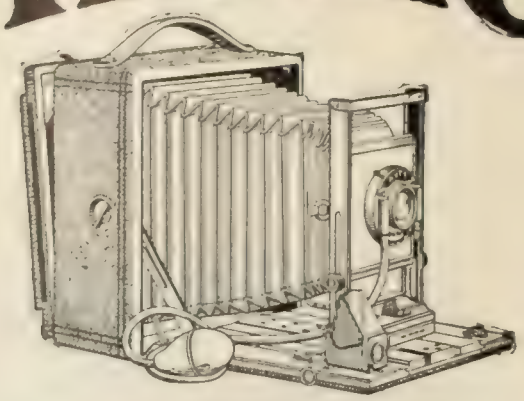

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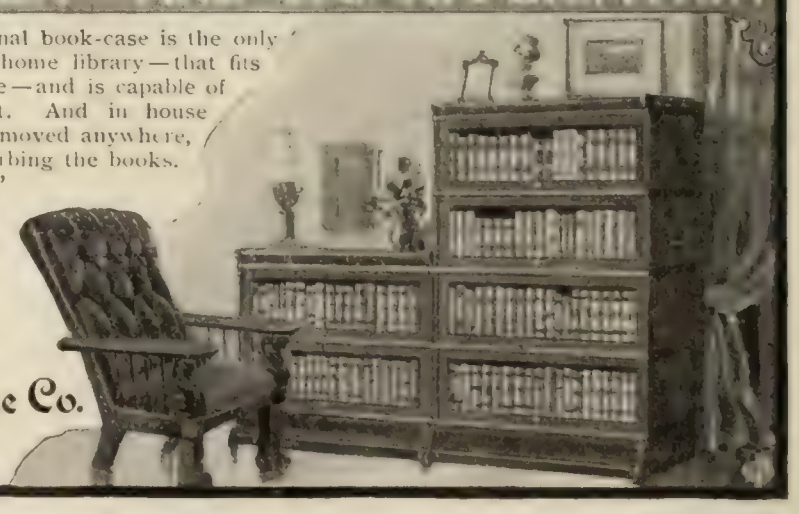

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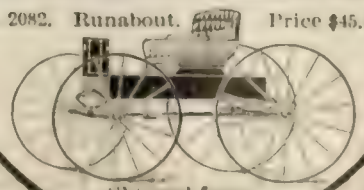

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But God's large moments have made room
Even for this,
That, all unguessed of them, unseen,
Like a slim flower I wave between
And meet my mother's kiss.

She folds me to her lonely heart
At gray of morn;
A little child I am to her,
As in those wondrous days that were,
A babe, her eldest-born.

—In February *Harper's Magazine.*

The Crypt.

By MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON.

Beneath the edifice that men call Me,
Whose minarets attract the setting sun,
Whose portals to the passer-by are free,
Abides another one.

The heartbeat of the organ throbs not there,
To jar the heavy silence of the soul;
Nor low amen of acolytes at prayer,
Nor bells that ring or toll.

Unsought, undreamed, save by the solemn few,
Who with a lantern lit of love descend,
To find the buried arches grim and true,
On which the walls depend!

—In February *Atlantic Monthly.*

"Way in De Woods, An' Nobody Dah."

By JAMES D. CORROTHERS.

I.

De ole owl libs in a lonely place—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah!
Eyes lak sunflowers in his face—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.
Sets an' broods alone, alone—
Set an' sigh an' moan an' moan,
When de silvah moon goes down—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.

II.

O heah de lonely whip-po'-will!—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah—
Complainin' when de night am still—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah!
Dah de wand'rin' night winds stray,
Dah de groanin' branches sway,
Ghosts an' witches lose dey way—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.

III.

'Way down in ma Southern home—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah—
Dah's de place I longs to roam—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.
O ma lub wid eyes ob coal,
Listen 'tel ma story's tole:
Owl's a-hootin' in ma soul—
'Way in de woods, an nobody dah!

—From *The Black Cat Club.*

PERSONALS.

What a "Yankee" did for Germany.—While we are recounting our obligations to Germany, says the New York *Times*, "we are not likely to overlook the fact that Germany's obligation to one who may be almost entitled to rank as the cleverest of Americans is greater than that which this country owes to any individual German or citizen of German parentage." This man was Benjamin Thompson (afterward Count Rumford), a native of Woburn, Mass; a "Yankee of Yankees," who, having made a record in England and retired from active military life as a half-pay colonel, went to Strassburg in 1873 where he attracted the attention of the Elector of Hanover, who invited him to enter the civil and military

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From a Prominent Judge

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, Oct. 19, 1901.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, Chicago.

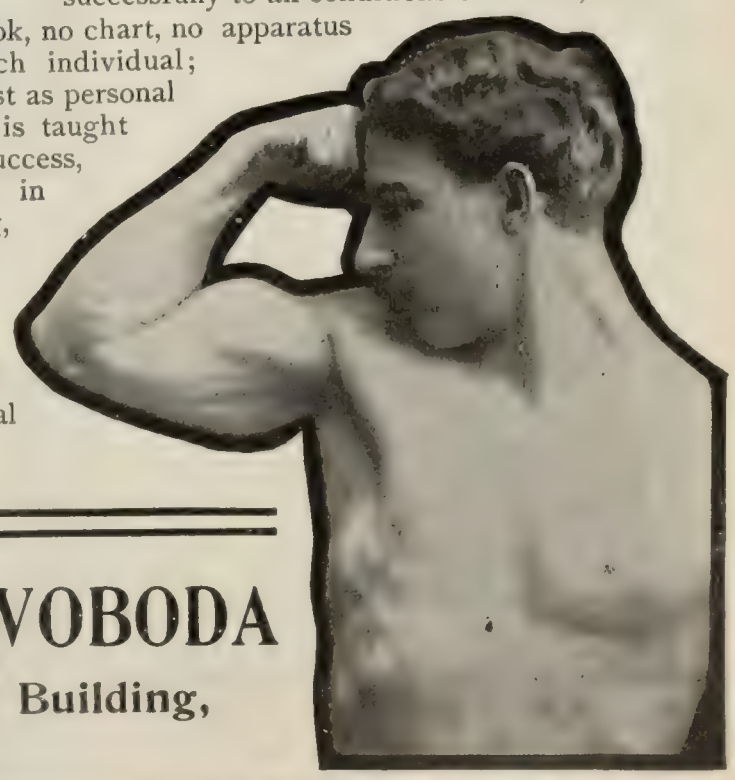
Dear Sir: I have delayed writing you relative to the effects and advantages of your system until time had confirmed its promises and realities. I am now enabled to write you and give your system unstinted praise, and will be pleased to recommend your treatment wherever and whenever called upon. It is all you claim for it and only requires of your students a conscientious application. I have not had a headache since commencing the exercises under your direction and can say to all inquirers to "throw physic to the dogs."

You are welcome to this endorsement and hope that your business will meet with all the success it merits.

Yours truly,
(*Signed*) A. G. MACKENZIE.
Justice of the Peace.

MEMBER OF ONE OF MY PUPILS' FAMILY

I have devoted years to the study of anatomy, physiology, pathology, histology and hygiene; also to the effect and influence of physiological exercise upon the nervous system and the process of digestion and assimilation. This scientific and thorough study which I have made of the physiological effect of exercise, such as the physical and chemical changes which take place in the blood and every cell and tissue of the body, has never been undertaken by any other instructor or scientist. This knowledge combined with vast experience enables me to adapt my instructions successfully to all conditions of health, and to all ages of either sex. I have no book, no chart, no apparatus whatever. My system is for each individual; my instructions for you would be just as personal as if you were my only pupil. It is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. I shall be pleased to send you free valuable information and detailed outline of my system, its principles and effects, together with testimonial letters from pupils.



ALOIS P. SWOBODA

354 Western Book Building,
CHICAGO

service of that state. *The Times* recalls the rest of his story as follows:

"During the eleven years he served Bavaria as Minister of War, Minister of Police, and Grand Chamberlain his work was probably the most remarkable ever accomplished by any statesman in his 'class' of whom history makes mention. He found a petty principality, with scanty and overtaxed resources, lying between stronger Powers which coveted her territory and only waited a pretext to absorb it; a people so poor and lacking in self-respect that mendicancy was the principal occupation of all classes; a burdensome army which impoverished the state for its maintenance; a weak but well-meaning sovereign who was practically helpless in the hands of the nobility and clergy; and with difficulties and discouragements so great that almost any one else would have declined with thanks the offer of official employment and pursued his journey in quest of a more congenial military command."

He reorganized the army, suppressed mendicancy, made the poor comfortable, and enabled them to provide for themselves in profitable occupations without expense to the state.

"The love with which he was regarded by the poor of Munich was so great that when he fell sick from overwork and worry they organized a monster procession to march to the cathedral and offer public prayers for his recovery—a tribute never before or since paid to an outlander and a heretic by the peasantry of a Catholic country. He drained the marshes which menaced the public health, stimulated and diversified the agriculture of the country, taught the people how to live economically when their resources were scanty, made the soldiers farmers and mechanics, and made the people of Bavaria the happiest and most comfortable in Europe. Incidentally, he induced the nobility to surrender voluntarily many of their ancient and oppressive privileges, and discreetly extinguished the rights claimed by the Church through its many orders of mendicant friars and nuns, which were suppressed without opposition from the prelates."

Thompson resigned his offices in Bavaria in 1795 and went to England to pursue scientific researches, from which he was recalled by urgent needs of Bavaria during the French and Austrian war, when Munich was threatened by both armies. The Elector had fled, leaving Thompson, then Count Rumford, with a general power to govern the state:

"He managed its affairs so wisely and discreetly that, while both the hostile armies wanted Munich, neither dared take it, and the tide of war swept around it, leaving it intact and unimpoverished.

"Wearied and impaired in health by arduous and fruitful labors of greater immediate and permanent value to Germany than had been rendered since Clovis at Soissons made an end of Roman rule in Gaul and brought the beginnings of order out of the tribal chaos of the premedieval period, he gave the remainder of his life to scientific investigation."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Unpaced.—COMMUTER: "You Lonesomecroft people didn't catch the 7:01 train this morning?"

OTHER COMMUTER—"No; our mounted policeman, who is supposed to pace us, broke his bicycle just as we were starting."—*Puck.*

If Lord Salisbury Had Only Known.

Lord Salisbury, in his recent great speech on the decline of British trade, advised all Englishmen to study the live foreign languages instead of Greek and Latin. If, at the time of this speech, he had known of the new marvel for learning French, Spanish, and German pleasantly and with almost incredible quickness, he would have certainly advised his hearers to acquire the important knowledge by at once securing this wonderful mechanical system. LITERARY DIGEST readers are enabled to purchase this new wonder of science on remarkably attractive terms. Their attention is particularly called to the advertisement of the Languagephone on another page of this issue.

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Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco,* in his handbook of PHARMACY, MATERIA MEDICA, and THERAPEUTICS, **a textbook in many of the leading Medical Colleges of the country,** under the head of "ALBUMINURIA," page 600, 7th edition **in the citation of "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, is highly remedies,** says: **recommended."**
Under the head of "CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE," page 601, same edition, **in the citation of remedies,** he says: **"Mineral Waters, ESPECIALLY THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, which has many advocates."**

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Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress $15.

Express charges prepaid. Sold on 30 nights Free Trial—money returned if it is not even all you *hoped*. See also note at bottom of this advertisement.

New Yo k Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

Ostermoor & Co. New York, April 8, 1897.
Gentlemen: The Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses that I bought of you in 1893 have proven perfectly satisfactory in every regard, and we think them excellent.
Very truly yours,
GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Passenger Agent.

Treasury Dept., U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

Ostermoor & Co. Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.
Gentlemen: Your Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses, Pillows, Boat Cushions, etc., have been adopted exc'usively for use of the Revenue Cutter Service. It affords me great pleasure to say that they have given perfect satisfaction in all particulars, and in wear, cleanliness, elasticity and durability we deem them better than hair or any other mattress known.
C. F. SHOEMAKER, Captain R. C. S.

E. H. Gregory, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Ostermoor & Co. 3525 Lucas Ave., Feb. 11, 1900.
Dear Sirs: Your Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses have been in use in my house since 1877. During this time, twenty-three years, they have constantly grown in favor, remaining always the same, requiring no remaking.
Yours truly, E. H. GREGORY.

Lord, Owen & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ostermoor & Co. 72 & 74 Wabash Ave., Jan 6, 1900.
Gentlemen: About five years ago I was induced to give your mattress a comparative trial with a first-class curled-hair mattress which was the best that money could buy. I have used your mattress constantly ever since, and it gives me much pleasure to state that I find it to be in al respects as comfortable, agreeable, and as satisfactory as any mattress I have ever used, and your claims as to its wonderful merits and superiority over all others I believe are fully sustained.
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MAUD: "Probably it is because so many people are trying to kill it."—*Harlem Life.*

Appropriate. SHOPPER: "But aren't these hose rather loud?"

CLERK: "Yes, sir. They are intended only for persons whose feet are in the habit of going to sleep."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Case of Pronunciation.

An impudent fellow named Hawarden
Inquired, without asking his pawarden,
Of the learned Colquhoun if the man in the mquhoun
Always lodged in some nobleman's gawarden.
Whereupon the fire-eating Lord Cholmondeley,
Overhearing the words, remarked glolmondeley,
To an awe-stricken neighbor, unsheathing his seighbor,
That the question was very uncolmondeley.

Tit-Bits.

One on Robson.—The Chicago *Journal* tells this story: "Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey?" "Like a donkey?" echoed Robson, opening his eyes wide. "I don't." "Because your better half is stubbornness itself." The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity of a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said: "Mrs Robson, do you know why I am like a donkey?" He waited a moment expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly, as she answered, "I suppose it's because you were born so."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Washington and Roosevelt. Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia, now of this city, is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt. Being in Washington a few days ago he visited the White House, and was promptly accorded an interview. In the course of the conversation the President is said to have suddenly remarked:

"Now, John, you are a very observing man, and know pretty near what is going on. Tell me what the people seem to think of my Administration?"

"Oh, Mr. President," Mr. Wise replied, "the opinion seems to be that you will go down to posterity with Washington."

"I am delighted to hear that," the President is said to have answered interruptingly as he grasped Mr. Wise's hand and shook it heartily. But as he released his hold Mr. Wise continued:

"But whether it will be with George or Booker T., I am not prepared to say."—*New York Times.*

Coming Events.

April 1-3.—Lutheran General Conference at Philadelphia.

April 1-5.—Conventions of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Societies, National Association, at New Orleans.

April 9. Convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters in Washington.

April 29.—The Independent Order of Foresters will hold a convention at Los Angeles, Cal.

April 30.—Convention of the Sons of the Ameri-

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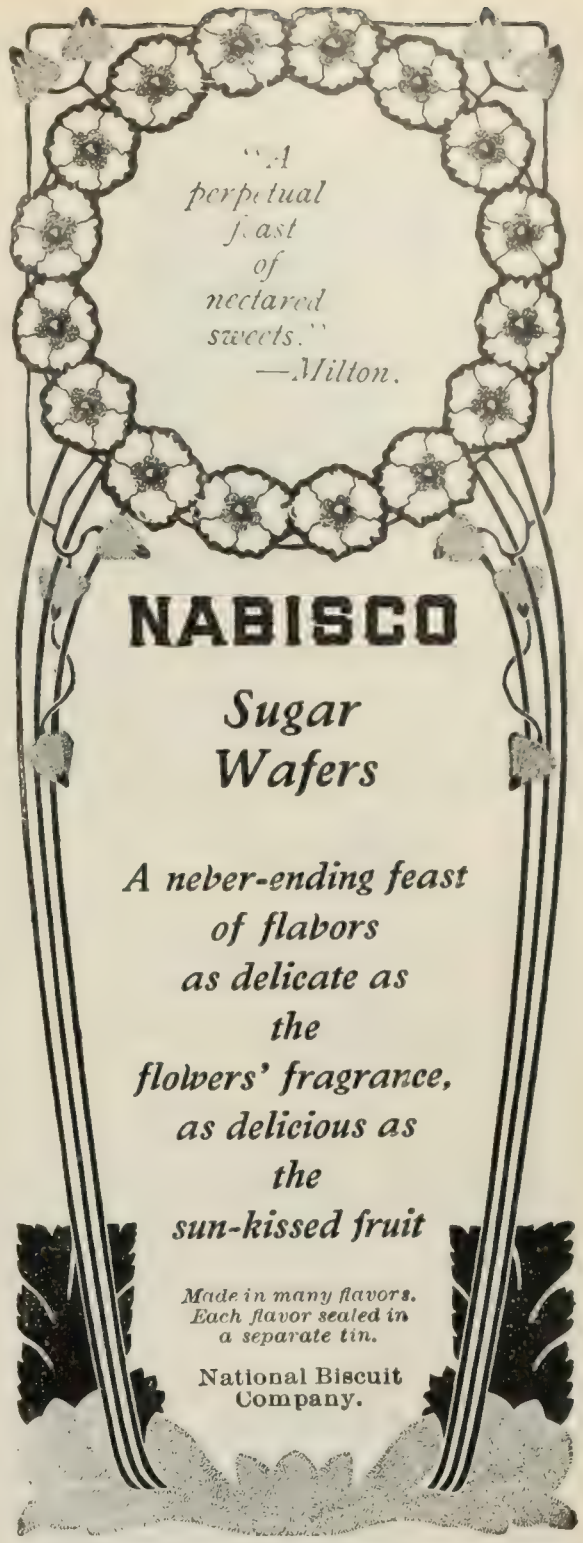

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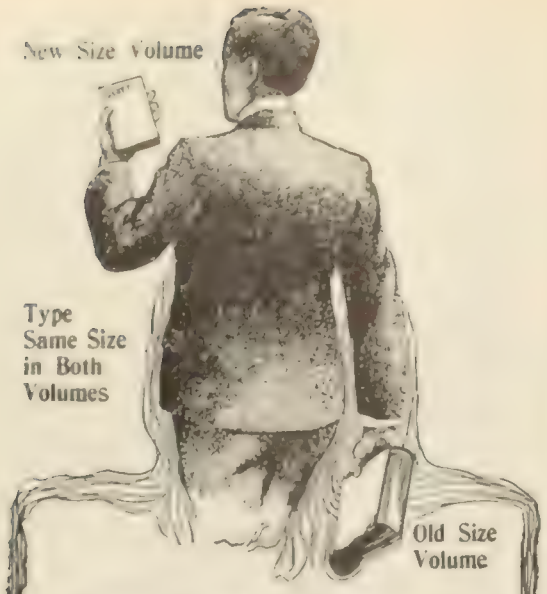

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can Revolution, National Society in Washington.

April 15-17.—Convention of the National Manufacturers' Association of the United States at Indianapolis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 10.—Reports from London state that on March 7 a force of 1,200 under General Methuen was defeated by the Boers under General De la Rey; General Methuen was captured.

March 12.—Two Boer officers are killed in a fight in Cape Colony.

March 13.—The Boers release General Methuen.

March 14.—A Boer commando, which had been pursued for several days, breaks through the British blockhouse line near Heilbron with small loss.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 12.—The Liberal forces on the Isthmus of Panama capture the district of Chiriqui.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 10.—The First Colonial Exposition is opened in London.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies elects Signor Bianchieri president.

March 11.—The Danish lower house ratifies the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

The Chinese Government sends a memorial to Mr. Conger, protesting against the exclusion of Chinese from the United States.

March 12.—King Edward abandons his proposed trip to Ireland.

March 13.—The entire Spanish cabinet resigns.

March 14.—Cecil Rhodes is reported to be very low.

The Danish Folkething approves the sale of the Danish West Indies by a vote of 88 to 7.

March 15.—Field Marshal Lord Wolseley leaves England for Cape Town.

The Queen Regent of Spain calls upon Señor Sagasta to form a new cabinet.

March 16.—Miss Stone writes a letter thanking all those who contributed to her rescue from the brigands.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 10.—*Senate:* Senators Vest and Tillman speak against the Ship Subsidy bill.

House: The bill to classify the rural free delivery service is passed after having some of its provisions changed.

March 11.—*Senate:* The consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill is continued; Senator Hoar speaks against the popular election of Senators.

House: A resolution for an investigation of the alleged connection of the Sugar Trust with Cuban reciprocity is defeated; Congressman Hitt defends Secretary Hay's course in a debate on the war in South Africa.

March 12.—*Senate:* Senators Depew and Macumber advocate the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered.

March 13.—*Senate:* The debate on the Ship Subsidy bill is continued.

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What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know.

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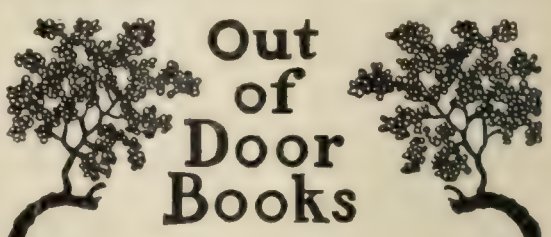

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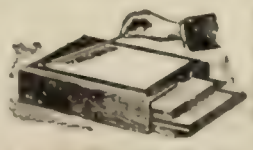
ONE HUNDRED



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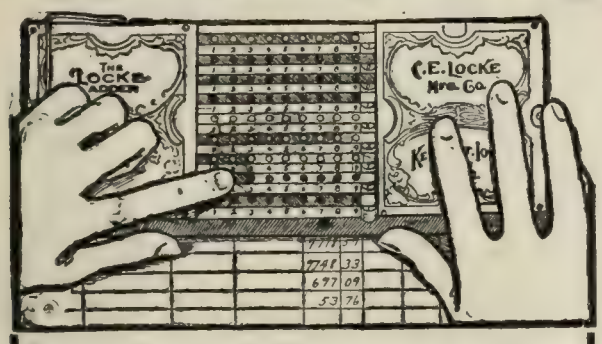
THE VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO, Dept. 25, Cincinnati, Ohio.



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Has been quick to recognize the value of

THE LOCKE ADDER

in his particular field of labor. It saves so much time and n ental strain that he wonders how he ever did without it. Any business or professional man is at a disadvantage without the Locke Adder.

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Incandescent Gasoline Lights

MOST LIGHT—100-candle-power from each lamp. LEAST COST—three cents per week per lamp for average use; fixtures, all kinds and styles, from $3.50 up. GREATEST CONVENIENCE—use gasoline, with any good incandescent mantle. SLIGHTEST BOTHER—no wicks, no wires; hang from a hook or stand on table. For HOUSES, HALLS, HOMES.

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CANTON INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO., Box C Canton, O.

"HAPPYFOOT" Hair Insole

keeps feet warm and dry. Makes walking a pleasure. Relieves Rheumatism, Callous, Tender and Perspiring Feet. Does not crowd the shoe. At all stores or sent 10c. a pair, 3 pair 25c., *postage paid.* Send size of shoe. **THE WM. H. WILEY & SON CO., Box 53 Hartford, Conn.**

House: The general debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is closed.

March 14.—*Senate:* Senator Foraker speaks in support of the Ship Subsidy bill, and is opposed by Senators McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Harris, of Kansas. The Hague Treaty, relating to the conduct of war, is passed.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is passed.

March 15.—*Senate:* The consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill is continued.

House: The time is devoted to private pension bills; 229 bills are passed at one sitting.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 10.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the anti-trust law of Illinois is unconstitutional.

Secretary Long resigns from the Cabinet.

March 11.—President Roosevelt sends his first veto message to Congress, disapproving a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of a sailor.

Prince Henry sails for Europe on the steamship *Deutschland.*

March 12.—John P. Altgeld, ex-governor of Illinois, dies suddenly at Joliet, Ill.

March 13.—Mrs. C. P. Huntington gives $250,000 to Harvard Medical School.

March 14.—Secretary Shaw announces that the purchases of government bonds by the Treasury Department would be discontinued for the present.

Andrew Carnegie gives $175,000 for a library to Albany, N. Y.

W. A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, resigns from the United States Civil-Service Commission.

March 15.—The resignation of William M. Johnson, First Assistant, Postmaster-General, is accepted by President Roosevelt.

CHESS.

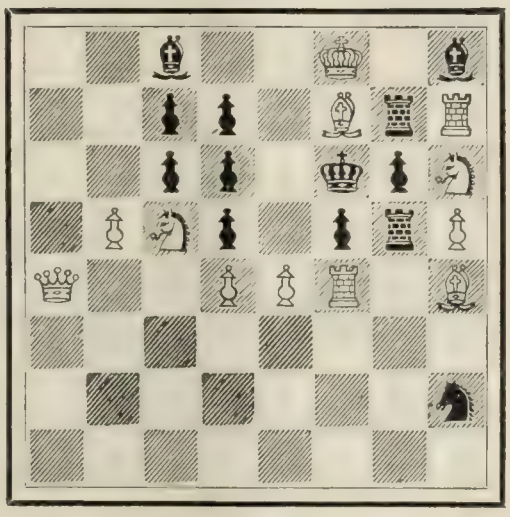
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 652.

By H. A. WILLEMSEN.

From *The Times*, London.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

2 b 2 K 1 b; 2 p p 1 B r R; 2 p p 1 k p S; 1 P S p 1 p r P; Q 2 P P R 1 B; 8; 7 s; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Sent Free and Prepaid

to any reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who needs it and writes for it. *A trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.* Only one small dose a day perfectly cures Catarrh, Flatulence, Indigestion, Constipation, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate to stay cured.

Write now to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW-SKIN

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

WATERPROOF LIQUID COURT PLASTER

Heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns, Blisters, etc. Instantly Relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.

A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes.

Applied with a brush and immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, colorless waterproof coating.

MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN, BICYCLISTS, GOLFERS, Etc.

are all liable to bruise, scratch, or scrape their skin. "New-Skin" will relieve these injuries, will not wash off, and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as "New-Skin" makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it.

	EACH
Pocket Size (Size of Illustration) . .	10c
Family Size . .	25c
2 oz. Bottles (for Surgeons and Hospitals)	50c

At the Druggists, or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

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Keep Out

Germ carrying Flies and Mosquitoes by having your house Screened before Fly Time - Don't depend on Sticky fly paper to catch them after they get in. Write for Catalog P Window and Door Screens; Venetian and Sliding Blinds

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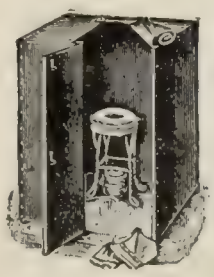
BURLINGTON VENETIAN BLIND Co

BURLINGTON VT.



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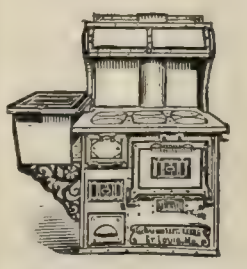
We make 8 styles of cabinets, under our patents, for taking Turkish Baths at home. We sell on approval, and warrant them to be the best cabinets made. More of the best families use the **Racine** than all others together. Write for catalogue.

RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY, Box X, Racine, Wisconsin



I Pay The Freight $25

Will ship C. O. D. to any station in the United States for

The "WILLARD STEEL RANGE"

Has 6 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. **GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

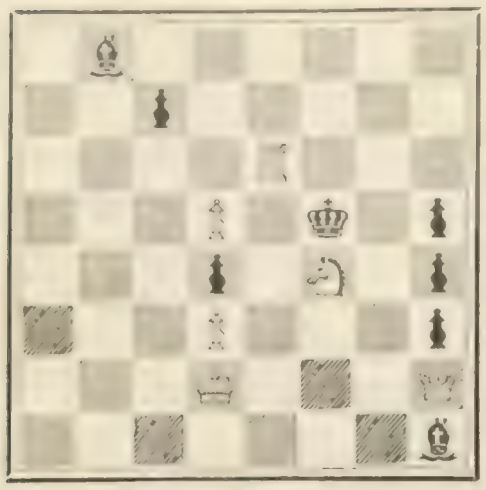
WM. G. WILLARD, Dept. 17, 619 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo

Problem 653.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST:

By THE REV. G. DOBBS, New Orleans.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

1 K x p; 2 p x; 4 R x; 5 P x R; 1 K x p; 3 p x S x p; 3 P 3 p; 3 K x Q; 3 p.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 646: Key-move, Q—R 2.

No. 647.

1. Kt—R sq / K x R (B 4) dis. ch.	2. P x R dis. ch / K—K 6	3. Q—B sq, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Q—K 7, mate
1. ..... / K x R (R 4) dis. ch	2. P—Kt 5, dis. ch / K x P (must)	3. Kt—K 6, mate
1. ..... / R—R 2	2. Kt—K 6 ch / K x R (R 4) dis. ch	3. P—Kt 5, mate!
	1. ..... / K—R 3	2. P—Kt 5, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; Dr. G. T. Van Cleve, Malden, Me.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; Miss S. H. Spencer, and Miss L. V. S., Blackstone, Va.; W. W. Reed, Wytheville, Va.

646 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; B. Colle, New York City; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.

647 (only): G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. W. Kirkpatrick, Dixon, Ill.

Comments (646): "Very good"—M. M.; "Fine"—G. D.; "A brilliant sacrifice"—F. S. F.; "A difficult foreign complication"—A. K.; "Like the

Guaranteed to Depositors

Absolute Safety of Principal and 5 Per Cent. Interest.

Our depositors are professional men and others who usually carry moderate accounts in Savings Banks. Our real estate loans are so handled that we have **funds for reinvestment monthly**, and our profits are thereby augmented. In nine years we have loaned upon bond and mortgage $[illegible], meanwhile accumulating surplus and undivided profits of $182,000, with assets of $1,55[illegible].

Deposits of $50 or more may be made for as long or short a time as desired, with 5 per cent. interest for full term.

Unquestionable evidence of perfect soundness and readiness will be supplied on request.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

1130 Broadway, New York.

To all who suffer from SPINAL DEFORMITIES.

85 per cent. cheaper than the old methods. 100 per cent. better.

Weighs ounces where others weigh pounds. For Men, Women and Children; none too young, none too old to be relieved. We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition; cured the inventor Mr. P. B. Sheldon, of curvature of the spine of THIRTY YEARS' standing.

Throw away the cumbersome and costly plaster-of-paris and sole-leather jackets.

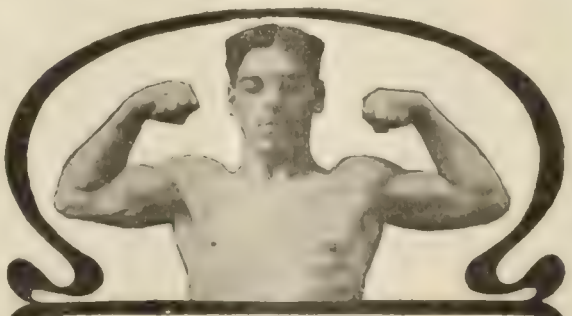
Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles, and is truly a godsend to all sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors, and those who know from experience of our wonderful appliances. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901. After having worn the plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes.

Yours truly, IDA BLOOD.

The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed [illegible] lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 12 ounces—a difference of over 7 pounds.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 84 Third St., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



The Stone Method.

If you want—to be able to forget that you have any internal organs; a skin that shows in its every inch that you have a perfect circulation; a step that is light and elastic; an eye that is bright and sparkling; lungs that are large and expansive; a stomach that is strong, a superb, erect, **muscular bearing, write us.** Our correspondence course will put you in possession of all **this physical wealth in the most pleasant, natural, common sense way possible.** It will require only 15 to 20 minutes of your time each day, **in your own room, just before retiring, or upon** arising, with no apparatus whatever. Not one bit of guess work about it. Your individual condition will be considered and instruction given as your particular requirements demand. **Mr. Frederick W. Stone, our Director of Physical Culture, has been a man of mark** in the Athletic world for 31 years, and **has helped to put in perfect physical condition** every type of man and woman our modern high-strung civilization has developed. Both sexes, all ages, 12 to 85.

Illustrated booklet, testimonials and measurement blank SENT FREE.

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Learn to Heal Without Drugs

Osteopathy is the only Science which teaches the curing of disease without the use of drugs or medicines.

The National School OF Osteopathy

chartered by the State of Illinois for the purpose of teaching men and women this grand and lucrative profession, by means of a complete practical correspondence course with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. This correspondence course has been specially prepared for those who cannot spend the time or money required for the regular personal course at the school, and fully fits the student to practice this profession, and assures him or her a large and regular income.

NO GREATER OPPORTUNITY

is offered young men and women who are ambitious to lead useful and profitable lives, as this course enables them to begin earning fees in a few weeks' time with an outlay of only a small amount of money. Full particulars, together with

A Complete Lesson in Osteopathy FREE.

Address, B. P. TURNER, D. O., Sec'y.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY,

4000 Cottage Grove Avenue, CHICAGO.

For Singers and Speakers.

The New Remedy for Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat, and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and like everything else, I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.

"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Distilled Water is condensed steam, the only absolutely pure water. It is what you get from a **Sanitary Still.** Are you sure that your drinking water is all right? Write for booklet. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

COLLAR BUTTON INSURANCE goes with our one-piece collar button. **Krementz & Co.,** 68 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

author's name, short and sweet"—J. G. L.; "A first-class Swedish Rosie, equal to an American Beauty"—S. M. M.; "A very pretty rendering of a familiar theme"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Neither deep nor difficult, but has a singularly refined elegance and beauty in the perfection of its workmanship"—W. R. C.; "It's a pleasure to work a problem like this"—W. J. F.

(647): "Had some trouble with this. Its originality almost equalizes its defects"—M. M.; "Not faultless, but interesting tho easy"—G. D.; "Remarkably beautiful and difficult"—F. S. F.; "In design, far-reaching; in operation, critical; in results, pleasing"—A K.; "Not so hard as the author's name"—J. G. L.; "Brilliant, I found the key as difficult as the pronunciation of the author's name. One of the best for several weeks"—S. M. M.; "A remarkable position; each turn of the kaleidoscope reveals new beauties"—Dr. J. H. S.

Very many solvers failed to get 646 on account of the "try" Q—Kt 3, believing that Q—Kt 4 would mate; Kt x P stops this. It is necessary to place the Q on R 2, so that, after Kt x P, mate is given by Q Q B 2.

In addition to those reported, Prof. A. M. H. got 642; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind., and C. N. Featherstone, Rome, Ga., Dr. J. H. B., 643; W. W. R, 633, 634, 636, 643, and 645; the Misses S. H. S., and L. V. S., B. C., 644.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

MAROCZY WINS FIRST PRIZE.

The Hungarian champion finished just ¼ point ahead of Pillsbury, and takes the first prize, 5,000 francs. The American Champion was ½ point better than Janowski and gets second prize, 3,000 francs. The Frenchman beat Teichmann ¾ point, and wins third prize, 2,000 francs; while Teichman pockets 1,500 francs, the fourth prize. Fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes, worth 2,250 francs, are divided equally between Schlechter, Tarrasch, and Wolf. The non-prize winners get 3,200 francs.

It is a great disappointment to American Chess-players that our champion did not reach first place. While Maroczy is a great player, distinguished for exact, careful play, yet we believe that Pillsbury is a greater player, and that in a match he would beat the Hungarian.

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Maroczy	14¾	4¼	Napier	9½	9½
Pillsbury	14½	4½	Mieses	9¼	9¾
Janowski	14	5	Mason	9	10
Teichmann	13¼	5¾	Albin	8½	10½
Schlechter	12	7	Marco	7¾	11¼
Tarrasch	12	7	Popiel	7¼	11¾
Wolf	12	7	Scheve	5	14
Tschigorin	11½	7½	Eisenberg	4½	14½
Marshall	11	8	Reggio	2½	16½
Gunsberg	10¾	8¼	Mortimer	1	18

The International Cable Match.

The seventh cable match between America and Great Britain was played on March 14 and 15, and America won, by one point.

The Score:

America.		*Great Britain.*	
1. Pillsbury	½	Lawrence	½
2. Barry	½	Mason	½
3. Marshall	0	Atkins	1
4. Hodges	1	Lee	0
5. Hymes	½	Mills	½
6. Voigt	½	Bellingham	½
7. Delmar	0	Trenchard	1
8. Newman	½	Blake	½
9. Howell	1	Mitchell	0
10. Helms	1	Girdlestone	0
Total	5½	Totals	4½

SCORE OF ALL THE MATCHES.

Year.	America. *Won.*	America. *Lost.*	Great Britain. *Won.*	Great Britain. *Lost.*
1896	4½	3½	3½	4½
1897	4½	5½	5½	4½
1898	4½	5½	5½	4½
1899	6	4	4	6
1900	6	4	4	6
1901	5	5	5	5
1902	5½	4½	4½	5½
Totals	36	32	32	36

"A House Without a Woman Is like Bread Without Leaven," as BEN FRANKLIN said.

He might have said with even more truth that a house without a woman is like bread made from ordinary white flour—it lacks the elements which makes good for man.

"White" flour is not good for man because the vital part of the wheat berry, the rich, nitrogenous, strength-giving kernel, is necessarily absent from the "white" flour, because it is dark in color itself.

The ideal flour, from the standpoint of health, flavor and economy alike is

Franklin MILLS FLOUR

A FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

ground to perfect fineness. It is strengthening, is easily digested and makes delicious bread, with a rich, nutty flavor, lacking in the "white" flour bread.

"ALL THE WHEAT THAT'S FIT TO EAT."

It is also the most economical, because it will go farther in bread making and because it contains more nutriment.

Order Franklin Mills Flour from your grocer. If he has not this flour he can obtain it for you. See to it that you get Franklin Mills Flour, made at Lockport, N. Y. Name on every sack and package. Booklet mailed free on application.

BOMOSA BEST GROWN COFFEE

BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL **33c.**

1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

Cook Book Free

to customers, bound in cloth, 325 pp., 2,500 receipts.

The Great American Tea Co., 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York. P. O. Box 289.

DON'T SET HENS the same old way when our new plan beats it 10 times. **100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only $2.** Over 94,000 in use. 1000s test'ls. 5000 agents wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and **10c Egg Formula FREE** if you write today **Natural Hen Incubator Co., B 262 Columbus, Neb.**

43 FLOWERS 30¢

Worth $1.25

A SPECIAL OFFER made to introduce our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

20 Pkts. Seeds

1 Pkt. Washington Weeping Palm.
1 Pkt. Alyssum, Little Gem, mixed.
1 Pkt. Mary Semple Asters, 4 colors.
1 Pkt. Rambler Roses, 3 colors, mixed.
1 Pkt. Phlox Drummondii. 1 Pkt. Umbrella Plant.
1 Pkt. Bouquet Chrysanthemum. 1 Pkt. Diamond Flower.
1 Pkt. Pansies, 10 col's mixed. 1 Pkt. Giant Verbena, mxd.
" California Sweet Peas. " Petunia Hybrid mixd.
" Lovely Butterfly Flower. " Japan Morning Glory.
" Forget-me-not Victoria " Poppy—New Shirley.
" California Golden Bells. " Heliotrope mixed.
" Carnation Marguerite. " Double Chinese Pink.

23 BULBS

1 New Spotted Calla, **1** Beautiful Begonia, **1** Double Pearl Tuberose, **2** Butterfly and **2** Hybrid Gladiolus, **8** Fine Mixed Oxalis, **2** Rainbow Lilies, **2** Scarlet Freesias, **2** Climbing Sweet Mignonette Vines, **2** Splendid New Canna Lilies—1 crimson, 1 golden.

A Return Check Good for 25 Cents on first $1.00 order; also our **New Floral Guide, 186 pages.** All the above sent postpaid for only 30c.

If you sell **two collections** and send us **60 cents,** with name and address of each purchaser, we will send you, **FREE,** another **complete collection** as your commission. Also our

$100 Cash Prize Offer.

Write to-day. **THE CONARD & JONES CO.**

Rose and Flower Growers, Box 21 West Grove, Pa.

BURPEE'S Largest Mail-Order Seed House in the World. In buying **BURPEE'S SEEDS** direct by mail you get your money's worth in the **Best Seeds that Grow**—and you have your choice of **Rare Novelties for 1902,** which cannot be had elsewhere. **Write to-day** (a postal card will do) for our **complete Catalogue—FREE to all** who intend to purchase seeds. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.**

About half the lamp chimneys in use have my name on them.

All the trouble comes of the other half. MACBETH.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
One in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1902 Bicycle.
1902 Models, $9 to $15
'01 & '00 Models, high grade, $7 to $11
500 Second-hand Wheels
all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship to anyone on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance.
EARN A BICYCLE distributing 1000 catalogues for us. Write at once for bargain list and our wonderful special offer to agents. Tires, equipment, sundries, all kinds, half regular prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 62 G CHICAGO, ILL.

The "Best" Light
is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.
THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

A New Idea in Trunks
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"In Praise of Chess."

Some very good things concerning Chess are given in a column article in *The Sun*, New York, from which we make extracts:

"There is nothing in the way of entertainment about which people throw into the sea such means of pleasure as this same game of Chess. It possesses all qualities which are good, and none at all that are bad. It even combines fascinations of opposite kinds, a quality entirely special to itself—for it is peaceful and the same time warlike. It is light and yet profound, it is manly and yet womanly—you can play it by daylight and you can play it by gaslight; you can play it in the house, you can play it on the lawn; you can play it in a railway carriage; you can play it with board and men or you can play it without either. It costs nothing. It is reputable. It is dignified and it becomes all classes and all ages of life. And it has a wealth that no other game can even approach. Its changes, if not literally endless, are at all events past counting. Their beauty is like Cleopatra's:

'Age can not wither it nor custom stale
Its infinite variety.'

"Yet in these United States, strange to say, Chess is not very popular. There are tournaments which make plenty of noise and matches between clubs and wonderful exhibitions of blindfold Chess. . . . . But the circle conserved by Chess-columns in weekly papers, with square pictures and printed games is very narrow. To the 'general reader' they are as dark as the mysteries of Eleusis. Speaking nationally, the state of Chess is simply disgraceful. Columbia knows nothing about it and cares less. The two things in fact are connected together as cause and effect, for if she knew more about it she would care more.

"Chess-players may be divided into two classes. First, those who have an idea what the game means. Secondly, those who have no idea what it means. An objection may be made in the beginning against this division as being rather arbitary. It may be said that players can be found of every shade of force from the Champion of the World down to nothing. . . . . And statistically and legally the objector is right. But morally and educationally my division is right. . . .

"The player of the first class gives the feeling of resistance to an adversary—to any adversary—you may overpower him with superior force, you may run into him and tear him to pieces, but still he has given you play. He knows the lie of the ground with its different pitfalls—quagmires and fortresses. His troops are drawn out so that they can fight without standing in one another's way. He has an intelligible plan for the campaign and holds the thread of it in his hand to the end. If it fails he knows where it fails. He knows where your combination was deeper than his, and where he was outgeneraled by more skill than his own. He falls, if he falls, with his eyes open and his face to the foe, as Athenian falls before Spartan or Spartan before Theban.

"Now, the player of the second class falls not as Greek before Greek, but as Persian before Greek, Brave he may be naturally, but he does not know the ground and his forces are unwieldy, they are always getting into one another's way and tumbling over one another and shooting in one another's face. A detachment trying to advance is stopped by a detachment trying to retire, while others lose their way or get surrounded or cut off at passes—or wedged into impassable defiles. Then the fight turns to a massacre and the killing becomes murder. . . .

"People who play Chess in this style get little pleasure out of it, not even the bliss that proverbially goes with ignorance. They know nothing of the 'stern joy' which the true Chess-player feels as the tide of victory sways to and fro over a well-fought field. The haphazard scrimmage they play at soon grows monotonous and tiresome. No wonder Chess should be unpopular."

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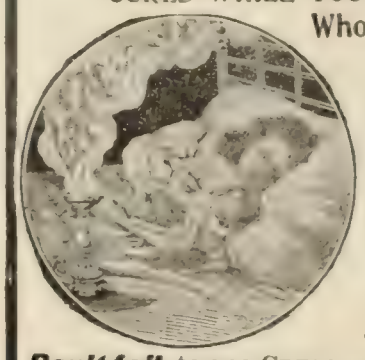

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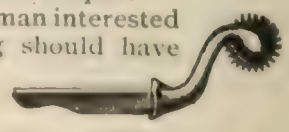

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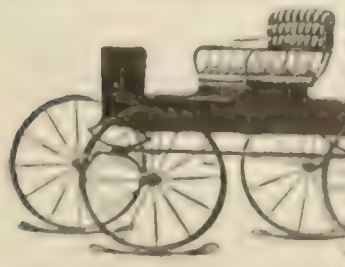

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

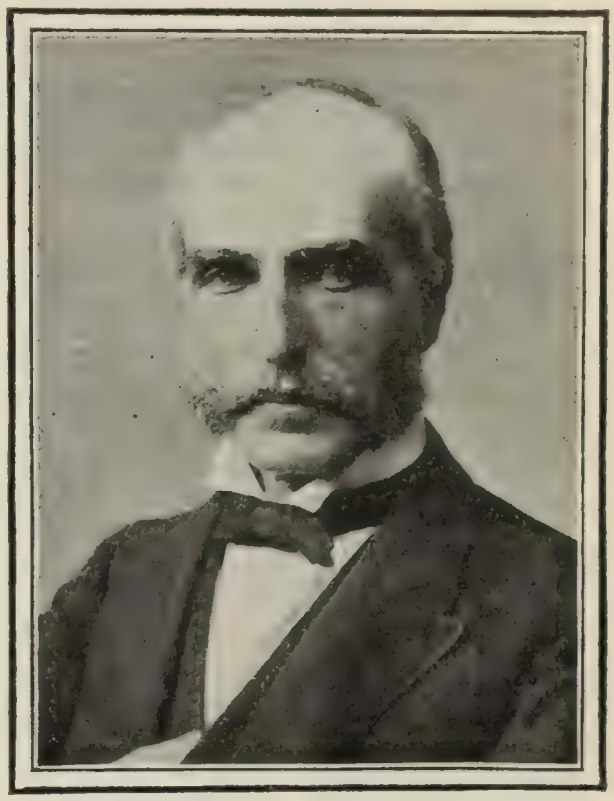
ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE IN 1861-65.

It has been quite the fashion with those American newspapers that enjoy the exhilarating exercise known as "twisting the British lion's tail" to make frequent reference, during the recent controversy over Europe's attitude toward us in 1898, to Russia's alleged friendship and England's coldness during our Civil War. The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, for instance, remarked when the controversy was at its height: "Even if England has done what she claims, and which is very much to be doubted, in view of all the statements, Americans have surely been told of it often enough; Russia has not continually cast up to us what she did for the Union during the war of the Rebellion, when England was so ready to assist in the destruction of the republic."

One of the few men in England to champion the cause of the North in those stormy days was Goldwin Smith, then professor of modern history in Oxford University. "Leaders of English literature having mostly gone with their class to the side of the South," he says, "my pen was in requisition on the other side." Having thus earned his right to a hearing nearly forty years ago, he now tells the American people, through *The Atlantic Monthly*, some of the reasons that would have made it natural for the British to favor the South. That the nation as a whole did favor the South, he denies. "There can be no doubt," he declares, that "the mass of the English people did recognize the good cause, and was on the side of the North." The aristocrat and the Tory, however, could hardly be expected "to love the great incarnation of democracy by which it was constantly hinted to him that he and his cause would some day be devoured." The American attitude toward England, too, "had not been invariably meek or polite," and American diplomacy had been characterized by an overbearing spirit. Almost simultaneously with the first crash of war, also, Mr. Spence "came out with a very clever book, representing the issue as being, not between slavery and free labor, but between free trade and protection." This took *The Times* and its vast power over to the side of the South, where it remained to the end of the war.

Anti-slavery considerations were the strongest inducements to sympathy with the North, but sympathy of that sort met a rather chilling reception at Washington; while the grounds on which sympathy was asked were not considered in England to be tenable. Professor Smith says on these points:

"The sympathy of the people in general could be challenged by the North only on the moral ground that the North was fighting against slavery. But when we, friends of the North, urged this plea, we had the misfortune to be met by a direct disclaimer of our advocacy on the part of our clients. President Lincoln repudiated the intention of attacking slavery. Seward repudiated it in still more emphatic terms. Congress had tried to bring back the slave States to the fold by promises of increased securities for slavery, including a sharpening of the Fugitive Slave Law. What had we to say? Was it not wonderful, and greatly to the credit of the English people, that through this thick veil of politic disclaimer the mass of them should have recognized the good cause? The merit of their loyalty to humanity was the greater since hundreds of thousands of them were for the time deprived of their means of subsistence by the cutting off of the supply of cotton. The South, at all events, did them justice; for it had fully reckoned on the need of cotton as a force that would overbear all moral considerations and compel the English people to take its side. . . . . .



PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

"Had the issue been, as Lincoln, Seward, and Congress represented it as being, merely political and territorial, we might have had to decide against the North. Few who have looked into the history can doubt that the Union originally was, and was generally taken by the parties to it to be, a compact, dissoluble, perhaps most of them would have said, at pleasure, dissoluble certainly on breach of the articles of Union. Among these articles, unquestionably, were the recognition and protection of slavery, which the Constitution guaranteed by means of a fugitive slave law. It was not less certain that the existence of slavery was threatened by the abolition movement at the North, and practically attacked by the election of Lincoln, who had declared that the continent must be all slave or all free; meaning, of course, that it must be all free."

The fact was, declares Professor Smith, that the people of the North had always been in sympathy with just such revolutionary uprisings as the South was engaged in. He writes further:

"Apart, however, from the question of legal secession, revolutionary secession might have been said to have been very much in accordance with American ideas. Lincoln is quoted by Mr. Morse as saying in Congress, 'Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the *right* to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right,—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor

is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that *can*, may revolutionize, and make their *own* of so much of the territory as they inhabit.'

"A stronger ground for separation there could not possibly be than the radical antagonism between the social organizations of the two groups of States, which made it impossible that they should live in harmony under the same political roof, and had rendered their enforced union a source of ever-increasing bitterness and strife.

"I do not pretend, as an excuse for the attitude of the English people, that all this was distinctly before their minds. What was distinctly before their minds was that American sympathy had generally been on the side of revolution and rebellion,—Spanish-American, Polish, Hungarian, or Irish. American sympathy with Irish rebellion would of course make a particular impression on the people of the country whose unity was threatened not less than was the unity of the United States by the secession of the South.

"The division of parties in England was perfectly natural; aristocratic society could not help sympathizing with the planter oligarchy. If England was divided in opinion, so was the North itself. There was all the time in the North a strong Democratic party opposed to the war. The autumn elections of 1862 went greatly against the Government. It was in expectation of calling forth Northern support that Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and had he conquered at Gettysburg his expectation would probably have been fulfilled. It actually was fulfilled, after a fashion, by the draft riots in New York."

Even in the *Alabama* affair Professor Smith is far from thinking Great Britain in the wrong. He says of it:

"During the four years of the war Southern attempts to abuse British ports and shipyards for war purposes were a constant source of trouble to the British Government. Similar attempts by the Cuban insurgents to abuse the ports and shipyards of the United States were a cause of the same trouble to the American Government, which deemed the annoyance a sufficient justification for hostile action against Spanish dominion as the exciting cause. Did not the British Government do its duty as a neutral toward the North as well as did the American Government toward Spain? We need not go back to the time of Genêt and his privateers. When people quarrel, go to war, and cause trouble, disturbance, and loss to the neighborhood, they must be content if the neighborhood performs the duties of neutrality in good faith and reasonably well. This the British Government apparently did, tho in its case the trouble and annoyance were extreme, extending to the cutting off of the supply of raw material from a vast manufacturing population. The case of the *Alabama*, which was the worst, was a slip caused by the sudden illness of a law officer before whom the papers lay, tho the Foreign Office ought, no doubt, to have looked him up. The vessel sailed without a clearance, and took on board her armament at the Azores. American pursuit, moreover, was slack. That the government or the nation at large had anything to do, actively or constructively, with the fitting out of the vessel was a preposterous fiction, whatever might be the feelings and conduct of violent sympathizers with the South on this or other occasions. I was glad that the indemnity was paid, because it closed a dangerous dispute; but, looking back, I can hardly think that it was due."

Russia's friendship for us at that time is dismissed with the following paragraph:

"If Russia seemed to play a more friendly part than England, she did it without any of the risk which England would have incurred. It can scarcely be imagined that one of the Powers of the Holy Alliance was actuated by a sincere love of the American republic, or that the dark conclave which rules her was doing anything but playing its diplomatic game."

ADVANTAGE OF HAVING A KING.—King Edward has set the custom of [illegible], which was recently [illegible] to be generally revived. At the Marlborough House dinner a [illegible] silver snuff box, once used by the Prince Regent, was handed to the Marquis at the beginning of dessert, while the ladies are still at the table. The King pays himself liberally, sharing his pleasures with favored guests.—*Correspondence from London.*

OUTLOOK FOR THE SUBSIDY BILL.

THERE is rather poor prospect, according to most of the Washington correspondents, that the Shipping Subsidy bill will pass the House at this session. There is said to be strong feeling against it west of the Alleghanies, and the western Representatives, it is reported, prefer to wait till after the fall elections before voting for it. The six Republican Senators from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Vermont voted against it when it passed the Senate, and the Western Representatives are said to claim that this break in the party ranks kills the claim that it is

[CAN HE SINK THE SHIP?
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

a party measure, and leaves them free to oppose it also if they want to. If the Representatives from these three States vote with the Democrats against the bill, it can not pass.

"There is a widespread impression among the Republican members of the House," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, which favors the measure, "that no serious attempt will be made to pass the bill at this session," and the correspondent of *The Times* (New York) regards it as "evident that it will have a rocky road to travel," and confirms the view expressed by *The Sun's* representative. In fact, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, "the disposition to postpone action until next session is general," and so say the Congressional reporters of the Washington *Post*, the Chicago *Chronicle* and *Tribune*, and many other papers. Says the correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"It is certain that the antagonism to the measure is growing stronger in the House and opponents claim that it is already as good as dead. A Senator who has made a very careful canvass of the prospects of the bill stated to-day that at least forty Republican votes could safely be counted against the ship subsidy. Iowa and Wisconsin, he said, would be nearly solid against it, and there would be a number of Illinois and Minnesota votes that could be counted on by the opposition. Senator Hanna himself is very far from being pleased with his favorite measure in its present form. The amendment which limited the subsidy to American-built ships thoroughly disgusted him, and he now concedes that the prospects of the bill are far from bright.

"Should it contrive to get through the House it will be only in a seriously amended form and will not be likely to gain the assent of the Senate under those circumstances. Should it go over to the short session it will be easy to kill it by debate, and several Senators have already hinted a determination to adopt this course with it if the bill goes far enough to make such action necessary."

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a paper

that favors the bill, thinks its prospects are far from rosy. He says:

"The bill will go to the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries. There are four Republican members of this committee who have already gone on record in opposition to a ship subsidy measure. They are Minor of Wisconsin, Stevens of Minnesota, Jones of Washington, and Fordney of Michigan. These members opposed ship-subsidy legislation in the last Congress and amended the Frye bill out of all semblance to its original form. They are still far from being ready to support any measure of the kind, and decline to commit themselves in support of the measure which has just passed the Senate. . . . . .

"The committee on merchant marine and fisheries is composed of eleven Republicans and six Democrats. The defection of four Republicans will prevent a favorable report upon the measure."

On the other hand, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"General Grosvenor, the chairman of the House committee on the merchant marine, said to *The Press* correspondent before he left the city for his home in Ohio, that his committee would take up the bill at an early date for consideration, and that he expected to see it passed at this session of Congress. He declared that all talk about any agreement or understanding that this bill was to go over in the House until the next session is without any foundation whatever, and is simply the usual kind of 'argument' brought against the measure. Moreover, General Grosvenor, who is thoroughly conversant with the prevailing opinion in the House in regard to this measure, said that there was no doubt in his mind of its passage by a good majority."

A TWENTY-PER-CENT. CONCESSION TO CUBA.

A FIRE of criticism from both the friends and foes of Cuban reciprocity greets the attempt to placate both with a 20-per-cent. concession. General Wood declares that a reduction so small will "do no good to Cuba," and President-elect Palma says it will be "very disappointing to the Cuban people." The New York *Herald* calls it "a miserable compromise," and the New York *Tribune* thinks the caucus "might have done better." The New York *Journal of Commerce* calls the concession "small," "grudging," and "very inadequate," and the New York *Evening Post* says that "it is a pitiful affair, more like giving Cuba a stone than the bread which she asks." Says the New York *World*:

"At present a sack of sugar weighing 300 pounds costs the Cuban planter $6 to produce. He sells it in Havana for $4.80 and thus loses $1.20 on every sack of sugar he sells. These are the figures given by Governor-General Wood, than whom there can be no better authority.

"The reduction of 20 per cent. in the duty, agreed to by the Republican majority in the House, will amount to $1 and a fraction of a cent over on every sack of 300 pounds. If that entire reduction reaches the pocket of the planter he will then get $5.80 for his sack of sugar—20 cents less than it costs him to produce it.

"Governor-General Wood says a 33 per cent. reduction of duty would only leave the planter a profit of 48 cents per sack if the whole reduction went to him. President Palma has declared that a less than 50-per-cent. cut in the duty will not give the Cuban sugar-growers 'a living chance.' And Oxnard, the beet-sugar champion, declared in 1899 that if the world's sugar came in duty free American beet-sugar growers could successfully compete with it.

"The 20-per-cent. reduction is equivalent to none at all. The Cuban planters may well say to Congress: 'We asked for bread and you have given us a stone.'

"But when the measure reaches the Senate," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "amendments will be in order," and many other papers express the opinion that when the bill finally becomes law, it will carry 33⅓ per cent. or more of relief for the Cuban planter. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The Senate will change it radically if the Republican leaders are true to their published statements as to the vital importance of the situation. An increase from 20 to 25 or 30 per cent. and very drastic treatment of the Sibley compromise feature may be depended upon if certain impressive declarations were made in good faith. The Senate Republicans have a clean slate and are free to supplement the defective remedy of the House. Some of them have, if report is true, held in reserve a far broader and more generous plan for Cuba than could have been mentioned in the House. They are better able to estimate the value of party harmony than those who have been susceptible to the peculiar influence of the Oxnard contingent, and who were looking to meeting their constituents before next election. The Senate may be depended upon to improve the House measure into the right shape."

Just as much dissatisfaction is expressed by the other side. The New York *Press*, for example, declares:

"The flat truth about the reduction proposition of the Administration and its impressed supporters in Congress is that it is not a Republican measure. It is a free-trade Democratic measure, and tagging the name of the President or of anybody else to it can not make it anything but a free-trade measure. . . . The place for the protection Republicans of Congress to stand, if they wish to hold with their party now and in the future, is where the opposition to the Administration tariff reduction measure stands. That is protection and Republicanism. The other is Democratic free trade. So the people of the United States will affirm at the polls. And their affirmation and their rendering of accounts will not be against the Republicans who have stood by their party. They will be against those who have adopted the unprecedented public policy—in Republican annals—of national legislation against the national party's principles and pledges. What a policy it is! What a score to be settled!"

Says the Jacksonville *Times-Union*:

"We would rejoice in Cuba's gain if it were not at the expense of the people of the United States. The dollars that go to increase the prosperity of Cuba must come from some source, that source is the United States Treasury. They go into the Treasury from the pockets of the people of the United States. If they are paid out other dollars must come from the pockets of the people to replace them. Our people are to be taxed to enrich foreigners. . . . It is a strange statesmanship, a peculiar idea of justice, that would give money out of the Treasury to a foreign people while the just debts of the United States to its own people remain unpaid and while payment is refused on the score of economy. Little more than ten per cent. of the amount that the Republicans propose to give Cuba for nothing would pay to Florida a debt which the nation has been owing nearly half a century."

UNCLE SAM: "I'll give you one teaspoonful, Cuby. More of it might make you sick."
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The sugar people have no reason to be discouraged, as, even should they fail to kill the bill in the House, they can still hope to shelve it in the Senate, or, failing in that, talk it to death. Moreover, there will be an excellent chance of combining with the Democrats in the upper House, and as the rules of the Senate are more favorable to filibustering tactics and obstruction, a determined minority could easily make it impossible for the Senate to act at the present session.

"The administration Republicans placed themselves on record as favoring the sugar trust by refusing to place refined sugar on

[illegible] same footing with them. As a matter of fact, everybody knows that it is not Cuba, but the trust, that is to be the beneficiary of the proposed legislation."

GERMANY AND AMERICAN MEATS.

SOME satirical remarks have been called out by the news that three days after Prince Henry sailed for the United States, Emperor William signed a decree providing for the enforcement of a prohibitory measure against American canned beef, bacon, hams, and pork. In 1901 our exports of these products to Germany amounted to $6,000,000. "It is a very interesting illustration of the light weight that is to be attached to international courtesies," observes the Brooklyn *Times*. Other European countries are also taking measures against the "American invasion," and it would not surprise the Philadelphia *Ledger* if "the whole of Europe, not excepting Great Britain, in time will so frame the tariff laws as to make it more difficult for the United States to market its surplus abroad." Russia's tariff on American machinery is still fresh in mind, Switzerland is considering a tariff bill that doubles the duties on some articles we send thither, and Hungary has just prohibited the importation of American plants and fresh fruit.

Germany does not bar out American meats in so many words, but bars out all meats kept by certain preservatives, among which are borax and boric acid. American meats are preserved by borax and boric acid, and hence are shut out. A number of papers recall that German and British official experts have declared these preservatives harmless, and infer that it is a purely political move, made for the benefit of the German agrarians. The Baltimore *Sun*, however, sees reasonableness in the German measure, and does not think that it is "the duty of the Germans to take boric acid on meat as an evidence of their appreciation of the hospitality which Uncle Sam lavished upon Prince Henry."

SOMEWHAT CHANGED.

BROTHER WILL: "Ach, du liebe zeit! Is' das mein bruder Heinrich?"

—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

Col. John F. Hobbs, editor of *The National Provisioner* (New York), says in an interview in the New York *Times*:

"This is the shrewdest trade move Germany has ever made. It will destroy practically the American meat trade with Germany and place it in the hands of the agrarians. In a word, it says to the German people, 'Buy your meats of the agrarians, or starve.'

"Germany has reason to discriminate in the matter of preservatives because many of the chemicals used for the purpose are harmful; but to decree that borax or boracic acid should not be used is simply evidence of the insincerity of Germany's move, as her own commission and her own scientists have ascertained the harmlessness of borax. The only American meat which is not thus shut out is the thoroughly cured salt ham. It operates against pork, mild-cured ham, bacon, pickled pork, barreled beef, and sausage. In the matter of sausage exports alone from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds annually are affected.

"The amount of boracic acid in the solution used on meats is hardly more than one-fourth of one per cent. and may be blown off and washed off before the meat is offered for sale. American exports of fresh beef to Germany have been cut off already by reason of the stipulation that the organs of the animals be exposed. When frozen beef with the organs exposed is defrosted decomposition sets in and the meat is spoiled.

"Last year there were 19,000,000 pounds of bacon, 7,500,000 of salted, pickled, and other cured beef, and 3,500,000 pounds of salted and pickled pork shipped to Germany. When this decree goes into effect, on October 1 next, preventing the import of meats preserved with boracic acid, it will thus mean the loss of millions of dollars annually to the meat and live-stock interests of this country.

"There would be as much sincerity in saying that anybody might go to the north pole who wanted to, but that those who went must not wear clothing.

"The truth is that Germany is mortally afraid of America's position in the field of world trade, and that therein is the reason why restriction after restriction has been placed upon American products. The culmination is reached in this decree. That it is a subterfuge to avoid a tariff war is apparent in that American meats are not mentioned specifically and the terms of the decree theoretically apply to the import of all foreign meats into Germany. As a matter of fact it only hits this country."

MINING FIGURES OF THE WORLD.

STATISTICS recently compiled by Clement Le Neve Foster, of England, show that England leads the world in the production of coal and gold, while the United States has the undesirable distinction of a high death-rate among its miners. Dr. Foster's estimate of the quantity of minerals raised throughout the world in 1900 is as follows:

Coal	767,636,204 tons
Iron	40,427,435 tons
Petroleum	18,553,950 tons
Salt	12,572,076 tons
Fine silver	5,874,284 kilos
Lead	787,841 tons
Copper	534,735 tons
Zinc	449,373 tons
Fine gold	393,196 kilos
Tin	80,643 tons

The British empire produced 248,000,000 tons of coal, while the United States mined some 245,000,000 tons. Altho the production of the United States was less than that of the entire British empire, it was more than the amount mined in the United Kingdom. Germany comes third with 150,000,000 tons, while Austria-Hungary, which ranks fourth, produced about 40,000,000. The output of gold for the entire British empire was the largest of any country, namely, 188,491 kilos. Great Britain produced half as much tin as all the other nations combined, while the United States exceeded them all in the production of copper, iron, lead, and zinc.

According to Dr. Foster there were 4,475,000 persons employed in mines throughout the world in 1900. Of these, 1,500,000 belonged to the British empire, 733,000 to Germany, and about 500,000 to the United States, tho he points out that in this country machinery is used to a greater extent than in any other.

The Glasgow *Herald*, in commenting upon Dr. Foster's report, finds much satisfaction in the figures regarding the safety of coal-miners. The deaths from accidents in coal-mines numbered 4,012. The death-rate per thousand for the world is given as 1.92, and 1.29 for the United Kingdom. Belgium shows the lowest rate of all, 1.05, while Bosnia and Herzegovina head the death-rate list with 7.96. The death-rate of the United States is given as 3.29, and for Germany 2.19. The Boston *Herald*, commenting upon this, says:

"Altho the greater use of machinery in the American mines may make the work more hazardous, there would seem to be no good reason why our accident rate should be so much higher than that of Germany or Great Britain, particularly with

so many deep mines in the latter country. But when the enormous total of coal mined in 1900 is considered, the total number of deaths by accident is not large—in fact, rather surprisingly low."

HARD TIMES FOR MILLIONAIRES AND CLERKS.

WHILE the country at large is rolling in prosperity, it appears that two classes, near each other in geographical location, are getting less of it than the rest of us. The rich man in the inside office and the weary clerk perched on the high stool outside are suffering from comparatively hard times. So we are told by Mr. Henry Chapman Watson, editor of *Dun's Review*, who writes an article in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* about it, He says:

MR. HENRY CHAPMAN WATSON,
Editor of *Dun's Review*.

"The wage-earner has been so well employed that he has swelled the deposits in savings-banks beyond all records, and is able to carry a larger life insurance, besides putting money in building and loan associations. These forms of investment appeal to the man in moderate circumstances, and his success or failure is quickly reflected in the reports of these companies. On the other hand, the man of great wealth finds that properties on which he formerly received from 7 to 10 per cent. interest now yield only from 4 to 5 per cent., and that his bank stocks and government bonds return 2 per cent. or less. One of the chief articles of increased cost is lumber, which sells far above what was its price in earlier years when the aggregate cost of living was much higher than now. Yet the poor man does not feel this influence so much as does the wealthy landholder, who is compelled to rent his houses more cheaply altho he pays more for the materials used in their construction. It is a mistake to explain away every record of expanding values by attributing the gain to the fortunate few."

These words may not deter people from trying to push into the ranks of the millionaires, but Mr. Watson's remarks on the condition of the office clerk as compared with his artisan father may have more effect:

"Tho artisans, skilled labor in every branch of manufacturing, and the agricultural communities have prospered remarkably in the past few years, the enhanced cost of living has been met with most difficulty by the office employees in the big cities. With them the supply is always greater than the demand, even when there is an urgent need for skilled labor in the trades. To some extent this is due to the national passion for excitement; the desire to be where there is the greatest activity and the most varied forms of amusement.

"But another and powerful influence is the ambition of parents to have their sons engaged in what they deem a 'gentleman's' occupation. The father is a skilled mechanic, earning $4 or $5 a day, and always able to find employment. The son has the advantage of a good free-school education, and when he graduates he is sent to the nearest city to work in an office. His parents want him to have social advantages which they fear can not be had if he follows his father's life of manual labor. The result is an army of clerks, who can never earn above $18 or $20 a week, and who are confined in more or less poorly ventilated offices, instead of following the healthier and more productive lives led by their parents, which are deserted in the effort to gain social possibilities. It is no exaggeration to say that a capable carpenter, plumber, or skilled machinist seldom seeks long for work, and earns $24 a week readily, whereas office assistants are abundant at $15. Industrial activity stimulates the demand for skilled labor and puts a premium on good mechanics, but a large mercantile house can extend its office force of clerks with little expense. Hence, the enhanced cost of living is felt by this one class more severely than by any other because they seldom share proportionately in the benefits of greater general prosperity."

A NEW REBELLION IN CHINA.

THE outbreak in the Southern provinces of China, which seems to be giving General Ma and the government forces all they can do, and perhaps more, is not regarded, thus far, as likely to call for outside interference. The newspaper comment is rather cautious on this point, however, for previous disturbances have shown that almost any kind of a ruction in that quarter of the globe may entail interesting possibilities. The Philadelphia *Press* gives its theory of the revolt as follows:

"This Southern population is always turbulent. It has never fully accepted Manchu supremacy. Canton is never without its rioters. The interior of these provinces is perpetually breaking out in small village revolts. All three provinces have suffered. The tea trade has been ruined by Ceylon and Annam. The fall in copper has injured mines in Yunnan. The interior traffic down to Indo-China has been vexed by the French custom-houses in Tonking. The interruption of emigration to the Philippines by the American authorities has checked a small but useful safety-valve. The indemnity for foreign losses in North China has just added to imperial taxation.

"These things working together are quite enough to account for the insurrection. With leaders equal to rule, it might begin the expulsion of the Manchu. But this will not come. Instead, the revolt may smolder for months. Plundering bands will ravage the land. All manner of evil will be worked, and in the end the imperial troops will force their way along, leaving death and desolated villages behind."

GENERAL MA.

As to the military situation, the Buffalo *Express* says:

"The report that General Ma has been defeated by the Kwang-Si rebels shows that the disturbance in Southern China is much more serious than was at first believed. The rebellion started in the province of Kwang-Si, but it is now spreading to Yunnan on the West and Kwangtung on the East, in which is located Canton. All are very populous provinces and contain thousands of people who would lend themselves willingly to the schemes of the leaders. These provinces were kept quiet during the Boxer uprising. The statement that the imperial troops are flocking to the rebels may be believed, in view of the loot. General Ma has been driven out of Kwang-Si and is now at Kao-Chou in Kwang-

tung. Marshal Su is also in the latter province, but is prevented by the rebels from joining General Ma.

"More troops will undoubtedly be sent to the relief of both officers, but this does not mean that the rebellion will quickly be put down. This is especially true if it is a revival of the Taiping trouble of half a century ago. . . . If the present rebels are anything like those who were dispersed by Chinese Gordon, they can not easily be defeated."

POSITION OF GENERAL MILES.

NOBODY seems to think much of General Miles's scheme for ending the Philippine war without more bloodshed, to judge from the newspaper remarks about it; the incident has, in fact, attracted more attention to the hostility between the general and the Administration than to the hostilities beyond the sea. The expansionists object to the plan (which is outlined at the end of this article), some on the ground that the war is over already, others on the ground that only the most severe measures will bring the natives to terms. The "antis" smile at the general's idea that a delegation of Cubans and Porto Ricans would persuade the Filipinos to welcome us. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, for example: "Well, no; it would hardly do to let Miles take a delegation from Cuba and Porto Rico at the present juncture to teach the Filipinos the blessings of American rule." Still further attention has been drawn to the strained relations between the War Department and the lieutenant-general by his declaration before a Congressional committee, last week, that he will resign if Secretary Root's bill providing for a general staff is passed. His reason is that the creation of a general staff will divide among the officers composing it the responsibilities and duties which should properly rest upon the general in command.

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GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

The general feeling seems to be that Miles is a *persona non grata* to the Administration, and that his best service to himself and to the army at this time would be to retire. The Providence *Journal*, for example, remarks: "General Miles will not be allowed to go to the Philippines. General Miles is not allowed to do anything except wear his uniforms. It is a humiliating position for the ranking officer of the army, and a more sensitive man in his place would have asked for retirement long ago." The Philadelphia *North American* says similarly:

"The position occupied by General Miles as nominal commander of the army is made ridiculous and humiliating by studied slights put upon him by civilians exercising a little brief authority. He is not permitted to take active command of troops in the field, and every suggestion made by him is not only turned down, but treated with marked contempt and misrepresented by the anti-Miles bureau of publicity.

"It is a question whether the general's endurance of this treatment shows patient courage or lack of sensitiveness. That he is not wanted at the head of the army by the Secretary of War and the Corbin faction is obvious. They would be pleased if he should take advantage of his right to retire.

"General Miles may be disinclined to gratify his enemies, but if he chooses to remain in his present position he can expect further humiliations, annoyances, and insults. The way of dignified retirement is open to him."

Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"The orderly conduct of military business and the discipline of the service are suffering by the existing situation. The War Department could, of course, end the trouble by forcibly retiring General Miles, as he is over sixty-two years of age. It does not wish to do this, because it has no desire to seem to persecute him or to make a martyr of him. Under the circumstances, the wonder grows that the persistently snubbed and rebuked general does not have the good taste to retire voluntarily, and leave the department free to put through its own reforms and policies. General Miles has attained the highest possible rank and the highest possible honors, and his voluntary retirement at this time would be a graceful act, which would win him back some of his lost popularity."

General Miles's plan is outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"It is understood that the proposed plan was to take six leading, well-educated Cubans and six representative Porto Ricans and go with them to the districts in the Philippines where the natives are still under arms. The Cubans and Porto Ricans were to go about among the natives and associate with them freely, with the purpose of getting acquainted with them and gaining their confidence, after which they would explain to them the beneficent consequences of American interference and control in Cuba and Porto Rico. It was expected that this would convince the Filipinos that a peaceful submission to American sovereignty would bring them many advantages, not the least of which would be a safe, stable government, commercial opportunities, better schools, and the protection of life and property. At the same time, it was intended to bring a considerable number of prominent Filipinos to the United States and give them opportunity to gain a knowledge of the power and size of this country, its institutions, people, laws, and history. General Miles argued that in this way the Filipinos could be pacified without further loss of life and with great saving of expenditure. Secretary Root, disapproving of the plan, conferred with Governor Taft, who is in Washington, and with General Chaffee by cable and found them opposed to the idea. The President, accepting their view of the matter, also refused to entertain the suggestion, and it was agreed to adhere to the present policy."

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

J. B.: "We've just captured the last Boer gun."
U. S.: "Only a few Filipino guerillas left." —*The Detroit News.*

Cost of the American Navy.—The bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy recently prepared a report covering the expenditures made on vessels of the navy since the completion of the "White Squadron." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* thinks this report worthy of some note, because "for the first time it is possible to learn exactly what each vessel of the navy has cost the Government, in original construction as well as in

repairs, since her acceptance from the contractors." It appears that, excluding the "White Squadron," the navy has cost $99,803,928.30, and about $9,500,000 for repairs. The cost of ships under construction amounts to $130,000,000, or thirty per cent. more than the entire cost of construction of all the vessels in the present navy, with the exception of the four vessels of the "White Squadron," the *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Dolphin*.

The *Chicago* has cost the most in repairs. It cost $1,357,353 to practically rebuild her. The *Cincinnati* has cost upward of $358,000, while her sister ship, the *Raleigh*, built at a private yard, in a year's less time, and for less money, has cost but $177,000 in repairs, altho the *Raleigh* has been one year longer in the service than the *Cincinnati*. The battle-ship *Oregon* has cost a little less than $68,000 spent for repairs, excluding the cost of the accident that befell her on June 29, 1900, in Asiatic waters. Every other battle-ship, it appears, except those launched since the war with Spain, has cost in repairs upward of $150,000. The repairs on the *Indiana*, built at the same yard as the *Oregon*, have cost upward of $283,000. The torpedo-boats have cost heavily for repairs. The repairs on the *Porter*, since she was launched, have cost about $28,000, and over $38,000 has been expended on the *Rodgers*. The repairs on the *Rowan* have cost $12,000, the *Rowan* costing $10,000 more to build than the *Porter*.

A COMPLAINT FROM PORTO RICO.

THE Cubans accuse the Porto Ricans of rank ingratitude in opposing the tariff concessions to Cuban sugar. When Señor Degetau, a Porto Rican delegate, recently urged the ways and means committee in Washington not to grant the proposed aid to Cuba, Señor Mendoza, the Cuban delegate, at once turned upon him and expressed surprise that a Porto Rican should take such an attitude, in view of the fact that Porto Rico owes her present condition to Cuba. Señor Degetau did not reply, but the Porto Rico *Herald* (San Juan) does. *The Herald* says that Porto Rico would have been better off if she had been left alone, and Cuba, too, would have been better off under the proffered Spanish autonomy then under "the unlucky reality of an independence with naval stations and yearly threats of a foreign intervention." It goes on:

"We did not follow Cuba in her efforts to expel Spain, because we foresaw another Power which would take the place of the Iberic one. And therefore it was not worth while to sacrifice two generations to banishment or the grave to obtain a mere change of masters. Between the two flags we preferred the one which waved over the cradle of our ancestors, and of the two races, the one which gave us life and put its soul into ours. Slaves with Spain, and slaves with America, the ancient servitude was preferable, as it left us two alternatives: the one, that of protest in a language spoken and understood by us, and the other, that of arms to obtain a final and solemn separation."

The freedom offered by Spain is contrasted with Porto Rico's present condition as follows:

"By the autonomy granted in 1897 the personality of Cuba and Puerto Rico was recognized, and more amply than England had granted autonomy to Canada and Australia, as we continued to send senators and deputies to the congress at Madrid. With the autonomy of 1897 we were given legislative chambers and a responsible executive cabinet. The nation had a representation in Puerto Rico more nominal than effective; the governor reigned without governing, as the sovereign in parliamentary monarchies.

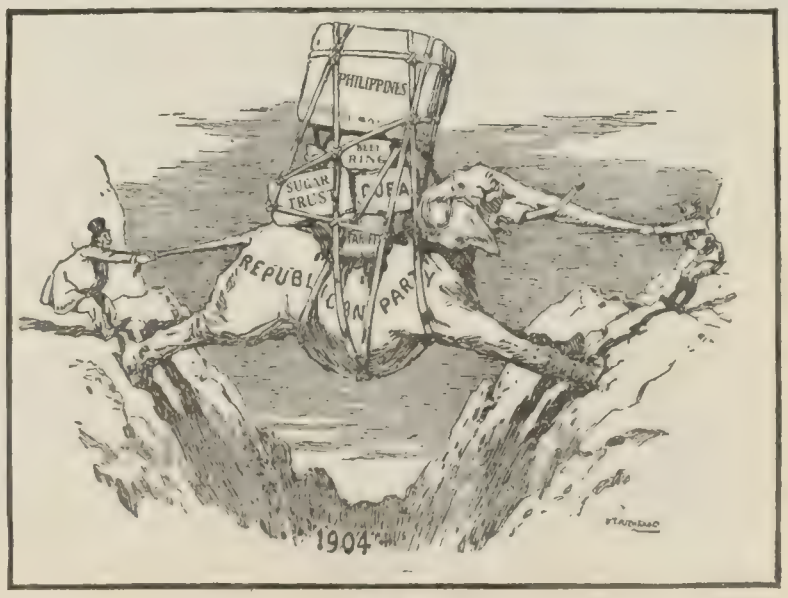
"What do the successors of that régime give us, or what can they give us—those who snatched us away by the force of their fleets and armies? They will never give us the position of a State; they will give us, after a thousand delays, the condition of a Territory. And in a Territory the federal Administration of Washington always dominates, as it appoints the governor, and at the same time empowers him to appoint all the public functionaries and to impose his veto on the laws of the legislature.

"That is to say, we have changed our flag, our nationality, our language, our race, and will lose the character and all that our Latin forefathers gave us; what had become for us our reality and constituted our pride and the inheritance of our children.

"And who was the cause of the cessation of our autonomy and of the Spanish colonies becoming American ones? Cuba; the patriots of Cuba, the liberators of Cuba, royally and nobly mistaken; but nevertheless mistaken. For this reason Señor Mendoza is right when he says the Puerto Rico owes her present condition to Cuba. She owes it to her, yes, and therefore she owes her an irremediable misfortune and a sadness without end. She owes her her actual condition of a country ruled by outsiders, who do not even listen to her because she speaks to the sons of Shakespeare in the language of Cervantes. Puerto Rico did nothing to change her autonomy to this vivisection to which she is reduced. And the Cubans know it well; the autonomy as they had it was complete and exclusive liberty for the present; and in the future there remained independence without machetes or maniguas."

The Oath of Office.—Even before Mr. Low took his oath to execute the laws as mayor of New York City the newspapers discussed with great seriousness the policy and, indeed, the righteousness, of enforcing the excise law. In the midst of all the debate, he took the oath in regular form, and entered upon the execution of the laws—but, according to the daily papers, has made no serious effort to enforce the Sunday-closing feature of the excise law. This leads a little monthly called *The Whim*, that is edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth, and is pub-

NIXON: "Do you see any place to land, Dave?"
—*The New York Herald.*



HELP!
—*The New York Herald.*

POLITICAL PREDICAMENTS IN CARICATURE.

lished in Newark, to rise up and protest, not against the law or its non-enforcement, but against the oath, which the great metropoltian dailies seem to have lost sight of entirely in the discussion. Says *The Whim*:

"The oath of office is a medieval institution which has somehow survived a great deal of similar nonsense. No bank president or railway director has to take an oath of office. Why should our political people have to do it? The oath has no effect on a bad man, and all it can do to a good man is to make him a nuisance to his friends and a curse to the cause he has at heart. The coronation of King Edward will give us an exhibition of a great many ridiculous ancient customs. The great judges and chancellors of England have been sitting for weeks in solemn conclave to determine who has the hereditary right to carry the king's salt-spoon and night-cap in procession. We have got rid of this comparatively harmless nonsense, but we have kept the most dangerous feature of the ceremony, the coronation oath—the oath of office—itself. It was the oath of George III. which delayed for twenty years and more the obviously just measure of Catholic emancipation in England and threw ministry after ministry into disorder. It was Mr. Roosevelt's oath of office that gave the victory to Tammany in 1896, and now Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Jerome want to make Mayor Low's oath perform us a similar service! Let him resign first and lead a revolt against the tyranny of oaths!"

JEWISH FARM COLONIES.

THE recent sale of one New Jersey village, and a part of another, both of which had been connected with the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and the assertion in recent magazine articles by Israel Zangwill, to the effect that the Hirsch colonies have generally proved to be failures, have led many persons to look with distrust upon the whole de Hirsch plan. Judge Myer S. Isaacs, President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, says, however, in an interview printed in the New York *Sun*, that the work is in no way a failure. According to Judge Isaacs, the Hirsch fund in the United States, amounting to about $3,000,000, is not employed in the work of colonizing, but rather in assisting individuals, aiding Russian Jews to leave congested urban districts for smaller communities, and especially for farming communities.

BARON DE HIRSCH.

The Jewish Colonization Association, which carries on the Hirsch colonizing work, is a European organization and has about $45,000,000. This organization establishes colonies in the countries of Southern Europe, in the Holy Land, and in Argentina. The Hirsch Fund Association does not agree with this association in colonizing the Holy Land; but it does agree in the work of assisting immigrants to this country or Canada. Judge Isaacs states that there are in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island about 75,000 Russian Jews established on farming lands. Of this number about one hundred families have been assisted by the Hirsch Fund. He says:

"The Fund prefers to scatter the persons whom it aids, sending them only to places where it is reasonable to believe that they will have work. It established nine years ago one colony, or town, in Cape May County, N. J., which is known as Woodbine, and this has been found sufficient in the opinion of the managers of the Fund.

"The town has now reached a population of about 2,000 and is progressing satisfactorily, the people having work, either at farming or in the trades, and having homes for which they are slowly paying.

"Aside from this town and the people whom it sends there, and aiding persons to reach places where they may find occupation or to get a start, as in the case of the New England immigrants, the Fund devotes its attentions to educating individuals for agricultural pursuits or for the trades.

"At Woodbine it conducts an agricultural school, and here in New York a school for instruction in the mechanical trades. The boys of this New York school find work as helpers and soon make progress in the trades for which they have been trained.

"For those who have been through the agricultural school there are almost always places waiting, places where they are wanted to take charge of dairies or some other work about a farm. One of the graduates of this school is now an assistant professor at the New Jersey State Agricultural College at New Brunswick.

"On March 30 a class of thirty students in the Woodbine agricultural school will be graduated, and the managers of the Fund will go down to Woodbine for the occasion.

"The Fund also lends money sometimes for the construction of houses where there is prospect of numbers of the people it wishes to help finding work. And occasionally it builds factories which it rents for a dollar or other nominal sum for the purpose of inducing men able to operate the factories to establish themselves in some particular place where the people it wishes to help may find work.. This nominal rental is for a limited period, and if for that time or at the end of it the factory owner is paying out a specified sum in wages, with the prospect that the wage-earners may continue to find occupation there and make headway, the factory building is made over to the owner without cost."

In Chicago, the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society has been doing work similar to that of the Hirsch Fund. The purpose of this society, according to its annual report, just issued, is to encourage and aid Jews to become farmers anywhere in this country or in Canada, and the work consists in taking Jewish families out of congested Ghettos and putting them on farms. The society also advances money to prospective farmers on long and easy terms. According to the annual report, loans to the amount of $35,000 have been made. The president states that during the past year $9,600 was loaned, and of this sum $1,670 has been paid back and the interest is always promptly paid. The families settled on farms in 1901 numbered twenty-eight; they had previously lived in the Jewish quarter of Chicago and had depended more or less on Jewish charities. The land taken up aggregates 2,890 acres. Five men rented 330 acres, 11 purchased 640 acres, and 12 filed homestead claims on 1,920 acres of government lands. Of the 105 families settled since the beginning of the society, 89 are still on their farms. Outside the loans to the families, the actual expense appears to have been less than $3,000, or about $230 a year.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AFTER all, if King Edward wishes to see representative Irishmen, he should come to America.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Monthly Record, issued by the inmates of the Connecticut state prison, remarks: "The majority of us live up to our convictions."

"WHERE will Uncle Sam get laborers for his isthmian canal?" asks an excitable exchange. What is the matter with the Digger Indians?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

CUBA will now receive sealed proposals from anybody who will undertake to identify which country was her friend during the late war.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE coal-teamsters' strike appears to have been a mere question of punctuation. Customers wanted colon, but the strikers insisted on a full stop.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Chicago *Chronicle* accuses Mr. Hanna of engaging in humbuggery. Mr. Bryan will testify, however, that what Mr. Hanna did in 1900 was the real thing.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

CAN A NEWSPAPER EDITOR BE AN HONEST MAN?

THE editor of a successful newspaper in one of the smaller American cities writes an autobiographical article in which he seriously answers the above question in the negative. This editor, who makes his "Confessions" in *The Atlantic Monthly* (March), goes so far, indeed, as to express doubt whether a newspaper in a small city can be termed "a legitimate business enterprise." He writes:

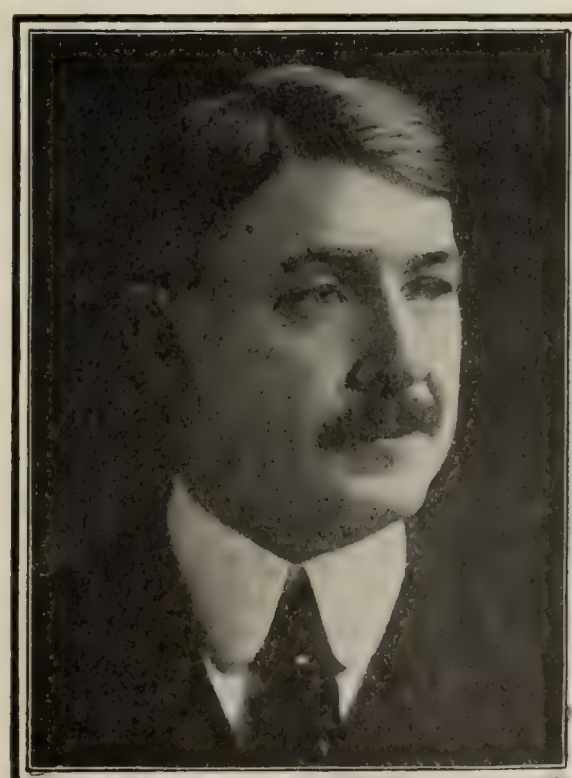
"It does not do in America, much less in *The Atlantic*, to be morosely pessimistic. At most one can be regretful. And yet why should I be regretful? . . . I have my own home, a place of honor in the community, the company of the great. You see me married, with enough to live on, enough to entertain with, enough to afford a bit of travel now and then. I still 'run' *The Herald:* it pays me my own salary (my stockholders have never interfered with the business management of the paper), and were I insistent I might have a consular position of importance, should the particular set of politicians I uphold (my 'gang,' as my rival *The Bulletin* says) revert to power. There is food in my larder, there are flowers in my garden. I carry enough insurance to enable my small family to do without me and laugh at starvation. I am but thirty-four years old. In short, I have a competence in a goodly little city. Why should I not rejoice with Stevenson that I have 'some rags of honor left,' and go about in middle age with my head high? Who of my schoolmates has done better?"

"My regret," the editor then goes on to say, "is not pecuniary: it is old-fashionedly moral. Where are those high ideals with which I set about this business? I dare not look them in their waxen faces." He continues:

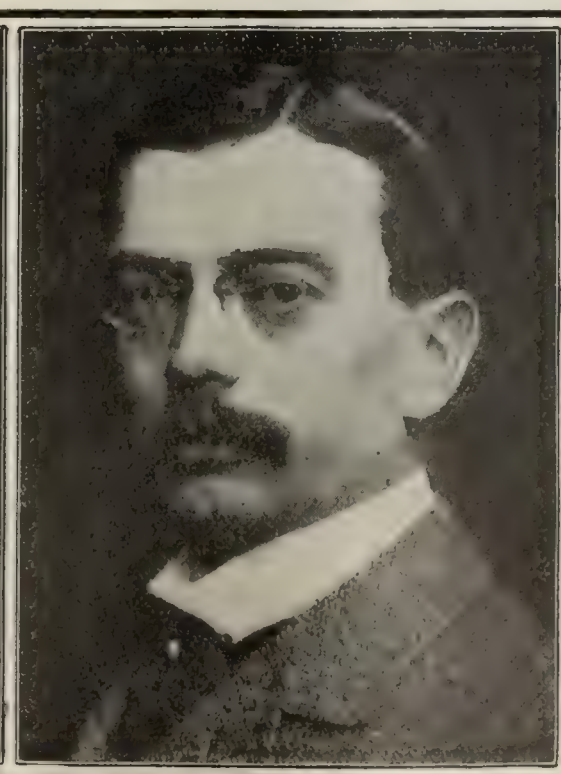
"Somewhere in a scrapbook, even now beginning to yellow, I have pasted, that it may not escape me (as if it could!), my first editorial announcing to the good world my intent with *The Herald*. Let me quote from the mocking, double-leaded thing. I know the words. I knew even now the high hope which gave them birth. I know how enchanting the vista was unfolding into the future. I can see how stern my boyish face was, how warm my blood. With a blare of trumpets I announced my mission. With a mustering day of the good old stock phrases used on such occasions I marshaled my metaphors. In making my bow, gravely and earnestly, I said, among other things: 'Without fear or favor, serving only the public, *The Herald* will be at all times an intelligent medium of news and opinions for an intelligent community. Bowing the knee to no clique or faction, keeping in mind the great imperishable standards of American manhood, the noble traditions upon which the framework of our country is grounded, *The Herald* will champion, not the weak, not the strong, but the right. It will spare no expense in gathering news, and it will give all the news all of the time. It will so guide its course that only the higher interests of the city are served, and will be absolutely fearless. Independent in politics, it will freely criticize when occasion demands. By its adherence to these principles may it stand or fall.'"

"This was six years ago," remarks the writer, and "events put a check on my runaway ambition in forty-eight hours." First came an experience with the head of the largest clothing house in the city, who called with the request that "a little item" regarding a friend's dishonesty be kept out of the paper. The item was a legitimate piece of news, but the argument, "Don't I pay your newspaper for more advertising than any one else?" was convincing, and the editor, after a fierce struggle with his conscience, saw that the "little item" was suppressed. Next came the struggle over the question of legitimate versus "sensational" news. The editor of the rival paper "stole its telegraphic news bodily," and concentrated his efforts on printing "spicy" local items—rumors, petty scandals, and what not. Gradually our high-minded editor, from motives merely of self-preservation, was compelled to follow in his footsteps. After that came the third conflict between the "independent" conscience and the local political machine. Conscience went under again. "I found," observes the editor, "that as a straight business proposition—that is, without any state or city advertising, tax sales, printing of the proceedings, and the like—*The Herald* could not live out a year. . . . My friends bought me with public printing, and sold me for their own ends. I saw they had the best of the bargain." He concludes:

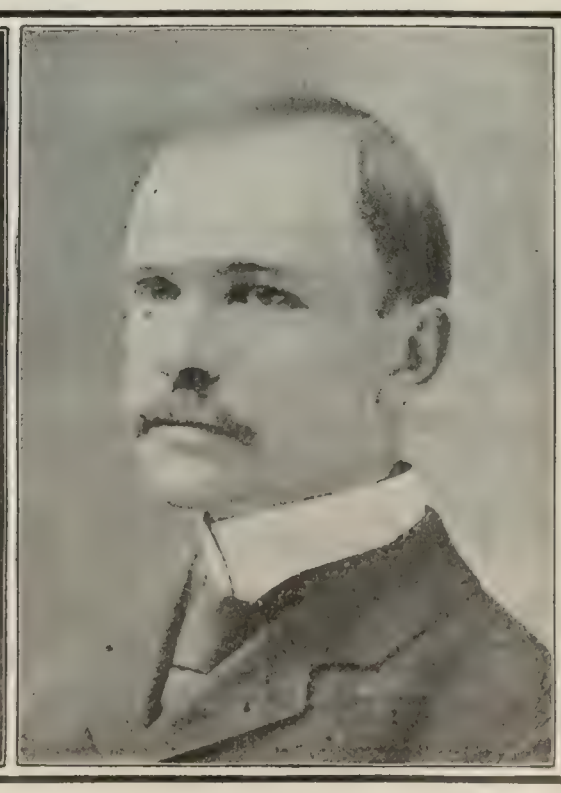
"My public doesn't care for good writing. It has no regard for reason. During one political campaign I tried reason. That is, I didn't denounce the adversary. Admitting he had some very good points, I showed why the other man had better ones. The general impression was that *The Herald* had 'flopped,' just because I did not abuse my party's opponent, but tried to defeat



ALBERT SHAW,
Editor of *The Review of Reviews.*



GEORGE HARVEY,
Editor of *The North American Review.*



BLISS PERRY,
Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly.*

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—II. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, AND THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

him with logic! A paper is always admired for its backbone, and backbone is its refusal to see two sides to a question.

"I have reached the 'masses.' I tell people what they knew beforehand, and thus flatter them. Aiming to instruct them, I should offend. God is with the biggest circulations, and we must have them even if we appeal to class prejudice now and then.

"I occasionally foster a good work, almost underhandedly, it would seem. I take little pleasure in it. The various churches, hospitals, the library, all expect to be coddled indiscriminately and without returning any thanks whatever. I have railroad transportation as much as I wish, the magazines free of charge, and a seat in the theater. These are my 'perquisites.' There is no particular future for me. The worst of it is that I don't seem to care. The gradual falling away from the high estate of my first editorial is a matter for the student of character, which I am not. In myself, as in my paper, I only see results."

SOLON BORGLUM, A SCULPTOR OF THE WEST.

IT is not often that a cowboy becomes a successful sculptor, or that a man accustomed to the outdoor life of a prairie ranch confines himself within the four walls of a studio. But such has been the development of Solon H. Borglum, whose work has been awarded honorable mention in the Paris Salon, and who bids fair to become one of the most representative artists that this

THE STAMPEDE OF WILD HORSES.

Awarded Honorable Mention in Paris Salon, 1901. Now owned by the Cincinnati Museum.

Courtesy of *The World's Work* (New York).

country has yet produced. Borglum was born in Utah, of Danish parents, and from earliest boyhood "the plains and the wild things called him." Of his early ranch life Mr. Arthur Goodrich writes (in *The World's Work*, March):

"Up at Loop River [Nebraska] he built a shack, stocked his ranch, and surrounded himself with 'boys' who threw a lariat or broke a wild horse as well as he did—simple, rough fellows who bunked with him in the little cabin or rode with him on the prairie. Through the long, cold winter months, facing the cutting wind and snow of the blizzards on the plains, around the crackling fire inside the cabin, while Joe Andrews, his right-hand man, or one of the other 'boys' told stirring stories of other storms and narrow escapes from death, then on through the spring work, the delight of the true cow-puncher, and the long baking summer, and finally the alert, straining days of the fall round-up, these men and their horses lived together daily comrades. The plains and their isolation knitted their lives into a single piece. . . . Unconsciously he made his rude estate a typical democracy. He had his duties, and the boys and ponies their work, and with the herds and prairie all were equal in the eyes

SOLON H. BORGLUM,

At work in his New York Studio.

Courtesy of *The World's Work*.

of the great real world about them. The same storm beat upon each and the same hot sun. Such a philosophy was unconscious and inevitable.

"His early sensitiveness to the impressions of the plains and the life that ran wild over them matured into a deep sympathy and manly tenderness. Many a time he would urge or lead his pony up some undiscovered ridge of country and, reaching the top, he would sprawl on the sand-hill and watch the wind mow paths in the bunch-grass below, or look over the stretch of silent plain and hill to the illimitable blue beyond."

In the year 1890 an older brother, who was a successful painter, visited Borglum, and urged him to cultivate his latent artistic talent. More out of curiosity than for any other reason, Borglum began some rough pencil-sketching after his brother had gone, and at odd times he drew the interior of the cabin, the ranch as it was submerged in a blizzard of 1891, and cows and horses. The work interested him more and more, and he finally decided to become an artist. For some time he lived the typical artist's life in California and Cincinnati, winning his first real successes in the latter place, where he was compelled to go to the stables for his horse studies. Finally, he gravitated to the Latin Quartier in Paris, where his remarkable sculptural pieces, redolent of the Western spirit and representing such subjects as "Lassoing Wild Horses," "The Rough Rider," and "The Bucking Broncho," made his name famous. His work was awarded special mention in the Salon, and his "Stampede of Wild Horses" was placed in the center of the United States pavilion at the Paris Exposition. Later, he sent a dozen pieces to the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. Mr. Goodrich concludes his sketch of Borglum's notable career with the following words:

"Solon Borglum to-day is not in any essential way different from the man Joe Andrews and the other 'boys' knew in Nebraska. He is a quiet, unassuming, decided man, simple in his habits, ready still for hardship, caring nothing for luxury. He is and will always be, I think, akin to the frank, impulsive, just

life of the old West. He will tell you that most of the things one reads about the frontier are caricatures, that the 'bad man' of the plains is no worse than the 'bad man' of New York, and that the cowboy has many points of advantage over the Wall Street banker. He will tell you—for his sympathies are with them—that the Indians are treacherous only when they are dealt with treacherously, that to fight was their only method of guarding their rights, and that most of their massacres were just in intent. He feels as he did when a boy, that a swinging gallop on a Western pony is more real than a year's schooling.

"His art is an expression of the man who felt the fierce epic of the West beating in his heart and knew it not, who knew himself a part of a mysterious Something that he could not put into words. And, because it is always unconscious, because it is never the message of a personality, it becomes the great West itself, the history of a picturesque century, the classic of the frontier, with all its virility, its rough tenderness, its rugged rhythm. The swinging rush of the stampeded herd is there, the sway of the wind in the prairie grass, the mystical union of all with the horse and its rider, as vital as the old Norse Sagas."

THE PERMANENCE OF "RAGTIME" MUSIC.

"RAGTIME," its origin, its status, its merits and demerits, and its chances for perpetuation, have been worrying musicians for some time. In the Chicago Federation of Musicians there is a prospect of a split in the organization, leaving the players of the classic on one side and the "ragtime" champions on the other. In Denver last June the American Federation of Musicians at its annual convention passed a resolution condemning "ragtime" and recommending that its members cease playing it. In like manner the Dancing Teachers' Association of America and the National Music Teachers' Association have declared their intention to discourage the use of "ragtime" so far as is possible. In spite of all these facts, Mr. Thomas Preston Brooke, a composer of popular music and the leader of the famous "Chicago Marine Band," has a good word to say for "ragtime." He is quoted in the Chicago *Tribune* as follows:

"Ragtime was not discovered or invented by any one. Darwin says 'music was known and understood before words were spoken,' and I believe that ragtime existed in the lower animals long before the advent of man. It is simply rhythm, or intensified rhythm, and I have frequently observed animals keeping time to music having a strong, marked rhythm. Rhythm is the skeleton on which all music is hung, and if you will strip the so-called modern ragtime of its melodies you will have the music that has been in vogue since the beginning of time and that still is the only music of many of the heathen races. It is the 'juba,' buck and wing dance of the old plantation darky, and no more inspiring ragtime was ever played than that which he patted with his hands, shuffled with his feet, or plunked on his rudely constructed banjo. All the old-time 'fiddlers' were ragtime performers. The backwoods player who sat perched on a barrel in a corner at a 'corn-husking bee,' who held his fiddle at his elbow and his bow at half-mast, played the 'Arkansaw Traveler' and 'Up Duck Creek' in a style that would put to shame many of the fellows who claim to have originated what they are pleased to call 'ragtime.'

"Drummers have played nothing but ragtime since the invention of the drum. The bass-drum is now used only to punctuate or emphasize the heavy beats or pulse of the music, but in the original 'sheepskin band' that has furnished martial music for our soldiers in times of war for centuries, the bass-drummer used a stick in each hand and helped out the ragtime rhythm of the snare-drum.

"I have often been asked, 'Why do you play so much ragtime at your concerts?' and I always reply that ragtime music is what is most demanded, and that my mission is to please—not to educate—the masses. It is not a crime to acknowledge that you enjoy ragtime. All the old masters wrote ragtime, and that great poet and wizard of harmony, Richard Wagner, was a past-master at it. It is a well-known fact that the themes for many of our most popular ragtime songs were taken bodily from his operas. . . . . .

"Ragtime is not a fad, as many have declared, and it will not 'die out.' It pleases the God-given sense of rhythm and will endure as long as the warm blood flows in human veins—as long as the world shall stand. Call it what you will—ragtime is as good as any other name—it existed centuries before our time and it will go on for centuries to come after we have been forgotten."

THE "BLUNDERS" OF MATTHEW ARNOLD.

THE literary reputation of Matthew Arnold is mercilessly assailed in an article from the pen of Mr. Francis Grierson, which appears in the current issue of *The Westminster Review*. Mr. Grierson maintains: (1) that Arnold was not a man of the world; (2) that he was no psychologist; (3) that he never knew the meaning of passion; (4) that he could not reason from cause to effect." "Of the great critics," he declares, "Arnold is the hardest and most flinty. He emits sparks, but no flame." Mr. Grierson continues:

"He [Arnold] was ushered in on that tide of Philistinism which arrived on these shores at the passing of the romance spirit in poetry and literature. The great ones were gone—there was no Byron or Shelley or Napoleon; there was nothing to do but to sink back in the easy-chair of platitude and introspection, and become so eminently respectable as to be imminently reactive. There were no more social upheavals, no more poetic battles to fight and win, nothing was left but the plain hemming and stitching of the poetic patterns left by the immortal fashioners of world-ideals. Sometimes the poetic remnant was not only stitched but embroidered, for Tennyson represented one side of the poetic reaction as Matthew Arnold represented the other. People had ceased to travel and think for themselves. They sat still, like Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Arnold, in one place. It became the fashion to stay at home, live in the lap of abundance, take life easy, and weave a web of poetry to suit a plain people living in a plain age. The labor-saving, machine-made thought of the time made a nonchalant pessimist of Tennyson and a purblind preacher of Arnold."

In an age when pedantry and critical hair-splitting were going out of fashion, continues Mr. Grierson, Matthew Arnold "revived the mode, and made the search for literary and ethical nuances the order of the day":

"In speaking of the love-letters of Keats, Arnold blunders into a brutal criticism of a mere boy for the offense of writing passionate love-letters! And again, in his remarks on Shelley, he makes the astounding assertion that this poet has no influence on serious minds, and this in spite of the immense influence exerted by Shelley in his two greatest poems! In summing up the work and personality of Heine our critic spoils a fine study of the German poet by turning Philistine at the close through fear, no doubt, of being thought too liberal. Some of his judgments are not only provincial but parochial. No censure is too severe for a critic who places George Sand above Lamartine. But Arnold was no seer; and no criticism is worth a pinch of snuff that can not tell us what the next twenty or thirty years will do for the fame of an author. Much of the ignorance in this country touching French writers of genius is due to Arnold's absurd notions about them. His dictum: 'The French are great in all things, supreme in none,' sounds well, but there never was a saying so profoundly superficial. Arnold mistakes power for vision and weight for quality. . . . Having been brought up in a certain social element he could not free himself from a mechanical way of looking at things. Even the best education can not change a man's nature. There was born in Matthew Arnold a reticence and reserve which forbade him attaining that personal power and independence which distinguished Shelley, Keats, and Byron. In poetry his note was the Wordsworthian note; but this moral note of itself never yet made a great poet. Universality made Shakespeare; imagination and style made Milton; passion and imagination Shelley; beauty and passion Keats; passion and romance Byron; passion and humanity Burns. Matthew Arnold, as a poet, has plenty of brain and muscle, but 'the blood

is the life'; and his poetry lacks the crimson element. Arnold's idea of life was based on insular methods and customs. Early in youth he was taught to use the balance-pole of introspection while walking the crack of moral platitude and automatic reasoning. He crossed and recrossed the pedantic wire with such dexterity that the act became monotonous; the audience longed for a slit in the silk tights, or a sudden head-over-heels, or a sprain of the ankle, to give a human turn to the performance. But no incident of the kind ever occurred. The critic, like the poet, received the decorous applause of hands enveloped in white kids and throats encased in Victorian collars; of people in the stalls who preferred the ballet, but who arrived too early to miss the wire-walking. For correction like this creates admiration, but no enthusiasm or sympathy."

The fundamentally false note in Arnold's criticism, says the writer, lay in the fact that he regarded poetry as a criticism of life, whereas, as a matter of fact, "sentiment and emotion lie beyond the critical faculty; and the man who checks his inspiration in order to criticize his work will never attain the supreme in anything." Mr. Grierson concludes:

"If Walt Whitman had been educated in the same country and school as Matthew Arnold he would, without doubt, have become a second Wordsworth writing in blank verse and imitating other poets. His thought, instead of being as free as the air of a whole continent, would have been cramped within the space of some parish or county. But if Matthew Arnold himself had spent five years of his youth in France and Germany, and five years more in America, he would have seen the world in a truer light. He knew no more of the world and its ways than he knew of psychology. He visited America when he was too old to receive any practical benefit from his visit. The academical seal was burned into his youth by a fiery discipline. With classicism on one hand, and a stiff-necked mechanical age on the other, it is no wonder that he produced criticism without literary creation and poetry without passion.

"Writers who live under restraint never attain the supreme. The faintest idea of fear is enough to put a damper on the creative instinct The fear of this or that school, this or that critic, this or that belief, puts out the fire of inspiration. Arnold imitated Wordsworth, and Wordsworth imitated Milton, but Milton imitated no one. The spirit of originality and fearlessness are one Arnold lived at a time when preaching was not yet dead and modern psychology not yet born. It was not his fault that he knew so little of the world and human nature. But it will be our fault if we continue to accept his strictures of the poets as the pronouncements of a scientific and philosophical authority."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN TRIBUTES TO RISTORI.

THE eightieth anniversary of Adelaide Ristori, to which we have already referred (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 8), was made the occasion of many celebrations in Italy. In Rome, a gala performance was held at which Tommaso Salvini and Signor Novelli gave their services and declaimed verses in her honor. The numerous and costly birthday gifts presented to her were exhibited on the stage, among them being a gold medal expressly struck by order of the Minister of Education, and a gold-and-diamond bracelet from Queen Helena. During recent weeks, many glowing tributes have been paid to Ristori by the press in all parts of the world. Especially interesting are the reminiscences coming from Italy, the land of her birth, and from Paris, the city that created her world-wide fame. The following account of Ristori's eventful life is condensed from *L'Illustrazione Italiana* (Milan):

Adelaide Ristori was the daughter of two humble dramatic artists, who were members of one of those nomad companies that in the first quarter of the last century went from city to city, and were especially peculiar to Italy. They traveled in wagons similar to those used to-day by mountebanks. The little Adelaide made her *début* before she was three months old in a farce entitled "The New Year's Gifts," in which is introduced a new-born babe concealed in a basket; but she did not adapt herself to the part, making her voice heard in the most unmistakable manner and obtaining effects of comic art neither desired nor foreseen! Her second appearance was at three years of age, and after that she was seen frequently in public performances. At fourteen she was taking leading parts, and at eighteen she won a great triumph as "Marie Stuart."

Soon after this began a new period of her life. "I had arrived at the age," she writes in her "Memoirs," "when the heart experiences the need of other affections than those of art. But I was not able to make up my mind to matrimony for fear that it might injure the career to which I was devoted; destiny, however, allotted to me for companion a gentle soul, who, sharing my taste for the fine arts, far from restraining my soaring ambition, excited it, stimulating me to greater efforts. After a series of grave obstacles of a romantic nature, I was united in marriage to the Marquis Giuliano Capranica Del Grillo. I had the supreme joy of becoming the mother of four children, two of whom, to our great grief, were soon taken from us by death. The two remaining ones were destined to fill the void in our hearts." For

AS "MARIE ANTOINETTE" AS "LADY MACBETH" AS "LUCRETIA BORGIA."

MADAME RISTORI IN SOME OF HER HISTORIC RÔLES.

a time after her marriage she retired from the stage. Upon her return she matured the project of giving some representations in Paris, from which visit dates the period of her world-wide reputation; here were her triumphs, rendering her celebrated over all the actresses of her time. After the European triumphs began the American. In September, 1866, she crossed the Atlantic, and remained harvesting laurels and dollars until 1868, when she returned to her native country. Memorable for the actress was the year 1873, in which she realized one of the greatest of her desires: the reciting of the sleep-walking scene of Lady Macbeth in English. In 1882, after having completed the tour of the world, in which she touched all the five continents, she returned to England, and with English actors recited in the language of Shakespeare the parts of Lady Macbeth and of Elizabeth. She was thus preparing to close her career in a most triumphal and astonishing manner. She then gave her last performance in America. Having begun her career in the modest coach of wandering comedians, she ended it in a magnificent Pullman sleeping-car, a veritable apartment. Ristori thus describes it: "In the space of sixty-six feet we had an anteroom, drawing-room, two bedrooms, each with dressing-rooms, two rooms for the servants, kitchen, buffet, and, besides, under the car, after the manner of a cellar, immense iron chests in which were our abundant store of provisions. It was a real house on wheels leased for five months." The last two performances of the great actress were at New York; one of "Macbeth" conjointly with the celebrated Edwin Booth, the other of "Marie Stuart," with a German company, for the benefit of the German colony. This performance, which closed the splendid career of Adelaide Ristori, was a most curious one: she, Italian, recited English lines in a German drama, with actors who spoke German.

After that she "left the peplum and the buskins, and laid off the diadem of queen of the stage, except on the occasions of two benefits, but reigns, and will reign, in the Roman society of which she is an ornament, and in the hearts of her companions in art who venerate her as a kind counselor and a generous benefactress." The society providing for aged dramatic artists is among the things most dear to her heart, and when the festivities in honor of her anniversary were first spoken of, she wrote a letter to Tommaso Salvini, president of the society: "I hear that on the 29th of January next"—she wrote—"many companies desire to celebrate my birthday by giving in my honor the performances of that evening. If that be so, nothing would give me more pleasure than to have a part of the receipts applied to the benefit of the aged actors who are members of our society, and who were my companions in my long artistic career."

A writer in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) lays stress on the part played by Ristori's father in her development, and repeats the remark she once made: "How much do I owe to my father! His good sense and his enlightened severity developed and fashioned in me the actress." He continues:

"It should be said that Ristori from the first received an extraordinary welcome. She was so beautiful. 'Ah,' one day exclaimed an old and celebrated actor, 'ah, my son, you can not imagine how beautiful Ristori was! Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful!' and the aged and famous actor, not knowing how otherwise to give an idea of such beauty, repeated with solemn gesture and fervid accent, '*bella, bella, bella!*' But exactly for this reason the spectators applauded furiously without preoccupying themselves whether in that easy success the future of the young actress did not run the risk of being compromised. Ristori . . . writes of the first steps and of the paternal guidance as follows: 'He (my father) did not cease to admonish me, lecture me, discourage my self-love, saying that only to my youth and attractions were to be attributed the enthusiastic greeting that I had received from the public, and that I must not for a moment believe that I had arrived at success.'"

Referring to the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of Adelaide Ristori throughout Italy, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"Paris would be ungrateful not to join its note to this concert of praises, for it was Paris that consecrated the renown of Adelaide Ristori. It was Paris that made of this Italian star a European star, a universal star, if one may so express oneself. She made her début at the Théâtre-Italien, June, 1855, in the 'Myrrha' of Alfieri. From the first evening it was greeted with indescribable enthusiasm; it was a success more brilliant than any one was prepared for. The next day nothing else was spoken of on the Boulevard. The ticket-offices of the Théâtre-Italien were assailed by a crowd eager for noble and strong emotions. The success grew with each evening. It was madness, delirium. Lamartine was at the performance standing in a proscenium-box, leaning forward until he was half outside the box. Alexandre Dumas, between two acts, rushed to the wings, threw himself on his knees, and devoutly kissed the hands of the tragedienne and even the skirts of her peplum. More calm, but not less enthusiastic, George Sand, Henri Martin, Mignet, Ary Scheffer, Scribe, Legouvé, Madeleine Brohan, surrounded the great actress and complimented her with emotion. And as a new object of worship is not founded without abolishing the preceding one, it was declared that Rachel, who until then had been the favorite tragedienne of the public, was only a child in comparison with the new star, and that, besides, she never had had any talent. Jules Janin, in his feuilleton of the *Débats*, reestablished matters. He declared that Rachel and Ristori both had genius, each of its kind, and that Paris was large enough to shelter their twin glory. The press almost without exception ratified the admiration of the public. . . . For thirteen years Adelaide Ristori, who had refused to enter the Comédie Française, preferring to remain Italian, returned periodically to Paris, where she always received an enthusiastic welcome. It is known that she gave 'Phèdre' in French on the stage of the Rue Richelieu, and that she created and carried across two continents the 'Mèdée' of M. Legouvé, which Rachel had refused to play. The glory of Adelaide Ristori is, therefore, as we said in the beginning, a French glory. In her volume of 'Souvenirs,' the great artist recognizes it in these terms: 'The French have proved to me that there is for them no frontier in the domain of art. I shall always guard in my heart feelings of profound gratitude toward them for the hospitality so generously accorded to the stranger.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

"CLEARLY, the 'plutocrat' has his uses," observes the New York *Times*, apropos of the purchase of the Garland collection of china by J. Pierpont Morgan at a price approaching a million dollars. The collection is believed to be the finest of its kind in the world, and Mr. Morgan's interest secured it permanently for the Metropolitan Museum of Art at a time when its withdrawal to Europe had been practically decided upon.

NOW that Stephen Phillips has become the most prominent living English dramatist, by the successful production of his "Ulysses" and "Paolo and Francesca," there is much newspaper talk in London about the desirability of modifying the rules of censorship, as his two forthcoming plays, "Mary Magdalen," in which Julia Marlowe is to act, and "David and Bathsheba," written for E. S. Willard, can not be licensed until a change is made, on account of the fact that the subjects are Biblical.

THE music-lovers of New York paid at least $18,000 on a recent Saturday afternoon for the enjoyment of the creative and interpretative genius of one man. The man in question was Paderewski, who gave a piano recital in Carnegie Hall at the same time that his opera was being performed in the Metropolitan Opera House. "Had Rubinstein been successful as an opera composer," comments the New York *Evening Post*, "he might have anticipated Paderewski in performing such a double feat; as it is, Poland claims the honor of setting a new standard of success."

ACCORDING to *L'Événement* the director of the French national porcelain works at Sévres has completed the designs for a monumental tower which is to be erected on the hill of St. Cloud on the spot where the so-called "Diogenes's lantern" formerly stood. The tower will be 25 feet in diameter and 150 feet high and will contain seven stories, reached by a double spiral staircase patterned after one in the Château de Chambord. Every part of the tower is to be made of porcelain and *grès cérame* (fine earthenware), and it will be adorned from top to bottom with large bas-reliefs illustrating the flora and fauna of the forest of St. Cloud, in turquoise, emerald, brown, red and other colors on a base of white porcelain. In all, 30,000 pieces of pottery will be needed for the construction of the tower, and their firing will occupy about six years.

A NUMBER of well-known American artists, including John La Farge, John W. Alexander, and Edwin A. Abbey, have issued a statement protesting against the continued imposition of a tariff on works of art. They say: "While the Government of Italy has placed every legal obstacle in the way of the sale and exportation of the artistic treasures of its citizens, realizing that its works of art are one of the most valuable assets of the country our own Government strives to render the importation of these same works of art difficult or impossible, and with such a measure of success that many great works actually owned by American citizens are retained abroad because the tax on their importation is too heavy to be willingly borne. . . . We purpose to bring the matter of the tariff upon works of art once more before the various art societies of New York and, ultimately, before the Fine Arts Federation, in the hope that Congress will be induced to abolish or modify the present tax."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ADOPTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE bill now before Congress to provide for the exclusive use of the metric system in government work is meeting with decided opposition in some quarters. The Society of Mechanical Engineers has issued an appeal to its members to exert their influence with representatives to prevent its passage. In *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 8) appears a letter from Charles T. Porter, whose views seem to represent fairly well the feelings of the opponents of the measure. Says Mr. Porter:

"I propose to show that the English system, employing several units, commensurable with each other, adapted to different uses, and each divided by continual bisection, while making no pretension in that way, is in reality in the highest sense scientific or philosophical; and this by reason of a feature which is wanting in the metric system, and the want of which renders that system unphilosophical, unnatural, and inconvenient for the purpose of mechanical measurement.

"We employ four units of linear measurement—the mile, the yard, the foot, and the inch. Each one of these units has its individuality and a distinctive name. The same is true of the parts obtained by continual bisection. Each of these also has its individuality and distinctive name.

"The problem always is, How can the idea of any distance or dimension be formed in the mind and conveyed to other minds with the greatest distinctness? The answer is obvious. We must employ the largest available unit of measurement, and supplement this, as required, by smaller units, employing the largest available division formed by continual bisection. When the reality can not be expressed in this way, then, and not till then, must we resort to the decimal system of division, the value of which, in this limited field, is beyond all estimation.

"This mode of expression brings the distance or dimension before the mind with a definiteness which can not even be approximated in any other way. This advantage is possessed by the English system of measurement, and is retained by it to the utmost useful limit. Thus, we do not say 17,600 yards, but 10 miles; we do not say 120 inches, but 10 feet. And so universally. By employing the largest suitable unit, we see the distance or the dimension as a vivid reality. We are enabled also to apprehend more clearly the relation to one another of the different members of any construction. We reach correct proportions more readily, are less liable to errors either of design or figuring, and are more likely to detect errors if these are fallen into. . . . . .

"Is there not power enough in the English-speaking people to defend for their own mechanical engineers the invaluable principle of employing the largest unit of measurement, and, moreover, to make its application as universal for constructive work, as it is for everything else, for the civil engineer, for geographical measurement, for the circle and for time?"

On this the paper in which Mr. Porter's letter appears makes the following editorial comments:

"Mr. Porter's strange view is that the English system is preferable for the reason that it employs a variety of units, and he gives as an example the mile, yard, foot, and inch, each of which is recommended for use in dealing with appropriate dimensions. So far as this argument claims any advantage over the use of the kilometer for roads, the meter for short distances, and the centimeter and millimeter for smaller lengths, it seems only to recommend diversity and complexity of numerical ratios. Of the same order of distinctive use and procedure would be the denomination of all house lengths in feet, all church lengths in yards, all ship lengths in cables, all horse lengths in 'hands,' etc. How distinctive such a system might be made! As to the matter of the decimal point, sums of money are always expressed, in our decimal system, in the largest suitable unit, commencing with mills and proceeding with decimal strides to billions. If these numbers are written down there is always a danger of error from an accidental misplacement of the decimal point. A man who writes his income as ten thousand dollars, carried out to cents, is liable to make his income appear as a million dollars, by placing the decimal point at the end, and a similar liability to errors occurs throughout the whole range of our decimal arithmetic. It is, however, an unwarranted reflection on the American mechanic's common sense and sense of proportion to imply that the decimal point would demoralize the workshop, and yet by some this objection has been urged as a crucial one. . . . . .

"To our mind, the question of the general adoption of the metric system is entirely a practical one—a matter of dollars and cents—and a philosophical discussion such as that of Mr. Porter has nowadays merely an academic interest. We venture to say that all who have lived any length of time in a country employing the metric system have experienced some surprise at the facility with which they became accustomed to its use in daily life. In making purchases the liter, the kilogram, the 50 grams, and the meter in a very short time take on an individuality quite equal to the corresponding English units; and the student very quickly finds the centimeter and millimeter adjusted to their linear value in his mind and to his eyes. Not the slightest difficulty would, we believe, be experienced by the American people in assimilating the metric system, while their gain through being able to easily interconnect the various units would be an enormous boon, and the benefit to our export trade incalculable."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY'S TRIUMPH.

THE latest feat of Mr. Marconi, the transmission of intelligible messages for a distance of 1,551 miles, has already been briefly noted in these columns. We now give full particulars from an article in *The Scientific American* (March 15). It appears that on the last westward trip of the American Line steamship *Philadelphia*, Marconi made experiments to determine exactly to what distance it was possible for his station at Poldhu, Cornwall, to transmit an intelligible message. He asserts that at a distance of some 1,551 miles he received distinct communications, and that simple signals were perceptible at 2,100 miles. Says the writer of the article referred to:

"Those who were skeptical when the news was first spread last December of transoceanic signaling will have but little to criticize in the last performance of Marconi. The officers of the *Philadelphia* and the tape of the recording instrument fully corroborate the statements of the inventor. In Newfoundland Marconi had received the sound of the signal 'S' through a telephone-receiver, so faint was the ticking of the instrument; but now he can exhibit ribbons of paper bearing the messages sent from Cornwall up to a distance of 1,551 miles, and after that the signal letter 'S' to a distance of 2,099 miles.

"The *Philadelphia* sailed from Cherbourg on Saturday, February 1, at 6 P.M. Two hundred and fifty miles west of Poldhu the first experimental message was received, which read, 'Stiff southwest breeze. Fairly heavy swell.' That same night, when the *Philadelphia* was 500 miles off Cornwall, a second message was received, reading, 'All in order. Sign. Do you understand?' Both of these messages the chief officers of the ship signed. On the 4th, when the *Philadelphia* had passed the 1,000-mile mark of her voyage, the captain and first officer of the vessel received a message, 'Fine here. Thanks for telegram.' The following morning saw the receipt of a fourth message, when the *Philadelphia* was 1,163 miles west of Poldhu. It read, 'May every blessing attend you and your party.' The fifth message, which was the last that came in words, was received on the same day, and its import was somewhat similar to that of the second. After the receipt of the fifth message the letter 'S' was telegraphed by the operator at Cornwall merely to inform those on board the vessel that the station was still at work. Finally, when the liner had passed the 2,099th mile, the tests were stopped. The messages mentioned were only a few of those actually received. Communication was kept up almost constantly; but it was deemed unnecessary to submit to the public more than half a dozen signed tapes."

Marconi, the writer goes on to say, hopes to succeed in transmitting messages commercially across the Atlantic during the coming three months, from his present station at Poldhu to two

on the American side, one at Cape Breton and the other at Cape Cod. Substantial towers will be erected to withstand the fierce gales of the coast, and the instruments will be of the latest type and highest power. To quote again:

"The receiver of the *Philadelphia* was not constructed for long-distance work. For that reason it was capable merely of receiving, not of sending, messages. The success obtained may be fittingly termed a triumph for Marconi and for his system.

"At the present time wireless telegraphy has been of service chiefly in placing steamships in communication with one another. Both in the merchant marine and in the navies of the world we may soon expect to see a rapid development and a more general introduction of the Marconi system and as well as of its European rivals. That wireless telegraphy will sooner or later become a formidable competitor of the submarine cable seems fairly certain; but whether it will ever supersede land telegraphy is a question open to some discussion. Wireless apparatus is so much costlier than the simple Morse instruments commonly used that, despite the necessity of using wires and poles, it is doubtful whether communication on land will be seriously modified for many a decade to come. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the speed of transmission by the Morse system is far higher than that which has so far been obtained by ethereal telegraphy. The quadruplex systems of telegraphy which have been introduced in late years have increased the speed of transmission by means of wires to an enormous extent. Many sets of Marconi instruments would be required to send the messages which are carried by a single wire in a quadruplex system. But after all is said and done it can not be disputed that a new method of communication has been devised which promises to be fully as important as the inventions of Bell and Morse."

"THE OPEN DOOR" IN THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

THIS phrase, so familiar in the domain of international trade, bids fair to acquire a new meaning when applied to therapeutics. Dr. E. Marandon de Montyel, medical director of the Asylum of Ville Evrard, tells us in the *Revue Philanthropique* (Paris, February 10) that it is now used to designate the new methods in the treatment of the insane which have been inaugurated in Scotland, and which, Dr. Montyel believes, bid fair to replace the old methods of isolation. He says:

"The new treatment is the exact opposite of the old. The closed asylums are replaced by buildings with open doors, without walls, exterior or interior, or covered galleries, and arranged in the form of a village where the harmless patients, constituting from 60 to 70 per cent., may circulate freely, while the 30 to 40 per cent. of dangerous ones are kept in villas closed only with ordinary locks and a neat grating gate. But it is not only the establishment that the open door transforms; its effect is seen especially in the treatment, which continues as much as possible the ordinary life of the patient. The visits of relatives and friends are encouraged; they may take their meals with the inmates, in a room which resembles a restaurant, may walk with them, and during the course of treatment may take them home for days. During convalescence, these home visits may last for months. There is absolute liberty in writing and an abolition of all punishment except restriction of liberty, which is the only means used to preserve order."

It is stated by Dr. Montyel that under this method escapes are less frequent than under that of the closed door. He goes on to say:

"If facts did not prove the error of incarcerating insane patients, a little reflection might do it. Every lunatic is at bottom a melancholiac; the gayest of them is seeking to drown his melancholy and weeps oftener than he laughs. Must it not increase this melancholy, convincing one patient that he is a knave and another that he is a victim, to confine them in a condition altogether different from that to which they have been accustomed, to deprive them of all initiative, and force them to a passive obedience worse than that of a barrack because it is more perpetual? Assuredly it must, for altho they are madmen they have not ceased to be men. Everything in an asylum should tend, on the contrary, to drive away sadness and induce gaiety. As the joyous music of David dispelled the melancholy of Saul, so all the surroundings of the insane patient, everything he sees and hears, should have the same object. All thorns and pebbles should be removed from his path, the aim should be to make him walk upon a bed of roses, instead of subjecting him to the torture to which the charming euphemism in vogue has given the name of isolation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUMAN RACE.

IN a recent lecture on "The Possible Improvement of the Human Breed," Dr. Francis Galton shows by statistics that an improvement of the breed in man is desirable, and that a very slight change in this direction might have great results; and he concludes with the hope that some day landowners may feel as much pride in having a fine breed of men on their estates as they now do in their prize herds of cattle or flocks of sheep. Mr. F. Legge, in a review of this lecture in *The Academy and Literature* (London, February 15), while agreeing with Dr. Galton in his hope, remarks that the process by which this last result is to be obtained is not easily discoverable. He goes on to say:

"In a society founded, like ours, upon the greatest possible liberty of the individual, any attempt at compulsion is out of the question, and it is very difficult to see how any inducement that could be held out would have any practical effect. Every father, whether duke's son or cook's son, would, I suppose, have fine rather than puny children if he could, and no prospect in the way of money prizes would lead him to take pains that parental vanity would not."

But more than this is true. Even if we could bring about the marriage of the fit, it would be of no avail without the destruction or isolation of the unfit. He says:

"Some such course has actually been recommended by Dr. Robert Anderson and other penologists in the case of habitual criminals; but as, to give our experiment any chance of succeeding, those condemned must form at least one-half of the population, this last alternative would resolve itself into the fitter half sustaining by their labors, and at the same time keeping in ward, the more unfit—a state of things that would make life more intolerable for the jailers than for the prisoners. The unscrupulous rulers would, therefore, be driven to the first alternative of summary execution."

Even thus, according to Dr. Galton's critic, we should not arrive at the wished-for result. He asks:

"Would the race thus artificially created endure? I think not, because its physical excellences would be probably neutralized by corresponding mental deficiencies. . . . Moreover, the race which we have imagined would be practically withdrawn from the struggle for existence which operates upon the humbler members of their species, and all history goes to show that this alone produces a tendency to insanity, or, at the least, weakness of brain. . . . . .

"The relation of insanity to evolution has not hitherto been very generally appreciated, but it now becomes fairly plain that insanity is but one of nature's means of eliminating the unfit. 'Whom the gods wish to destroy they first drive mad' is quite as true of man in the group as of individuals. Esquirol showed some time ago that the proportion of insane to sane among the royal families of Europe was, when compared to the same ratio among the common people, as sixty to one; while Haeckel thinks that, if as accurate statistics could be obtained of the prevalence of insanity among the aristocracy, the number of insane individuals among them would be seen to be 'incomparably larger.' The aristocracy of the Continent, and especially of Germany, to which we may suppose him to refer, is not, like our own House of Lords, continually recruited from the ranks of the *bourgeoisie*, and has therefore become, like the group of royal families, excessively 'inbred.' With the lower animals the same result of artificial selection, when pushed to excess, frequently appears.

The experiences of circus proprietors and showmen, together with those of scientific experimenters like Mr. Hobhouse, are hardly wanted to convince us that while 'high-bred'—that is, carefully selected—animals are generally excessively stupid, the most intelligent and easily taught horses, dogs, and cats are of mongrel breed. Nor is this all. One of the most frequent forms of mental disease among animals shows itself in the form of a perversion of the natural instincts which leads the parent to ill-treat, or sometimes to devour, his or her own offspring. This seems to be especially prevalent among high-bred stock, and one seldom passes a pen of prize sheep without noticing one or more ewes tied by the head to the hurdles, in order that the lambs may get a chance at the food of which these 'unkindly mothers,' as the shepherds call them, would otherwise baulk them. How far this cause would operate in the case of man is difficult to say, but statisticians tell us that the use by certain pampered classes of preventives against the increase of the family—which seems due to the same perversion at one remove—has already caused a perceptible falling-off in the birth-rate. Taking, therefore, all these facts together, it seems that any serious attempt to improve the breed of man by artificial means would be met by nature with the elimination of the improved race."

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND BIRD-MIGRATION.

SOME interesting investigations have recently been made on the connection between the migration of birds and the weather by the Meteorological Office at London, comparing for the purpose the observed flights of migrating birds over the British Isles, and the daily weather reports. It is clearly shown that a close relationship exists between the two. The *Revue Scientifique* (February 22), which discusses an analysis made by *Ciel et Terre* of these observations, remarks at the outset that the weather to be studied is not that of the places toward which the birds are flying, but that of the region whence they come, as only the latter can influence their movements. It goes on to say:

"In the spring and the autumn at certain favorable times, the movements are continuous and regular; if the atmosphere is only slightly disturbed, the migrants are not disturbed; but if the weather becomes variable, their movements are somewhat hastened.

"Nevertheless, certain weather conditions have a decisive influence in hastening or retarding the migration. Marked bad weather may render it impossible, altho, on the contrary, favorable weather following a bad period may decide the birds to hurry their departure. A sharp cold snap warns them to seek the south, and these cold waves accompany anticyclonic periods where the wind is feeble and very favorable to prolonged flight. The temperature is the most important factor; by it the migration is regulated, when the other meteorological conditions are favorable.

"From the end of September to the beginning of November the autumn migrations from the northeast in the British Isles are clearly influenced by change of weather. In ordinary seasons this period is marked by great movements of immigration, accomplished not only by several species, but by an immense number of individuals. It has been shown that all these great movements are due to the predominance of atmospheric conditions favorable to migrations in Northwestern Europe. These conditions result from the distribution of the barometric pressure; that is to say, from the presence of a great anticyclone on the Scandinavian peninsula, with feeble gradients extending to the southwest, over the North Sea; on the other hand there are these cyclonic conditions to the west of the British Isles with a center of low pressure on the west coast of Ireland or sometimes to the south. Consequently the weather is clear and cold, with light and variable winds, in Norway and Sweden, while in England the sky is overcast and there are strong east winds. This period is preceded in Scandinavia by cyclonic conditions that oppose migration and at the same time warn the birds that it is time to go. The cold weather that follows the formation of the cyclone is another spur, and so it is not astonishing that a brisk movement toward the south occurs as soon as the weather is favorable. . . . . .

"The great spring migrations and most of the smaller ones are undertaken by the birds in the same conditions of pressure that are so favorable to the autumn migrations, that is to say, a high pressure to the northeast of the British Isles, over Norway and Sweden, with slight gradients to the southwest. As in autumn, favorable periods generally follow weather that is decidedly unpropitious to the migrations of the birds.

"The importance of the winds in relation to the migration of birds has been greatly exaggerated. The direction of the wind would appear to be indifferent to them; but its force may put a stop to the movement or carry the birds away from their route. The birds do not migrate when the wind is exceptionally strong, but they pay no attention to its direction. It is true that east winds prevail almost invariably during great movements, and hitherto they have been considered as a determining cause of migration. But it is not so; and we may say that these supposed favorable winds are simply another direct result of the distribution of atmospheric pressure that favors the movement. As far as direction goes, west winds would be equally favorable to the migration, but they are produced by cyclonic disturbances to the north or east of the British Isles, that is to say, over the regions whence our autumn emigrants come.

"We have said that storms may either arrest the migration or prevent it. They carry certain kinds of sea-birds out of their paths, and thus these birds sometimes appear in numerous flocks on the English coast. In stormy weather, characterized by the existence of high pressure, a great number of birds hurl themselves violently against the lanterns of lighthouses and so lose their lives."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE EARTH AS A GREAT STEAM-BOILER.

THE possibility of utilizing in some way the enormous internal heat of the earth has occurred to more than one thinker. That such utilization may actually be accomplished is now believed by some scientific men. Prof. T. C. Mendenhall made the suggestion recently, and now a series of measurements of underground temperatures is being made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Prof. William Hallock, of Columbia University, in an interview reported by Theodore Waters in *The World's Work* (March), expresses his belief that the idea is feasible. He says:

"It is not merely a question of getting steam, it is a question of the quantity of steam that can be had. Hot water is even now drawn from a well and used to heat a dwelling near Boise City, Idaho; and when we pumped out the water which had leaked into the well near Pittsburg, it was so hot that I could not hold my hand in it. Its temperature was about 130°. But while the Pittsburg and the Wheeling wells are capable of heating the water that is left in them over-night, even if their depth were sufficient to turn that water to steam, it would require many hours of waiting, which would rob it of all commercial value. In other words, there would be not the slightest difficulty in obtaining steam from the earth's interior, because that involves merely a little extra labor in boring down into the very hot area, and it is as easy comparatively to bore 10,000 feet as it is to bore 6,000; but in order to give the steam commercial value a method must be provided for dropping the water to the hot area, allowing it time to heat, and yet having it returned to the surface as steam without for a moment interrupting the flow.

"Suppose two holes were bored directly into the earth 12,000 feet deep and, say, fifty feet apart. According to the measurements I made in the Pittsburg well, at the bottom there would be a temperature of more than 240°—far above the boiling-point of water. Now, if very heavy charges of dynamite or some other powerful explosive were to be lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously, and the process repeated many times, I believe the two holes might have a sufficient connection established. The rock would be cracked and fissured in all directions as in deep oil-wells when they are shot; and if

only one avenue were opened between the holes it would be enough.

"The shattering of the rock around the base of the holes would turn the surrounding area into an immense water-heater. The water poured down one hole in the earth would circulate through all the cracks and fissures, the temperature of which would be over 240°, and in its passage it would be heated and turned to steam which would pass through the second hole to the earth's surface. The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous; for, aside from the initial velocity of the steam, the descending column of cold water would exert a pressure of at least 5,000 pounds to the square inch which would drive up through the second hole everything movable. The problem is therefore a mechanical one, and the chief difficulty would be the connecting of the holes at the bottom. This accomplished, the water-heater would operate itself and a source of power be established that would surpass anything now in use."

Professor Hallock believes that this plan could probably be carried out for $50,000, and that the owners of the deep well at Pittsburg, already referred to, intend to continue boring it until they reach a region of great heat. The Yellowstone Valley would undoubtedly, he thinks, yield commercial temperatures at much shallower depths, judging from the geysers of this region. The heat might be utilized in other ways besides the generation of steam; for instance, it might generate electricity directly by means of great thermopiles. "Such a system," Professor Hallock remarks in conclusion, "might change the commercial aspect of the world."

Ancestors of the American Indigenes.—Dr. Charles Hallock, passages from whose interesting article on this subject we quoted in a recent issue, writes to THE LITERARY DIGEST that he regards the Korean immigration of the year 544, which led to the founding of the Mexican empire in 1325, as "but an incidental contribution to the multiplying inhabitants of North America." He says: "The Indians, or Indigenes, of both North and South America originated from a civilization of high degree which occupied the subequatorial belt some 10,000 years ago while the glacial sheet was still on. Population spread northward as the ice receded. . . . The gradual distribution of population over the higher latitudes in after-years was supplemented by accretions from Europe and Northern Asia centuries before the coming of Columbus."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT is stated in *La Nature* by M. Albert Landrin, in an article on the twins Radica and Doodica who were recently separated by a surgical operation in Paris, that more double-monstrosities are born yearly than most people have any idea of. He places the number in Europe alone at one or two per week. Very few, however, live long after birth.

EXPERIMENTS on the imitation of vital phenomena, along the lines of those of Dr. Bütschli, recently described in these columns, have been carried on by Dr. A. D. Houghton of Chicago. He announces that he has succeeded in creating a protoplasmic cell which exhibits many of the attributes of the ameba, but that he has not yet been able to generate one which would be self-perpetuating for an indefinite period. In *The Current Encyclopedia* (January) he explains his work as follows: "I succeeded eventually . . . in producing an active protoplasmic mass containing distinct nucleus-like centers, which exhibited ameboid movement. It assimilated nutriment, it gave the reaction to aniline dyes that organic cells do, it had a protoplasmic reticulum, it showed selective affinity, and it even made feeble attempts at perpetuation of its species. It split into four or five cells, which exhibited the same qualities as the mother-cell. After a period of activity varying in differing experiments from half an hour to three weeks, the cells lost their power and became inert masses. My cells fulfil all the conditions of living cells, such as amebæ, except as to the power of perpetuating their kind indefinitely. I think we shall soon discover the necessary element to make a complete and living organism." Dr. Houghton also refers to the discovery made by Professor Loeb, of Chicago University, that certain marine creatures will reproduce without the addition of the male element if immersed in certain solutions, and adds: "Professor Loeb's discovery seems to point the way for the search for the male element, which appears to be lacking for my cells. I am now trying to find a solution which will impregnate the cells produced from the chemicals, and then the problem of creating life chemically will be solved."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAN CHRISTIANITY SANCTION DUELING?

DUELS with fatal results have been so frequent in Germany in recent months that it is a matter of interest to learn what the church and its representatives think on the subject, especially as every one of those who fell in these combats was accorded a Christian burial. It is in the nature of a surprise to find that there is a class of Protestant pastors in Germany who are practically ready to defend the custom. The Social Democrats have invented for these men the name of "Duellpfaffen." All the leading German church papers note the existence of this pro-duelling sentiment. At the funeral of Adolf von Benningsen, the latest victim of the custom, the officiating minister, Pastor Langelotz, of Hanover, referred to him as an "unfortunate man compelled to take refuge in the weapons in order to defend the honor of his family and of himself." Benningsen in this case had been the challenger. A noted representative in the German parliament, Pastor Schall, in the course of a public discussion in the Reichstag, made this statement: "It must be granted to the man whose honor has been called into question to defend himself and to repel the charge. In this case, it is often necessary to decide whether he can live as a Christian or, if he will, defend his honor by an open combat to the death."

Count Mirbach, not himself a pastor, but a man prominent in church affairs and standing high in court circles, says: "There are cases thinkable where a duel is inevitable and unavoidable, and where the honor of a man or of his family makes it absolutely impossible for him to follow out the commands of his religion." This seems to concede that Christianity does not sanction dueling and that a Christian can engage in a duel only by violating his principles. In this respect the Prussian General Synod is inclined to a more liberal view of the custom. When appealed to for a condemnation of dueling as a "sin," it declared that this would not be done, as there are many members of the Synod who are excellent Christians, but who thought that under certain circumstances the duel could not be avoided. The Synod, however, adopted a resolution stating that dueling is "against the command of God."

Another recent defender of the duel is Dr. Cuny, a man high in the affairs of state in Berlin, but not in the church. He asserted: "We openly maintain that there are many affairs of honor which can not be settled except by a resort to arms. No matter how much the Philistine may rage against dueling, this remains an excellent educational means."

The vast majority of the pastors and church papers vigorously condemn dueling as altogether unchristian. As illustrative of their sentiments, we quote from the address delivered by Pastor Gemmel, at the funeral of Lieutenant Blaskowitz, who, on the basis of John xi. 33–35, said:

"Our souls are deeply indignant at the direful event. Not that we condemn the young man who fell a victim to a barbarous custom, for he is now before a higher Judge; but we condemn the sin and the spirit of unchristian wickedness that has led to this result. Oh, where are the men who are strong enough and courageous enough to resist the spirit of false honor and of godlessness that have brought such evils!"

Later on Pastor Gemmel wrote to the *Reichsbote* that he had received the warmest words of commendation for his address, even from officers in the army. In the same periodical (No. 276) the famous Pastor Bodelschwingh wrote words of praise, and added:

"One of the leading causes for the evil of dueling is to be found in the church itself. As long as the representatives of the Protestant churches do not come out boldly against the direful evil, the church has but little right to judge those who participate. It is shaming to the Protestants that the Catholic churches

have taken a more determined stand on the subject and will not allow their members to take part in such a combat."

Bodelschwingh regrets that the last General Synod of Prussia did not petition the Emperor to put a stop to dueling in the army altogether, as he readily could have done by his mere order. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE METAPHYSICAL MOVEMENT."

WHAT is characterized by its advocates as a new departure, "essentially American in its origin," and marked at once by "sturdy optimism, earnest purpose, and settled confidence," is the metaphysical movement of to-day. Mr. Paul Tyner, one of its leading exponents and a former editor of *The Arena*, declares that "The New Thought" (as the metaphysical belief is somewhat vaguely termed) "now numbers more than a million adherents, of whom more than half a million are in the United States." He continues (in the March *Review of Reviews*):

"To most of these the cult stands for a practical, every-day working philosophy that takes the place of a religion and is, indeed, to these people the only possible religion. At the same time thousands of its followers retain their conventional affiliations, finding in the 'New Thought' welcome aid to understanding and appreciation of the living spirit under the dead letter in all religions. Thus, the new teaching appeals equally to people in and to those out of the churches, emphasizing the essentials on which people of various beliefs, or of no belief, may very humanly unite. One reason for its rapid spread in popularity is here apparent, and makes interesting an examination of its development. The movement has for its basic purpose nothing less than a lively realization of the metaphysical truth at the base of all religion and philosophy, not as mystical or intellectual abstraction merely, but as a working force in actual life, eligible to all men everywhere."

Speaking of the literature of the movement, Mr. Tyner says:

"This periodical literature of the 'New Thought' has grown steadily until it now numbers more than one hundred monthly and weekly publications in this country alone. While the new movement is affecting in some measure every aspect of modern life, its influence is most marked in the world of letters. Beginning with a literature all its own, the thought-currents most distinctly identified with the new metaphysics are at last permeating and modifying much of our magazine matter, and imparting a new and indubitable charm to a large proportion of current books of fiction and essays. Indeed, it is becoming evident that the movement has already outgrown the stage when its literature was necessarily written from an unusual and little understood standpoint and addressed to a special and limited audience. The 'New Thought,' in its broader aspects at least, is no longer arcane to the multitude, and even the Philistines are beginning to hear it gladly."

The first of the "New Thought" writers to become popular with the general reader was Henry Wood, of Cambridge, Mass., whose books have sold to the number of over fifty thousand. Other well-known figures in the metaphysical movement are Horatio W. Dresser, author of "The Power of Silence" and "The Christ Ideal"; Ralph Waldo Trine, author of "In Tune with the Infinite" and "What All the World's a-Seeking"; Charles Brodie Patterson, editor of *Mind* and *The Arena*; and Leander Edmund Whipple, editor of *The Metaphysical Magazine*. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, George D. Herron, John Jay Chapman, Bolton Hall, and Miss Lilian Whiting have all put themselves on record as being in sympathy with the aims of this new movement. Probably the most popular of the "New Thought" propagandists is Mrs. Helen Wilmans, who publishes a weekly paper, *Freedom*, at her home in Sea Breeze, Fla. Mr. Tyner outlines the tenets of the metaphysical movement in the following words:

"Not merely the cure of disease, important as that is in itself, but also the entire interdependence of mental and physical states, and the relations of cultivated thought and will to harmonious growth in character and usefulness, are involved in the better understanding of the new metaphysics. Its promise of peace, harmony, light, healing, and uplift has called widespread attention to the claims of the practical metaphysician. All these have their true basis in a right understanding of the nature and power of the mind. The present metaphysical movement, in its vital and growing aspects, is in large degree the result of an attempt to account for mental healing and to give it a lucid and rational interpretation as well as a scientific basis.

"The new metaphysics calls for faith behind works, and for works proving faith. The reality in being of an infinite, eternal, and intelligent energy, principle, or substance, perceptibly active everywhere and always in the phenomena we call life, is its basic premise. This energy, intelligence, substance, law, or principle, while itself the Absolute and Unmanifest, it is reasoned, is the 'great first cause' of all manifestation of every order in the phenomenal world. If it is not as obvious in the little things of our personal life as in the cosmic processes that this Infinite Intelligence is ever a 'power making for righteousness,' the fault is held to be, at bottom, simply one of the individual's consciousness; a lack of recognition and appreciation of his own oneness with the One Life; a mistake calling for correction in his way of thinking. Many Mental Scientists call this immanent power 'God,' which has caused them to be reproached by the unthinking as Pantheists. Others are content with Herbert Spencer's phrase, 'Infinite and Eternal Energy'; still others are partial to the term 'Being.' Perhaps the majority believe that 'Mind' conveys the desired meaning accurately enough for all practical purposes. . . . . .

"This propaganda is not for a moment to be looked upon as that of a new party, sect, or denomination. It antagonizes no sect or denomination as such. Its spirit is cheerful, optimistic, positive, and constructive. Suggestive of genuine Epicureanism rather than the Stoic teachings, it unites the good in both. It inculcates a brave, high endeavor forever making for progress, yet would advance steadily, serenely, and without friction, lubricating the ways and increasing the energy used in the doing of the work of the world. To the Quietism of Molinos and the Quakers it joins the enterprise, the daring, and the strenuousness of the modern spirit, balancing the one with the other, and

CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON. HORATIO W. DRESSER. MRS. HELEN WILMANS. HENRY WOOD.

LEADERS IN THE METAPHYSICAL MOVEMENT.

Courtesy of *The Review of Reviews*.

avoiding the extremes of either. It thus stands for power in peace and strength in serenity, assuring that equilibrium in the individual and collective life which is essential to healthy progress and permanent happiness."

LOSSES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE results of a mission tour in the United States have led the Rev. M. F. Shinnors, an Irish Roman Catholic priest, to write in *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record* (Dublin) of the losses sustained by his denomination in this country. He considers them large:

"The population of the States has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Has the church increased her membership in the same ratio? The answer must, unfortunately, be a decided negative. There are many converts, but there are many more apostates. Large numbers are rescued from infidelity or heresy, but larger numbers lapse into indifferentism and irreligion. They begin by being bad Catholics and they end in agnosticism. It is very hard to give even an approximate guess at the number of these deserters, but it is, alas! too evident that they may be counted by the million. During the last sixty years, I think, it is no exaggeration to say that as many as 4,500,000 men and women of the Irish race emigrated to America. Of these nearly all were Catholics, and nearly all left their homes in the prime of youth or in the full strength of early manhood. With the proverbial fertility of the Irish race is it too much to say that, at present, there ought to be as many as 10,000,000 Catholics of Irish birth or blood in the United States? But besides these you have to reckon some millions of Catholics from other countries, from Germany, Poland, Italy, France, Austria, and Canada. I do not think, therefore, that I am very wrong in asserting that if all emigrants and their children had remained faithful to the church, we should to-day have in America a population of 20,000,000 Catholics. In other words the leakage of the past sixty years must have amounted to more than half the Catholic population, as account must be taken of the large numbers of converts that I have alluded to."

The reverend gentleman then proceeds to inquire into the proportion of Irish Catholics who sever their connection with the church. He says:

"One can not conjecture with anything like accuracy, but there is no doubt that the proportion is large. Indeed, there are reasons to fear that the great majority of the apostates are of Irish extraction, and not a few of Irish birth. For the Irish seem to get much more easily Americanized than other people, and to be Americanized (I use the word, of course, in an obvious sense) is to be dechristianized. Other immigrants, such as Germans and Canadians, keep up their own language, and their ignorance of the language of the country is a protection for their faith. The Irish unfortunately have not a language of their own to preserve, and the consequence is that they plunge at once into the habits and manners and modes of speech of those around them; they become a few months after their arrival more American than the Americans themselves; they are caught many of them by the spirit of irreligion that breathes everywhere around them."

The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States appreciate this state of affairs, according to Father Shinnors, who says:

"From Cardinal Gibbons, from Archbishop Corrigan, from Archbishop Ryan, from every American ecclesiastic that takes an interest in our Catholic nation, comes the constant cry to the Irish hierarchy and clergy: Stop the tide of emigration. Save your flocks from the American wolf. Sacrifice not your faithful children to Moloch. For your people, America is the road to hell!"

Commenting upon the conditions thus revealed, *Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) observes:

"Father Shinnors appeals to the priesthood of Ireland to do all in their power to discourage an emigration that involves such perils to the faith and character of their people. American bishops and priests are most vehement in their appeal to 'stop the tide of emigration.' Irish priests, says the writer, could do much to destroy the glamour that surrounds American labor and American citizenship with a false splendor. That is true. But until much more has been done to make life possible for Irish boys and girls in their old land the tide will flow, and the melancholy results described by Father Shinnors will follow for thousands of our peasantry."

IS BELIEF IN MIRACLES ESSENTIAL TO CHRISTIANITY?

NO question in modern religious thought is weightier than this one which Prof. Charles W. Pearson's much-discussed utterance has served to bring once more into prominence. The problem, of course, is far from being a new one. Indeed, it has been noted in several quarters that the Methodist professor used much the same arguments as those embodied in Hume s essay on miracles, published a hundred and fifty years ago. In none of the theological controversies of the past century was the conflict more earnest than in this one over miracles, Renan, Strauss, and Huxley ranging themselves actively on one side, Bishop Lightfoot, Dean Farrar, and Mr. Gladstone on the other. The Rev. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, who is best known as a journalist, but who has also done considerable work in the field of theology as editor of the London *Expositor* and "The Expositor's Bible," goes over the ground again in his new book, "The Church's One Foundation." The first few sentences of the book show that this "foundation," according to Dr. Nicoll, is the miraculous Christ, and that, if there be no such Christ, "Christianity passes into mist and goes down the wind." He declares:

DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL.
Courtesy of *The Bookman*.

"The church can not without disloyalty and cowardice quarrel with criticism as such. It is not held absolutely to any theory of any book. It asks, and it is entitled to ask, the critic: Do you believe in the Incarnation and Resurrection of Christ? If his reply is in the affirmative, his process and results are to be examined earnestly and calmly. If he replies in the negative, he has missed the way, and has put himself outside the church of Christ. If he refuses to answer, his silence has to be interpreted. . . . No one argues against the right of philosophers to affirm that goodness is everything, that miracles are impossible, and that nothing in Jesus Christ has any importance except his moral teaching. But Christian believers in revelation are compelled to say that these philosophers are not Christians. If they refuse to do so, they are declaring that in their opinion these beliefs have no supreme importance. To say this is to incur the penalty of extinction. For Christianity dies when it passes altogether into the philosophic region. To believe in the Incarnation and the Resurrection is to put these facts into the foreground. Either they are first or they are nowhere. The man who thinks he can hold them and keep them in the background deceives himself. They are, and they ever must be, first of all. So, then, the battle turns on their truth or falsehood. It does not

turn on the inerrancy of the Gospel narrative. It does not turn even on the authorship of the Gospels. Faith is not a belief in a book, but a belief in a living Christ."

Dr. Nicoll holds that here is a discussion which every Christian believer must enter upon with keenest zest, since "it is a controversy not for theologians merely, but for every man who has seen the face of Christ and can bear personal testimony to his power and glory." He continues:

"If we assume at the threshold of Gospel study that everything in the nature of miracle is impossible, then the specific questions are decided before the criticism begins to operate in earnest. The naturalistic critics approach the Christian records with an *a priori* theory, and impose it upon them, twisting the history into agreement with it, and cutting out what can not be twisted. For example, the earlier naturalistic critics, Paulus, Eichhorn, and the rest, insisted on giving a non-miraculous interpretation. Strauss perceived the unscientific character of this method, and set out with the mythical hypothesis. Baur set to work with a belief in the all-sufficiency of the Hegelian theory of development through antagonism. He saw tendency everywhere. . . . Dr. Abbott sets out with the foregone conclusion of the impossibility of miracles. Matthew Arnold says: 'Our popular religion at present conceives the birth, ministry, and death of Christ as altogether steeped in prodigy, brimful of miracle, *and miracles do not happen.*' "

The trouble with all these and similar critics, declares Dr. Nicoll, lies in the fact that they start out with the assumption that "God can not visit and redeem His people" and that "His arm is chained and can not save." Is it not much more rational, he asks, to take the view that miracle is "the fit accompaniment of a religion that moves and satisfies the soul of men, and that asserts itself to be derived directly from God"? He goes on to say:

"Miracle is part of the accompaniment, as well as part of the content, of a true revelation, its appropriate countersign. Of course those who take this ground do not deny, but rather firmly assert, the steadfast and glorious order of nature. But they hold with equal firmness that God has made man for Himself, and that if He has sent His Son to die for them, the physical order can not set the rule for the way of grace. If God has relented, nature may relent. They believe that if there is a personal God miracles are possible, and revelation, which is miracle, is also possible. They are not dismayed when they are told that the Gospel age was the age when legendary stories and superstitions and miraculous pretensions of the most fanciful and grotesque kind abounded. Nay, rather their faith is firmer, for they take these stories and compare them with the Gospel miracles, and they say, How is it that the stories of the New Testament are lofty and tender and beautiful and significant, while the rest are monstrosities? . . . . Granting the entrance of the Son of God into human history, granting the miracle of the Incarnation of the Supreme, there is little to cause any difficulty. Without the Incarnation, without the Resurrection, we have no form of religion left to us that will control or serve or comfort mankind."

The Gypsy's Religion.—"It is said that the gypsy has no religion," remarks Mr. Riley M. Fletcher Berry in *Frank Leslie's Monthly* (March); "but, to be strictly true, the statement must be modified." He continues:

"In the United States there are some hundreds of German-American Romanys, the list headed by the Freyers, and many Irish and Hungarian gypsies. The distinctively foreign Romanys, including all those just mentioned, but excluding the pure English and American Romanys (the latter of English ancestry near or remote), usually profess the Roman or Greek Catholic religion, and have their children baptized in the ceremony of the Catholic Church. I have seen rosaries and pictures of the Madonna, as well as images of the Romanist and Greek saints, in the wagons of Irish and other more strictly foreign gypsies; but these outward-eye evidences and ceremonials are the most that Roman Catholicism amounts to. The pure English and American gypsies do not profess a religion, tho I have known of one or two of the higher class attending services of the Church of England when 'across the water.' One Romany told me that he did not deny the existence of God, or that Christ (to the gypsies usually indefinitely known as the 'Tickno Duvel' or 'Small God') was the Son of God. A gypsy will do many things for expediency, and churchgoing may sometimes be among the number, for tradition and training do not incline the Romany churchward; but one will find always, tho perhaps but half acknowledged, the recognition among them of the 'Boro Duvel,' the 'Great God,' and of the 'Small God,' 'His Son.'

"Strange ivory or coral charms, fashioned like miniature horns, are often worn to avert the influence of the devil. The most beautiful gypsy girl I ever saw wore a marvelous string of large, exquisite pieces of deep pink coral horns as a necklace. There are many curious charms and superstitions among Romanys, part of which they practise or profess when dealing with the gullible Gorgio. At such times they would deny wholesale or assert their own belief in them, just as seemed the more politic, so that it is really difficult with the majority of gypsies to get at the truth of their degree of faith in these matters; professing and yet scoffing at them, they guard their real feelings and ideas jealously and sacredly."

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN THE COLLEGES.

AN investigation has been made by the public relations committee of the Hartford Theological Seminary into the religious conditions existing in American colleges. Some sixty-six colleges reported, and many interesting facts were collected. We quote the following information from a summary of the report in *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg):

Of the 2,317 men in the senior classes of the various institutions 1,675—or about 74 per cent.—are professing Christians, and 294 are candidates for the ministry—a gain of 1.7 per cent. over last year. The Young Men's Christian Association gives evidence of remarkable vitality in almost all the colleges. The special report of the Harvard Y. M. C. A. shows the variety of religious work of the Christian Association within the university. There are five courses in devotional Bible study, with 115 members enrolled, 5,000 daily Bible readings sent to all members of the university and many alumni, a small but well-selected reference library on Bible study and missions, 12 men studying foreign missions. The Harvard Y. M. C. A. manages a social reading-room on T Wharf, Boston, patronized daily by 160 fishermen; sends 15 men every week to teach English at a Boston Chinese Sabbath-school; sends squads of three or four men Tuesday evenings to assist at the Boston Industrial Home and the Merrimac Street mission. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, reports an increase of 33⅓ per cent., Lehigh 100 per cent., Indiana University 20 per cent., Wabash 10 per cent., and Cornell University an increase from 18 per cent. to 21 per cent. of the total enrolment of the institutions in Y. M. C. A. work. In Wesleyan University and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. (founded for colored people and still aided by the American Missionary Association, New York), outside work has taken the form of neighborhood mission work. The University of Vermont carries on city missions, and Haverford College has recently undertaken three missions. There was an advance in religious work more or less marked in 56 institutions.

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia) finds the present conditions of our colleges most encouraging when compared with those existing fifty or a hundred years ago. It comments:

"Our universities and colleges are not the homes of lawlessness and sometimes ruffianism that the unknowing are often led to suppose. The incidents of cruel hazing and lawlessness with which we are now and again regaled in the newspapers do not represent the normal state of college life in our midst. The deeds of the lawless are splendid 'attractions' for a sensational press; but the press is strangely silent about the vast preponderance of truly religious men who are coming to the front in all works of life and who are the products of our higher schools of learning."

THE article on "Mormonism and Purity," which appeared in our issue of February 22, should have been credited to *The African Methodist Episcopal Church Review* (Philadelphia), instead of to *The American Methodist Episcopal Church Review*, and the quotation in our article on "The Papal Jubilee" (March 15), credited to the "San Francisco *Argonaut* (Rom. Cath.)," should have been credited to the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.)

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S MISCONCEPTION OF AMERICA.

SOME foreign observers of the results of Prince Henry's trip to the United States are of the opinion that Emperor William may be misled by it. This aspect of a passing international episode prompts *The Spectator* (London) to observe:

"There is only one bad point about this reception of Prince Henry in America,—it may deceive the Emperor William. He has evidently been informed by his agents in Washington that the Americans regard his policy with suspicion, and fully realizing, since the Spanish war, that America is a 'world-power,' and may place obstacles in the way of some of his plans, he has

PRINCE HENRY'S RETURN.

Quick, a doctor! these gentlemen are returning from a pleasure trip to America. *Ulk.*

cast about for means of soothing American opinion. The easiest method of conciliation is to appeal to a foible; and the Emperor, we fancy, like almost all continentals, imagines that the special American foible is snobbishness. They love, he is told, to be complimented by the great, they worship rank, and they will postpone even serious interests to secure social recognition. Their millionaires like to marry their daughters to dukes; their smart people are always imitating; their travelers are eager for royal or aristocratic invitations. To send them a prince, a real prince, a sailor prince who can behave like a democrat, would, in the judgment of Berlin, delight them all, and convince them that Germany is, after all, their most reliable friend, *the* state which will least oppose their desire for a world-wide commerce."

But the Emperor will find himself mistaken, declares this authority, "for he has read the American character wrong":

"They are no doubt a sensitive people, keen to perceive and to resent anything which savors of slight, and greatly pleased whenever they see that the ancient courts acknowledge the nation of which they are so proud as among the greatest of the earth. There are but six first-class Powers in the world, and in the visit of Prince Henry America is acknowledged publicly and with great and honorific ceremony to be one of the six. . . . But the snapshots we should like to see would be those of the President and Mr. Hay just before and just after the Prince had made some political request. They would hardly look, if our view of the American temperament is correct, like the faces of the same persons. The infinitely courteous hosts will in a moment be hard business men, thinking not of the pleasantest sentences to say, but of the permanent interests of the United States. Only the humor might linger a little in the eyes."

The idea that some unpleasant discoveries regarding the American character will be made in the near future by Emperor William is thus set forth in *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"What will the editors who entertained the Kaiser's brother be writing when that little question about the possibility of German colonization in Brazil comes up for discussion? It will not come up for discussion just yet, perhaps, but will Prince Henry's visit affect American opinion on that particular point? We imagine it will not. But the Kaiser, we take it, thinks it will."

Such a view of the case does not seem to commend itself to the *Temps* (Paris), which even inclines to the opinion that the Americans may be too much impressed by Prince Henry's courtesy. It calls attention editorially to the participation of the daughter of the President of the United States in the proceedings:

"Some chagrined spirits are decidedly of opinion that a young person of whom the Constitution of the United States knows nothing is being singularly pushed forward. As for the great public, it is delighted with the Prince's affability and with the good grace of the young girl, who has shown once again that American women are everywhere in their place and at their ease, even or rather especially in the midst of those grandeurs to which they were not born. The celebrations and the tour of Prince Henry of Prussia formed, for a democracy infatuated with official pomp and particularly sensitive to old Europe's distinctions of rank, an agreeable relaxation from political cares."

It has not occurred to the German press, apparently, that Emperor William may misunderstand this country. Such papers as the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) actually congratulate him upon his insight into things American.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KITCHENER'S MILITARY VALUE.

ENGLISH estimates of Lord Kitchener's capacity are high, notwithstanding continental Europe's depreciation of his work as leader of the British campaign in South Africa. The following is from *The Standard* (London):

"Small parties have got through here and there, and De Wet is still at large. But it must be remembered that all the experience of past wars goes to show how extremely difficult it is to construct lines which a resolute enemy can not cut somewhere. Napier has hinted his doubts whether even Wellington's famous entrenchments at Torres Vedras did not remain unbroken largely because Massena could not make his mind up to attack them. The repeated escapes of De Wet are sufficiently accounted for by his unfailing scent of danger and his wealth of resource."

This commentator distinguishes between the excellent results obtained by Kitchener himself and the misfortunes over which he could have no control. *The Pilot* (London) admits certain drawbacks in the plan of campaign:

"The comparative ease with which the Boers break through wire entanglements, once they nerve themselves to a rush, is disapppointing, but yet we willingly recognize once again the fertility of resource these people display in adapting means to ends. Every artifice which familiarity with the chase can suggest is pressed into the service of war, and having first shown us how to use wire they now show us how to destroy it. But tho Lord Kitchener has thus to move slowly, yet he moves."

Even papers which are not well disposed toward the war are friendly to Kitchener. Thus *The Daily News* (London) praises his good judgment in more than one emergency:

"Mr. Chamberlain announced last night that Lord Kitchener has already accepted the surrender of some minor Boer leaders on the understanding that their liability to banishment under the proclamation should not be enforced. We are not told how many leaders are included in this exemption, and we take the liberty of supposing that they are very few. But it is at least a symp-

tom of a change of mind in the right direction. It is, unhappily, impossible to give the credit of initiative in the matter to his Majesty's Government; for it seems that Lord Kitchener, who as a soldier must have recognized the complete absurdity of the position, accepted these surrenders on his own responsibility. . . . Perhaps now the Government will pick up some element of statesmanship from the soldier whom they are employing in South Africa."

The comparative failure of the British commander in South Africa must be attributed primarily to lack of good horses, in the opinion of *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Nothing will ever remedy this defect until we are as superior in horseflesh as we are in men. The parliamentary paper on remounts just issued contains matter which is worth a good deal of study in this connection. Certainly the War Office is very far from being free from blame. They were too slow at first; they were all at sea as to their sources of supply; they bought the wrong kind of animal; and they failed to look far enough ahead and to provide a sufficient reserve. But we are not disposed to blame them severely for their repeated inquiries to Lord Kitchener as to when he would be able to reduce his enormous demands."

THE FOREIGNER ON THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

THE subject of the strenuous life, as lived and urged by Theodore Roosevelt, is now attracting English attention. In a conspicuous leading editorial *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is a remarkable example of a man who has reached the highest place without losing any of his youthful enthusiasms. He has seen the worst side of politics, he has had to submit to the innumerable compromises and acceptances of the second-best by which a practical man struggling among conflicting interests contrives to get things done, he has seen the ebb and flow of public opinion, and he still emerges with a high opinion of his fellow men and with an immense belief in the power of zeal and energy to influence the future. There is a good deal in his teaching which might alarm quiet people. He is very pushful, he has no belief that wars will cease, he is an expansionist, an imperialist, with a great belief in his flag and the destiny of his people. But on the other side he brings the same fervent feelings to bear on domestic reform in the United States, and he manages to combine with them a code of practical wisdom in regard to political organizations and party politics which might have been framed for our use as well as for the use of Americans."

"Such a man has his dangerous side, especially in America," thinks *The Speaker* (London):

"For Mr. Roosevelt in his ardent expansiveness, his dogmatic impatience, and the violent aggressiveness of his militarism represents in all its nakedness the extreme type of the reaction against many of the soundest and most genuinely conservative tendencies of American policy and character. . . . He is not satisfied to be upright and to do manly things. He must talk of his uprightness and of his manliness, so that his fellow men may hear and applaud. His formulæ are simple and primitive. He wishes the American boy to have 'character,' but he fails to tell him how to attain it, or, indeed, what it really means. He inculcates courage and honesty on Americans in general, but he is, as we have seen, the strenuous eulogist of war against the Filipinos striving for the same right to independence on which American greatness is founded. He is in himself a good man, and his courage is proved; but he has never grasped the essential fact that he who can dare to be in the right with two or three is a braver man than he who wins the applause of the multitude and has his manliness certified by the votes of a majority."

The strenuous life will make Mr. Roosevelt a formidable figure in the Presidential chair, according to Edouard Rod in the *Correspondant* (Paris):

"He shows us that an enormous force may arise any day in the Union to precipitate itself upon a career of conquest. And when one remembers that this book is the work of the present head of the state, who, owing to the peculiar circumstances of his accession to power, may remain nearly twelve years in office, one feels forcibly that something has changed in the world."

The net result of a study of Mr. Roosevelt's writings, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), is that the Americans have a President upon whom they may congratulate themselves without reserve and who will probably give them uneasiness only on the score of his imperialist ambitions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHAMBERLAIN AS ENGLAND'S NEXT PREMIER.

CONTINENTAL newspapers affect to look upon Lord Rosebery as England's coming premier, but there is a tendency in the English press to regard Joseph Chamberlain as the inevitable head of the next government. An anonymous writer in *The National Review* (London), after dwelling upon Mr. Chamberlain's qualities, declares:

"It is, however, because he is the most progressive and youthful-minded of our statesmen that he is worthiest to lead the nation. Tho advancing in years, he is not, like many of his col-

THE SLEEPING KING.
LORD SALISBURY: "What a joke if I wake up and don't resign!"
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

leagues, tied to the traditions and shibboleths of the remote past. He is emphatically open-minded, and opportunist in the best sense, which means that he does not start with *a priori* rules, but is ready to adapt the rules to the occasion. . . . Above all things he is alive to the importance of the imperial movement, and to the trend of colonial sentiment. He has understood more clearly than the older type of Liberals that in these days, when the doctrines of statesmen on the Continent are based upon the ideas of Hegel and Nietzsche, England can no longer, without running the risk of national annihilation, cling to her old sentimental aims. In a world where force is once more tending to become the arbiter, she must have force on her side and be not unprepared to use it. Isolated in Europe and without allies there whom she can trust, she must consolidate the bonds of sentiment which hold together the diverse units of her empire. To be supported to the bitter end by her great autonomous colonies, she must show them that she, too, in the hour of need will stand by them and make sacrifices for them."

The same writer has no patience with the support given to Rosebery for the premiership:

"England has to make in this hour a choice as fateful as the choice of Er in that last dazzling passage of Plato's 'Republic.' She has to choose between a man, on the one hand, whom family influence puts forward, but whom the nation knows in its heart to be unfit for that position of stress and effort which must be the lot of the statesman controlling its high destinies in the era of conflict before it, and one who has shown that earnest strenuousness, that devotion to a great purpose, that tenacity, and yet withal that adaptability to the new, which are the very characteristics required."

"Mr. Chamberlain and no other ought to be Prime Minister," writes Calchas in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"There is one contingency which has never been sufficiently

considered. Prime ministers have been foreign secretaries and chancellors of the Exchequer. Except for temporary periods of emergency, such doubling of responsibility is not defensible. But we are in one of the periods of temporary emergency. It will not disappear with war, but only with the subsequent efforts to deal with the questions that have grown out of the war. Why, therefore, should not Mr. Chamberlain be Prime Minister without ceasing to be Colonial Secretary? If he were, nothing could seem more characteristic of the new age of politics, and it would make an impression upon the imagination of the colonies—to whom Mr. Chamberlain is more than are all other statesmen put together—second to nothing which has been done even in these last creative years."

"Mr. Chamberlain has, we think, reached the meridian of his career," says *The Saturday Review* (London):

"It is possible that if the Conservatives are again returned to office at the next general election, Mr. Chamberlain may be Prime Minister. But Mr. Chamberlain will then be verging upon his seventieth year, and, though he is extraordinarily young for his age, it is not in the course of nature that he should surpass, or even equal, his present achievements. At this moment Mr. Chamberlain is not only the most popular man in England: he is the most powerful statesman in Europe. The fascination, half fearful, half friendly, which his name exercises over the average foreigner is almost incredible. A serious man of business from a neighboring country asked a member of Parliament who pointed out the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons, whether 'Lord Chamberlain' did not intend to overthrow the present dynasty, and make himself the first president of a British republic."

The view which prevails on the continent of Europe is in no way consistent with Mr. Chamberlain's availability as Premier. It would be easy to quote many opinions, but that of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) can stand for the majority:

"For the imperialists the ideal Premier would be Mr. Chamberlain himself; but he is known to have made himself impossible by his stupid attacks on France, to begin with, and finally by his imprudent reminders of the excesses committed in 1870 by the German soldiers. England's position abroad would be still further weakened by confiding Great Britain's general policy to the guidance of Cecil Rhodes's friend."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON OUR PHILIPPINE WAR.

THE struggle carried on by the United States in the Philippines has been overshadowed in Europe by the Boer war. Hence foreign comment is less plentiful than it might otherwise be. Papers which denounce England's attitude toward the Boers likewise condemn the United States for its course in the Pacific archipelago. English papers reveal this tendency in a marked degree. For instance, *The Daily News* (London), known as "pro-Boer" on account of its criticism of the British South African policy, says:

"The inevitable consequences of a war against freedom have come out in the Philippines as they are coming out in South Africa. The obstinacy of the resistance in such a cause can not be overcome by the usual methods of warfare; if it can be overcome at all, it is only for a time, and by the employment of uncivilized means. Such warfare must sooner or later degenerate. The question is, How long will the public conscience remain torpid? In the United States there are signs of a return to health, and there is a prospect of the abandonment of an enterprise against which the true political nature of America revolts. 'The American people,' said Mr. Schurman, in a recent speech, 'will never argue a free people into subjection.' When the traditions of the nation are reinforced by a thorough understanding of the cost and the hopelessness of maintaining what we know too well as 'a sort of warfare,' it may be confidently hoped that a people as practical as they are liberty-loving will listen to the voice of reason and of honor."

The same paper publishes a column of detail concerning the "water-cure" torture and other wrongs inflicted upon the Filipinos by Americans, as well as an account "of the way in which these facts are acting upon public opinion in the United States." It thus comments:

"Imperialism is losing what hold it had upon the American imagination; it was, indeed, incredible from the first that a nation so steeped in the traditions of republican freedom, whose proudest memory is that of a long and deadly struggle against despotism, could long be led astray by the preachers of race-dominance and military tyranny. The Democrats of the United States are gathering their forces together in opposition to the oppression of the Philippine people, and it is not surprising to hear that the supporters of the Administration themselves are divided on the question. For there are stories being told about the conduct of the war which might give pause to the most fanatical advocates of ascendancy. It has proved impossible to muzzle and to blind the free press of America, and three features of the recent campaigning in the Philippines are freely discussed and denounced, namely: reconcentration, the shooting of those 'aiding and comforting' the so-called rebels, and the use of torture in order to obtain information from prisoners. We should certainly scruple to allude to this last accusation, if it had not been made by respectable journals, and admitted and defended in the Manila *News*."

Another side of the picture is seen in such comments as that of *The National Review* (London), in its review of American affairs from the pen of A. Maurice Low:

"Much has been said of the brutality of the concentration policy in the Philippines, just as in the same way Lord Kitchener has been so savagely abused for the establishment of concentration camps in South Africa; but when the facts are sifted the charges can not be sustained, and to compare the British or American methods with those of Weyler in Cuba is either dishonesty or ignorance. Stephen Bonsal, the well-known correspondent and author, who has recently returned from a long tour of observation in the islands, shatters this abuse of the concentration system. Major Frederick Smith, who was in command of the island of Marinduque, found, what British commanding officers have found in South Africa, that his enemy would run but not fight, that he could not be caught with the small number of American troops available, and 'that every village and every ranch in the island was a commissary store and supply station for the furtive insurgent bands.' Of course, the natives protested their loyalty, and claimed that their supplies were levied on by force. Major Smith concentrated the inhabitants and supported them and then took the field, destroying growing crops and even digging up nutritious roots. In ten weeks the desired result was achieved, all the insurgents threw up the sponge and surrendered, and the concentration camps were dissolved."

"A parallel to the South African war," the situation is termed by the English tactical expert, H. W. Wilson, in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), printed last January. At that time he said:

"The parallelism between the South African and the Philippine war is then close, and extends even to the management at home in either case. That the same faults should have been committed in either instance is almost startling, and points, perhaps, to the fact that ignorance of war in the administration at home, which is the essential feature of similarity in the American and British constitutions, may be the cause. It is most dangerous to entrust the conduct of a war to men who know little of military history, for foresight is simply the power of predicting the future which arises from a profound knowledge of the past. In both instances we see insufficient forces employed, and hampered by the order to be 'kind' to the enemy; troops withdrawn when they were most needed; generals asserting in perfect faith that the conflict is over; conciliation essayed with grotesquely futile results; and insufficient arrangements made for the steady and continual flow of reinforcements to the field. In each case an Anglo-Saxon people fails clearly to grasp the problem before it, or to understand that in a war of conquest what is needed is to break down the opposed will by the infliction of suffering."

More recent opinion in Europe confirms this view. A typical

Continental criticism is this from the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"The Philippines were, in fact, conquered by the Americans and the Americans intend to keep their conquest. As for Mr. Long's promise that in a very distant future when the Filipinos are ripe for self-government they will be left masters of their own destiny, that is a pleasantry. It is not with any such promise as that that the rebels will be induced to lay down their arms. Before the Spanish-American war the United States promised the Philippines not autonomy merely, but absolute independence. It was only upon this promise that Aguinaldo and his troops supported the Americans in the war against Spain—that they brought invaluable aid without which, no doubt, the archipelago would not have fallen into their hands. Before the war the Washington Government thought the Filipinos ripe for independence. After the war, after the conquest, this same Washington Government thinks these same Filipinos would not know how to make a practical use of administrative autonomy. The meaning of this attitude is manifest. Its injustice cries aloud. But let there be no misunderstanding. The pacification of the archipelago will force the United States to make enormous sacrifices of men and money, the more so as the absolutely barbarous conduct of certain American officers in dealing with the rebels—conduct attested by official witnesses—will only aggravate resistance. The Americans have gone even to the length of reestablishing in the prisons of Manila instruments of torture which the Spaniards themselves had abolished. To throw off the Spanish yoke the Filipinos had struggled for years. Hence they will struggle for years to throw off the still harsher yoke of the Americans."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SPANISH KING'S FITNESS TO RULE.

THE recent statements that the young King of Spain may not be deemed fit to rule the country when he comes of age in May are guardedly alluded to in the Spanish press, which discredits them. The *Correo* (Madrid), organ of the cabinet, alludes to "the possible creation of a sort of privy council," composed of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo and other dignitaries. The *Liberal* (Madrid) and other progressive papers condemn anything of the sort. Papers outside of Spain comment in the tone of the following from the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"The reactionary Clerical element would thus be absolutely dominant, and this privy council would after all serve only to paralyze the representative government of the parliamentary majority, which is charged with expression of the national will. It would be a step backward, a return to a government incompatible with the aspirations of a modern nation. It would be scandalous for a ministry calling itself Liberal to permit such a proceeding."

The numerous articles on the personality of Alfonso XIII., with which the European press is filled, have said nothing definite regarding his health. According to some accounts it is good, while others say it is bad. The *Pester-Lloyd* lately summed this matter up thus:

"He who is the object of all the preparations continues his studies peacefully and uses his leisure to hunt in the neighboring wood in company with his brother-in-law, the Prince of Asturias, an occupation in which he much delights. Hence it is thought that hereafter he will spend his summer holidays between San Sebastian and La Granja, where there is good hunting in the wooded mountain region of Rio Frio. He has grown very much lately, and it is impossible any longer to speak of the 'little' King. It is to be hoped that this rapid growth has not injured his health, which, as the posthumous son of a consumptive, he has not too much of. But everything possible has been done for it by means of exercise. At any rate the anxieties expressed heretofore on the subject have not been warranted. His appetite is good, his health sound, and the enemies of the monarchy can no longer in good faith act as if a hot-house plant were in question."

Young as the King is, he has begun to receive advice or its equivalent, *The Standard* (London) remarking:

"Alfonso XIII. has a difficult task before him, but it is not an impossible one. He can make his crown almost as secure as our own if he follows in the footsteps of his mother. He must abstain from any insane attempt to restore the absolute rule of the eighteenth century, and above all he must not fall back on the intolerable practise of former Bourbon kings who allowed themselves to be influenced by palace cliques of courtiers, friars, sycophants, and buffoons."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH PREMIER'S CHANCES IN THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

THE accident to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, resulting in painful injuries through the collision of his carriage with a street-car, has not impeded the progress of the political campaign in France. In fact, the struggle is growing warmer and warmer, and the sympathies of various newspapers seem to affect their estimates of the result. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) begins to be doubtful of Waldeck-Rousseau's success:

"The voters will soon show what they think of it all. In spite of every subtlety, it will be impossible to persuade them that the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet embodies the established order and that it is conspiring against the republic to imagine that it can be governed by another minister, equally republican. . . . Instead of congratulating himself upon the progress of the principles he affects to champion, M. Waldeck-Rousseau is reduced to detecting imaginary dangers to the republic everywhere in order to dissemble the real dangers that his own policy incurs."

It is a great pity that the accident did not prove serious enough to keep the Premier in bed until after the elections, says the *Intransigéant* (Paris), Henri Rochefort's revolutionary daily. The Waldeck-Rousseau campaign is simply a combined effort of Socialists and Radicals to overwhelm the genuine Republicans, according to the *République* (Paris), organ of the ex-Premier Méline, and it prophesies along those lines. A paper outside France, the *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest), thinks Waldeck-Rousseau will win:

"No wonder the ministry faces the electoral struggle in calm confidence and believes the people will confide their interests to the proper hands, to the old and tried leaders again. In the new French parliament will be found a decisive majority for the defense of the republic, for the maintenance of order, justice, and right, for the preservation of equality and fraternity."

The "great qualities" of the French Premier receive a tribute from this same observer:

"One only remains calm in the midst of all this storm and stress, and that is Waldeck-Rousseau. He looks forward with confidence to the coming battle. Strong and true is the support he has won for himself in the land and among the people. His weapons have not grown dull in the bitter struggles of the past years. The ministry of Republican defense stands to-day on the same victory-bringing, prosperity-giving platform that it framed three years ago in proud self-confidence. . . . Waldeck-Rousseau is not actuated by ambition to retain his exalted office as long as possible. He assumed it under the greatest difficulties, not in order to rule merely, but to establish tranquillity, to vindicate the law, to compel the respect of soldiers as well as civilians, of friends as well as foes of the republic, for the republican trinity of freedom, equality, and justice."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIPLOMATIC QUADRILLE.
Changing partners. —*Der Floh.*

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A SATIRE OF MUSIC.

MELOMANIACS. By James Huneker. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 350 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

WE have seen this book, by the well-known author of "Chopin," and of "Mezzotints in Modern Music," widely heralded; we have waited for it with interest, and read it with disappointment. Its publishers announce it "as a collection of fantastic and ironic tales, in which the sentimental and conventional notions of music and musicians are upset." It seems to us a collection of extremely pointless tales, hardly worth the reading. "The heroes of modern culture, Wagner, Ibsen, Chopin, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, and Richard Strauss, are handled without reverence. The book is a satire upon the symbolist movement and artistic and literary Bohemia, the seamy side of which is mercilessly set forth." We found the attempt extremely lame. The author tells us of "the power—the insidious, subtle, dangerous power—that lurks in great art"; his way of satirizing it is the portraying of various half-mad, fantastic, and poverty-stricken creatures addicted to drinking, long hair, and music.

JAMES HUNEKER.

We have read, dutifully, nearly all of the twenty-four stories in the book, and found only two or three of interest. There is one really striking tale—"The Piper of Dreams"—which we confess we should have read, up to the last page or two, without knowing that it was satiric and ironic, unless we had been forewarned by the publisher. "The Piper of Dreams" is a story of a half-mad mystic, a Russian musician, who probes the secrets of the East, who finds a new utterance for music, and drives mad the souls of men, overturning empires; it seems to us, instead of a satire, a startling piece of imagination, vividly described. It all depends, of course, upon the point of view; just as there is no doubt that Shylock was to Shakespeare and his audiences a comic part. It would not be possible to write a description of highly emotional music that could not be taken for burlesque by a person so minded.

"Melomaniacs" is the work of a musical critic who has heard too much music.

A VOLUME OF DELIGHTFUL HUMOR.

POLICEMAN FLYNN. By Elliott Flower. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 294 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Co., New York.

HERE is a volume of character sketches, unique, delightful, and genuine. There is considerable wit in the volume, but principally there is humor of the most human sort; and despite the homeliness and even vulgarity of the superficial setting, the quality of the humor is of a rare and refined variety. Policeman Barney Flynn is a "character," and a character whom you want to know. We have read many sketches of dialect humorists, but this is one of the very few of which we can say that there is not the faintest trace about it of anything exaggerated or far-fetched, cheap or smart or showy. Policeman Flynn has many adventures, but they are none of them told in the cheap way of sensationalism; we have counted only three or four false notes in a volume of twenty-six sketches.

ELLIOTT FLOWER.

Flynn is an Irish gentleman with a dialect of his own, and with a philosophy. He has his own way of doing things, and he has many resources; also he has keen humor and sense, real kindliness and honesty. When they make him a sergeant he pleads to be "ray-dooced to th' ranks": "'Tis too easy bein' a sergeant," he says, "an' I don't sleep nights fer, thinkin' iv dhrawin' me pa-ay without wor-rkin' f'r it." He has also a notable wife, of whom he says: "F'r a woman, she do be th' gr-reatest ma-an I iver see."

Policeman Flynn arrests an automobile, and has an experience "running it in." Also he has difficulties as the mayor's policeman, keeping out the wrong people from the office. Also he is troubled by a judge who declines to send up some thieves, until they are brought in "with the goods on them"; finally he catches one staggering under a load of andirons, and he keeps the goods "on him" till court time the next morning. He is much troubled by technicalities, and says: "If ivir I had th' ma-akin' iv th' law, I'd ha-ave first iv all in th' big book a sintence r-readin' like this: 'Th' la-aws herein mane what they mane, an' not what they sa-ay.'" Once upon a time, also, Policeman Flynn, all alone, raided a "fince"; and he came home looking battered.

"I got thim," he announced briefly.

"Ye luk it," replied Mrs. Flynn, surveying him critically.

"I surpr-rised thim."

"If ye lukked like ye do now ye'd surpr-rise anny wan."

And then he narrates how he slid down a coal chute and landed among the thieves. But "samples" are never satisfactory; and Policeman Flynn is a book not to sample but to read.

THE MILITARY HERO AS CROSBY SEES HIM.

CAPTAIN JINKS, HERO. By Ernest Crosby. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 393 pp. Price, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

THERE exists an ancient critical work in which Othello is interpreted as a moral play, written to prove that young and beautiful ladies should not marry blackamoors. "Captain Jinks, Hero," might in the same way be defined as a treatise on the danger of giving toy-soldiers to small boys. It tells the history of an innocent farm lad who contracts the disease of battle from that source, who becomes a famous soldier in the "Cubapines," and has many adventures and mishaps.

The story is a vigorous and varied protest against militarism in America, and belongs in a class with the "Biglow Papers." It is a satire that nearly always interests, and once in a while startles. "Captain Jinks's" life is a "take-off" on "the pomp and circumstance of war" in all its aspects—a subject which lends itself readily to ridicule. There is less of it in our country than elsewhere, but there is quite enough for Mr. Crosby, who is of the opinion that "there is nothing in the world more comical than a soldier." He begins with a very effective protest against West Point and its hazing; we are told that hazing has now been done away with, but those who know West Point know that it is just as much a school of conceit as it ever was, and a fair mark for a satirist. Afterward, "Captain Jinks," now a war-mad enthusiast, meets with experiences that deal mercilessly with the "yellow journals," with army contracts and pensions and other abuses with which we are familiar, with the campaign in Cuba, with the situation in Manila and the whole Philippine question, with the siege of Peking, with Rudyard Kipling, with the Emperor of Germany, with goosey girls and the kissing exploits of Hobson. Much of the satire is effective; some of it, on the contrary, is too long drawn out, and some of it rather obvious and bald. On the whole, however, the book is a vigorous presentation of a certain point of view—the point of view of those to whom war is an evil, however regarded, and militarism a national peril. In our opinion Mr. Crosby weakens his case by too great a strain, at times, upon reality, as, for instance, when he confuses the behavior and purposes of the American army and government in China with the reported brutality of the Germans and Russians. "Captain Jinks, Hero," will, however, be a keen delight to the hearts of all anti-imperialists, and an enjoyment to all who can appreciate a clever joust worthily maintained.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

A MONUMENTAL WORK OF HISTORY.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD: A SURVEY OF MAN'S RECORD. Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt; with an Introductory Essay by Right Hon. James Bryce, D.C.L., LL.D. Volume I. Cloth, 629 pp. Price $6. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.

THE vast scope of this work is justified by its eminent author on the ground that the time for a more generalized type of history has arrived. It is acknowledged that the specialists have long and well prepared for the conception of a universal history, to the final making of which this work claims only a pioneer place. There are some thirty collaborators, presumably chosen because they represent the independent historical ability of Germany, and including several whose names are evidently Slavic and Scandinavian. It would be impossible to corral such an eminent group of authors within the limits of a unitary subjective philosophy of history; and so at whatever point one comes to this work he is at the risk of finding varying conceptions of the final significance of facts and relations. It is thought best to

follow the geographical and ethnic arrangement, which at once suggests to the reader some attempt similar to that which Buckle began, to explain the human career by geographical environment. There is less of this, however, than might be expected. The general conclusion of the eminent author has been that a philosophy of history ought to *follow* rather than precede the presentation of the ethnic and geographical facts.

According to the method chosen, this, the first of the eight volumes projected, presents a very general account of the prehistoric, the American, and the Pacific races. The treatment of the paleontology of America, the history of the Central American pre-Colombian civilizations, and the account of the South American development, are more satisfactory by far than the abridged history of the United States. Not to enter upon any criticism of this latter, which our space forbids, it should be explained that the choice of America as a starting-point is made on scientific grounds, tho the author does not accept the theory of the superior antiquity of the American paleontological remains.

Professor Helmolt's work will find a place in the library of every well-equipped student, by reason of being an effort extremely painstaking, and on the whole successful, at the making of a universal history on modern scientific principles. For this there have been the German patience and acumen in gathering and assorting the facts. Such a history will have a high place as a possible court of final resort, or at least of constantly convenient reference.

The volume before us has a luminous and lengthy essay by James Bryce, that to many American readers familiar with his "American Commonwealth" will be found the most interesting featureof the work.

THINGS IN THE YEAR 2000.

ANTICIPATIONS OF THE REACTION OF MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS UPON HUMAN LIFE AND THOUGHT. By H. G. Wells. Cloth, octavo, 343 pp. Harper & Brothers, New York.

THIS book, by a successful writer of scientific text-books and of semi-scientific novels, is less technical than its title. An ordinary reader can understand it. To use the author's words, it is a "surmise of a developing new republic—a republic that must ultimately become a world-state of capable, rational men, developing amid the fading contours and colors of our existing nations and institutions." The leading topics considered are locomotion, cities, democracy, war, languages, faith, morals, and humanity. We are supposed to be gaining an idea of conditions at the end of the twentieth century—the year 2000.

Locomotion will be facilitated by absolutely smooth highways. Trains and tracks will relapse into disuse, or linger as relics. Passenger vehicles will be as wide as comfort demands. Everything will be exceedingly clean—no horses, no filth, no steam, very little noise. The rate of speed is not exactly indicated, but it will be greater than we now know anything about. Out of these conditions will be "diffused" the great city. The whole country from Washington to Albany will be practically a single metropolis. New York City will contain 40,000,000 population, spread over, say, 31,000 square miles of territory. Neighborhoods will not be so densely built up. Telephones and mail chutes will make shopping simple. But we cannot dwell upon this. Perhaps, too, our compression of the author's ideas may make us inaccurate, or cause us to misrepresent him. We hope not. Mr. Wells's book is so astonishing a performance, so rich, so vivid, and so interesting that we are anxious to convey a correct impression of it.

H. G. WELLS.

The people of this comparatively near future fall into four classes. First of all will be the rich, doing no work and enjoying everything. They will have nothing to do with the world's serious affairs. "The helpless, superseded poor" will be at the bottom. Machinery will have made mere toilers superfluous. Hence "the poor" must depend upon a class of philanthropists who will survive as anachronisms. Between these rich and poor will be a mass of "capable people." They are elaborately studied by Mr. Wells, who thinks highly of them. Finally, there will be the individuals—a large class—"living in and by the social confusion."

Marriage will assume a new phase—"relax" is the word used by Mr. Wells. We resist the temptation to linger over the social and domestic life he anticipates, with its homes without servants and its families without monogamy, and come to the subject of war. This will be waged to a great extent up in the air. However, there are to be remarkable military doings on the earth, too, none of your small potatoes like Waterloo and Gettysburg, but real science. The rifle will have "growed out of knowledge," like Peggotty's brother. It will have "cross-thread telescopic sights" and may be "used with assurance" at a mile's distance. We do not remember anything in De Quincey so moving, so throbbing, as the conception of an obsolete army of to-day facing this army of the future. Mr. Wells brings it all before us more vividly than reality itself, for no spectator can take in all of any reality. We see the "gentlemanly old general," and the major, and the subaltern and the raw recruits file past in the majesty of doom.

Our earnest wish to touch upon the faith, the morals, the political ideas of this coming age is frustrated by lack of space. But we must note, before taking leave of the book, that its chief value is in its outlook upon present-day tendencies and conditions. It is as far as the poles apart from Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," while in freshness of view and strength it is the best thing the world has had since Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution."

MRS. WHARTON'S TALE OF ITALY.

THE VALLEY OF DECISION. By Edith Wharton. Cloth, 2 vols, 5x7¼ inches, 314 pp. each. Price, $2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

MRS. WHARTON'S latest and longest story is not one to be dismissed with a brief off-hand verdict. The charm of a fine and finished style permeates every sentence, while its character portrayals are marked with those delicate distinctions and nicely shifted shadings which delight the discriminating reader, and whose charm even the average reader can not wholly escape.

EDITH WHARTON.

The earnestness with which the author steeps her own intelligence in the temperamental consciousness of a great race—a race whose own intelligence is submerged, as it were, in the traditions of its great past—is worthy of all praise. The vivified quality of each individual around whom the incidents of the story play is hardly more alive than is the national Italian feeling *en masse*.

The threads of the story are so many that the weaving of them into form would confuse any but a strongly constructive hand. We make the acquaintance of the hero, Odo Valsecca, at the age of nine years and follow his career till it closes, not in death, but in a retirement which seems to foreshadow his reappearance at some future day. We first meet him as the dreamy, neglected charge of his peasant foster-mother, scolded, ill-treated, and in rags—a condition then common to many a child on the cadet side of noble Italian houses whose parents could barely afford to keep themselves presentable at court. We see the lonely boy in the village chapel of Contesorda seeking consolation from the picture of St. Francis Assisi, "whose sunken, ravaged countenance, lit by an ecstasy of suffering, seemed not so much to reflect the suffering of the Christ at whose feet he knelt, as the pain of all downtrodden folk on earth."

From this condition Odo is rescued through the death of his father, brother to the reigning Duke of Pianura, between whom and Odo as heir there now stand but one sickly child. Henceforth we follow the boy through the home dramas of two noble houses; through the vicissitudes which place him as a youth among nobles, prelates, men of science, and the friend of the poet Alfieri, until we witness his reign as Duke of Pianura. We see depicted his true love for the daughter of a man of science, whom rank forbids him to marry; his compulsory marriage to the young widow of his uncle; his growth in liberalism and his grant of privileges to a people who refuse to grasp them.

The story occupies two volumes, divided into four parts. "The Old Order" shows us Italy of the latter half of the eighteenth century. "The New Light" depicts the mental awakening growing out of the teachings of Rousseau in France. Next comes "The Choice," which brings Odo to the parting of the ways, where even the girl he loves refuses to let him sacrifice his position for her. "The Reward" shows the French Revolution an accomplished fact, and bearing fruit in Italy, with Odo under the complete influence of the woman he could not marry, and surrounded by priests and people who regard all change as Atheism.

One evident aim of the author is to make clear the marked difference, mental and temperamental, between the French and Italian peoples, and also the difference in their respective priesthood. "France owed her release from feudalism to her clergy," observes one of the characters, and even in the Revolution the sympathies of the common clergy were with the people. In Italy all save the savants were unquestioningly under the clergy, and the clergy, great and small, were under the "Holy Office" of the Inquisition. The people were too wedded to tradition even to desire change. Their revelry in church pageantry was deep and sincere. Not one jot of its picturesque prestige would they willingly forego. The Italian peasant would joyfully beggar himself to buy a bauble with which to deck the image led on a *festa*. Indeed, the process of this story reveals between the lines how Italy became a land of beggars; as well as how the sacrificial policy of some of their members by great families compelled scandals even within the cloister.

But behind all blind devotion on part of the people, and mingled shrine worship aud crooked morality on that of the nobility, the real power and beauty of the old religion is brought to the front.

Sheep without shepherd, left to chance—
Far otherwise our Fatherland
If Villon were the King of France!

The figure on the throne you see
Is nothing but a puppet, planned
To wear the regal bravery
Of silken coat and gilded wand.
Not so we Frenchmen understand
The Lord of lion's heart and glance,
And such a one would take command
If Villon were the King of France!

His counselors are rogues, perdie!
While men of honest mind are banned,
To creak upon the Gallows Tree,
Or squeal in prisons over-mann'd;
We want a chief to bear the brand,
And bid the damned Burgundians dance;
God! Where the Oriflamme should stand
If Villon were the King of France!

Louis the Little, play the Grand;
Buffet the foe with sword and lance;
'Tis what would happen, by this hand,
If Villon were the King of France!

His lyrical touch is again revealed in the following:

I wonder in what Isle of Bliss
Apollo's music fills the air;
In what green valley Artemis
For young Endymion spreads the snare:
Where Venus lingers debonair:
The Wind has blown them all away—
And Pan lies piping in his lair—
Where are the Gods of Yesterday?

Say where the great Semiramis
Sleeps in a rose-red tomb; and where
The precious dust of Cæsar is,
Or Cleopatra's yellow hair:
Where Alexander Do-and-Dare;
The Wind has blown them all away—
And Redbeard of the Iron Chair;
Where are the Dreams of Yesterday?

Where is the Queen of Herod's kiss,
And Phryne in her beauty bare;
By what strange sea does Tomyris
With Dido and Cassandra share
Divine Proserpina's despair;
The Wind has blown them all away—
For what poor ghost does Helen care?
Where are the Girls of Yesterday.

Alas for lovers! Pair by pair
The Wind has blown them all away:
The young and yare, the fond and fair:
Where are the Snows of Yesterday?

To those who know François Villon through Robert Louis Stevenson's characterization of him, it is very hard to reconcile the "Swaggerer" with the above touches of a graceful lyric poet.

PERSONALS.

Richard Wagner as an Insurgent.—The little Steiger inn near Dresden has recently celebrated its centennial, and a memorial pamphlet has been issued, according to the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York), which contains among other things the following anecdote of Richard Wagner:

On the morning of May 9, 1849, the hostess of the inn heard distant firing and saw many armed insurgents running along the road as if in flight. They were the last remnant of the contingent contributed by Dresden to the memorable May revolution, and the Prussians ware hard upon their heels. The terrified woman was suddenly confronted by a little man with smoke-begrimed face and hands and wearing the insurgent uniform,

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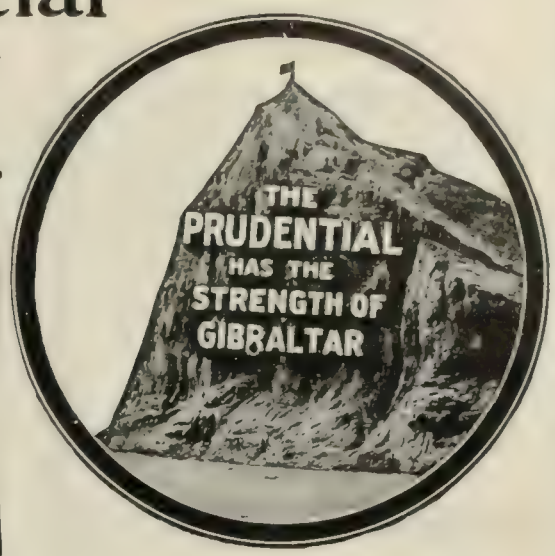

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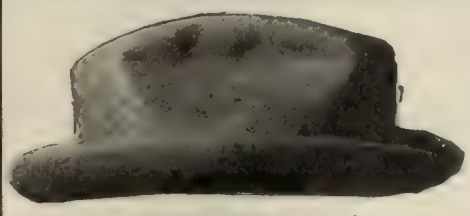
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We make this hat in two grades, one at 50c. and one at $1.00. Will send either to any address upon receipt of price in cash, postal note, or stamps. If the hat is not satisfactory return it and money will be refunded.

Our reference is the First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y.

Try one, we know you will like it.
In ordering give head size and color desired.

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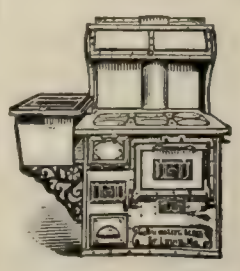

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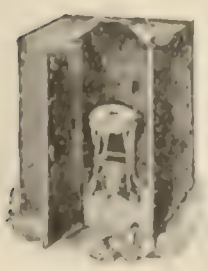

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RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY,
Box N, Racine, Wisconsin.

who gave her a significant wink and rushed past her into the inn.

"For God's sake," he panted, "give me a basin of water and some bread and meat. Quick! an instant's delay may mean death."

The hostess supplied his wants.

"You don't seem to know me," said he, observing that she looked at him suspiciously.

"Oh, I have seen you often, but——"

"Well, I hope I have credit enough for my breakfast, for I haven't a pfennig about me. And I should like to have a guide to show me the way through the forest to Freiberg."

She sent her son to guide him through the wood.

Fourteen years afterward, in the summer of 1863, a well-dressed little gentleman presented himself at the inn door and said, with a smile: "Good day, Frau Wirthin; I have come to pay my debt. . . . I have not forgotten what you did for me on that 9th of May."

He paid for the breakfast eaten so long before, and said: "Now that is off my conscience, and that you may know whom you trusted so long, allow me to introduce myself as Richard Wagner, once court kapellmeister, then a rebel, now amnestied by the king." *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

General De la Rey.—The following sketch of General De la Rey is taken from the advance sheets of an important forthcoming book by Michael Davitt, entitled "The Boer Fight for Freedom."

Jacob Hendrick De la Rey, who fought the first successful engagement of the war, first saw the light in the district of Lichtenburg fifty-four years ago. His father was born in the Orange Free State and was of Huguenot origin. He took part with Pretorius in driving the English out of Bloemfontein in 1848, and had his farm and property confiscated after Sir Harry Smith had reversed the situation by forcing the old Boer warrior back again across the Vaal. The De la Reys sought a new home in the west of the Transvaal, where Jacob Hendrick spent his early life. The general is a man over the medium height, sinewy in build, and remarkable for his quiet, dignified manner. He has deep-set, dark eyes, a prominent Roman nose, and a large, dark-brown beard, giving to his face a strong, handsome, and patrician expression.

He was born of a fighting family, and has had the experience and training of campaigns in conflicts with hostile Kafir tribes. His first command was in the war which the English incited the Basutos to wage against the Free State in the early sixties, when he was quite young. These experiences qualified him for a prominent military position when the present war broke out, and he was unanimously elected to the command of the Lichtenburg burghers who became part of Cronje's western column.

He represented his native district in the Volksraad for ten years, and was a consistent supporter of the Joubert, as against the Kruger, following in that assembly. He favored a large franchise concession to the Uitlanders as a means of averting a conflict with England, but soon saw that a demand for political reforms was only a pretext for precipitating a conflict. He was one of the most ardent advocates of an attacking as

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against a defensive military policy when England forced a resort to hostilities upon the republic.

Like General Cronje, he carries no weapons in the field. His field-glass, wooden pipe, and, last but not least, his Bible, are his inseparable companions. He is a universal favorite with the burghers of both republics, and inspires great confidence in his men by his almost unerring military judgment, splendid generalship, heroic courage, an indomitable tenacity of purpose, and an all-round resourcefulness in all emergencies.

He is a remarkably self-contained in his actions, never getting excited, even in the thickest of the fight, but always remaining cool, cautious, and alert.

Coming Events.

May 1.—Convention of the United Christian Party at Rock Island, Ill.

May 1-2.—The American McAll Association will hold a convention at Morristown, N. J.

May 2.—Conventions of the American Therapeutic Society and the International Sunshine Society in New York.

May 5.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters at Trenton, N. J.

May 7.—The Chiefs of Police Association of the United States will hold a convention at Louisville.

May 7-9.—National Conference of the Good City Government in Boston.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

March 18.—A new rebellion breaks out in China. General Ma is defeated by the rebels.

March 21.—It is reported that an entire force of 20,000 men under Marshal Su has deserted and gone over to the rebels of Southern China.

March 22.—The Chinese rebels capture the town of Kam-Chau.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 17.—Increased activity is displayed on the part of the Venezuelan rebels. It is reported that President Castro will take the field in person.

March 20.—Several towns of Venezuela are besieged by the insurgents; General Iturbe, president of the state of Gunare, is taken prisoner. The *Bolivar* still cruises along the coast, and all President Castro's efforts to capture her have failed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 17.—Reports from St. Petersburg state that on March 16 ten thousand persons participated in riots in that city. The mobs were dispersed by the police and cavalry.

March 18.—Prince Henry arrives at Cux-Haven Germany, where Emperor William awaited his arrival.

King Edward will give dinners to the poor in the week of the coronation ceremonies.

March 19.—The Turkish Government refuses to repay the $72,000 paid the brigands for the release of Miss Stone.

A Russo-French note is sent to all the Powers, announcing satisfaction of the two governments with the purpose of the Anglo-Japanese convention, and that it is their intention to respect the integrity of China.

The Servian ministry resigns.

EASTER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Of all the festivals we hear of, that which closes the Lenten Season at Atlantic City is the grandest and most unique imaginable. First, Atlantic City is grand because of its size. Think of it; accommodations for a hundred thousand guests and regal accommodations too. Its popular board walk has no comparison anywhere, for its length is nearly 5 miles, and on Easter Sunday the entire promenade is crowded by a gaily attired throng. Hundreds of roll chairs are in use. Bands furnish appropriate music and the life one sees there is unequaled. The temperature is delightful, and the visitor is carried away with the surroundings.

The quickest and best route to Atlantic City is via the Jersey Central, which operates 3 hour service from New York at 9.40 A. M. and 3.40 P. M., with a special train Saturday, March 29th, at 1.30 P. M. These trains are equipped with modern vestibuled coaches and parlor cars, and if you want time-tables, send to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., 143 Liberty Street, New York.

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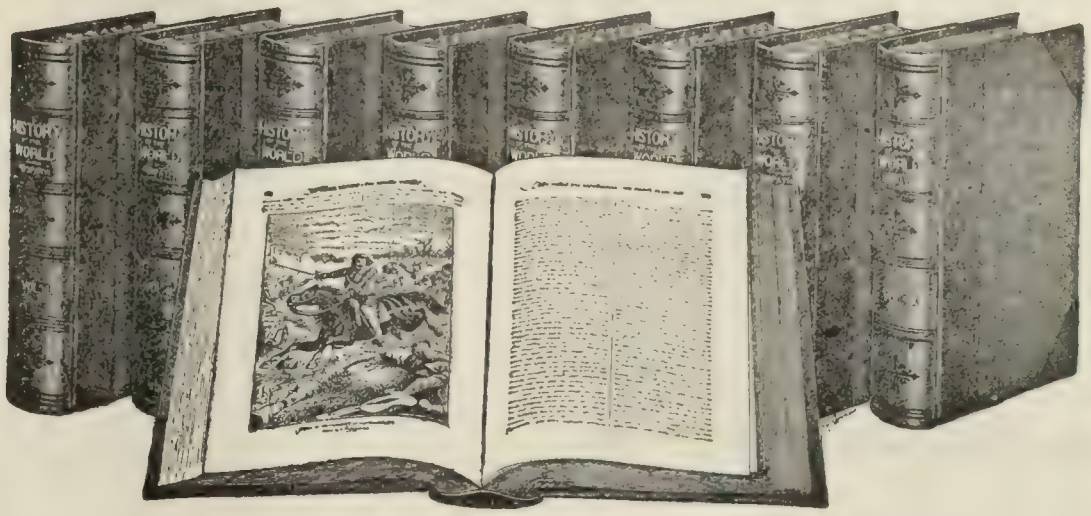

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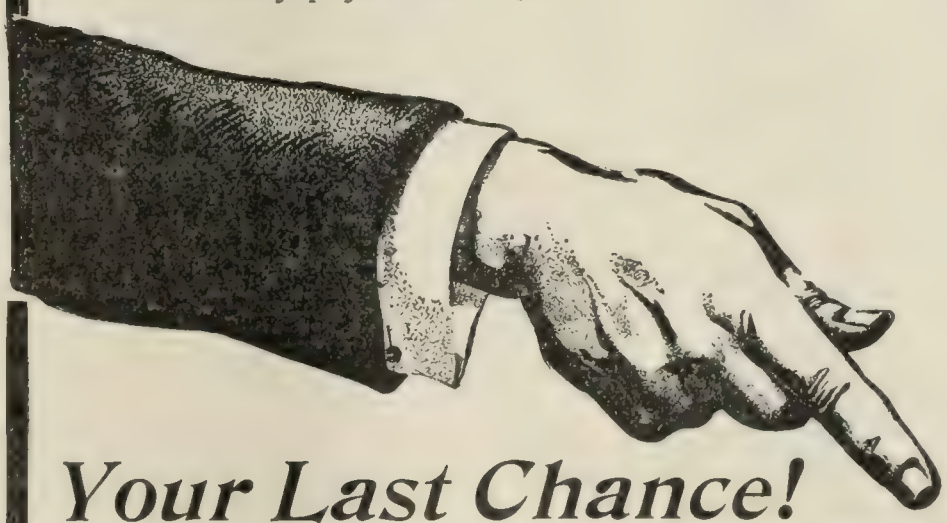

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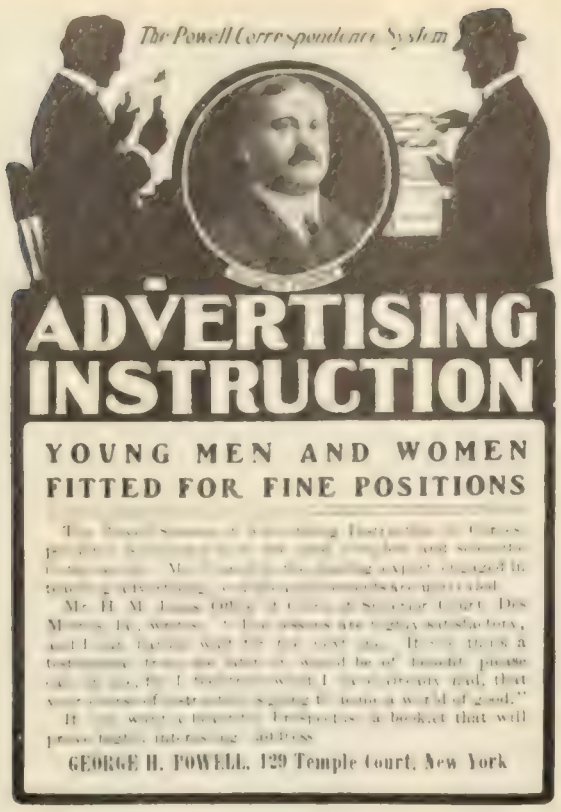

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It gives pointers of great value to the man who is starting out to make a study of general publicity.

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It polishes and keeps up-to-date the man who is already a past-master in the art.

It publishes a table of rates, circulation and closing dates of over four hundred mail order publications, corrected monthly, and also devotes much space to the education and guidance of the mail order advertiser.

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THE AD SENSE CO.

272 Bank Floor, Marquette Bldg., Chicago Ill.

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For your children's sake, fill and preserve Cope's Ancestral Chart ($1.00, postpaid). Free circular. Ann Publishing Co., 709 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Queen Regent of Spain signs the appointments of the new ministry.

March 20.—Emperor William orders, that a new yacht in the service of the Admiralty at Wilhelmshaven be named the *Alice Roosevelt*.

John Dillon is suspended from the British House by the Speaker for applying an offensive epithet to Secretary Chamberlain during a debate on the Boer war.

March 21.—Mr. Balfour announces in the House of Commons that he would move to limit the suspension of Dillon to one week.

March 22.—Prince Henry will visit Spain in May, when the King of Spain is enthroned.

March 23.—Thirty strikers are killed in an attack on a guarded jail at Batoum, Transcaucasia.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 17.—*Senate:* The Ship Subsidy bill is passed by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible].

House: The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is considered.

March 18.—*Senate:* The bill for the protection of Presidents is considered.

House: The debate on the River and Harbor bill is continued. The caucus of House Republicans adopts the ways and means committee's proposition of reciprocity with Cuba, to the extent of a 20-per-cent. reduction of duties.

March 19.—*Senate:* The consideration of the bill to protect Presidents is continued. Senator Spooner making an elaborate speech in its favor.

House: The debate on the River and Harbor bill is closed, and the consideration of amendments begun.

March 20.—*Senate:* The War Tax Repeal bill is reported from the finance committee. The bill for the protection of Presidents is discussed.

House: The debate on the River and Harbor bill is continued.

March 21.—*Senate:* The War Tax Repeal bill and the bill to protect Presidents are passed.

House: The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is passed.

March 22.—Consideration of the contested election case of Moss and Rhea from the Third Kentucky District is begun.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 17. The new Colombian minister, Señor Concha, presents his credentials to President Roosevelt.

March 18.—General Otis testifies before the Senate committee on the Philippines, saying that the Filipinos had always been treated kindly by the American soldiers.

The United Mine Workers of America assemble in convention at Shamokin, Penn.

March 19.—President Roosevelt offers the vacant civil service commissionership to James R. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield.

March 20.—Lieutenant-General Miles, in testifying before the Senate committee on military affairs, threatens to resign if Secretary Root's general staff plan is adopted.

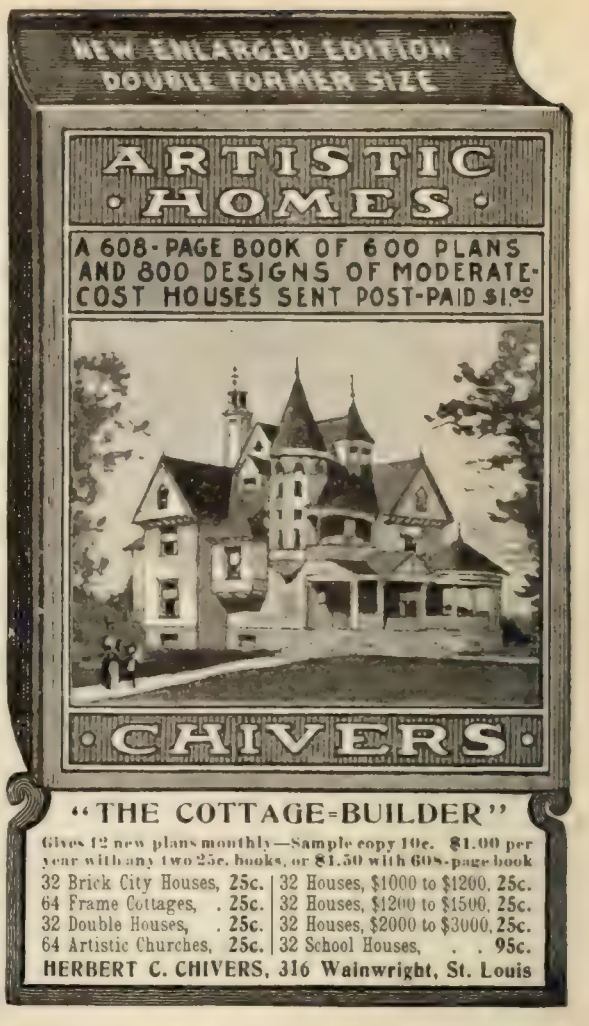
Acting Governor Wright, of the Philippines, says there is no insurrection in 95 per cent. of the archipelago.

March 21.—The House committee on naval affairs votes to take no action on the numerous Schley bills and resolutions pending before it.

March 22.—General Wood confers with the President and Secretary Root on plans for the evacuation of Cuba.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 23.—*Philippines:* Seventeen signalmen are attacked by Moros, in Mindanao, and one signalman is killed.



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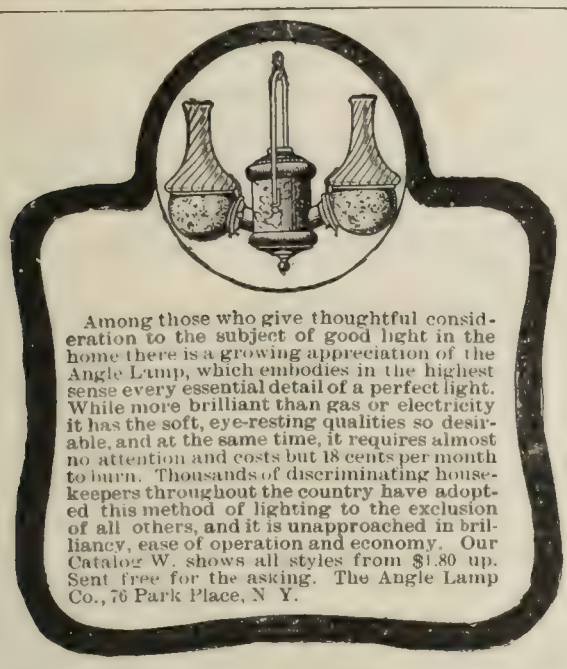

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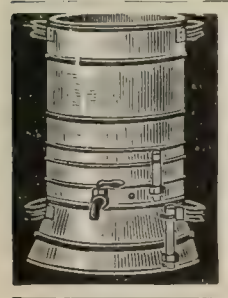

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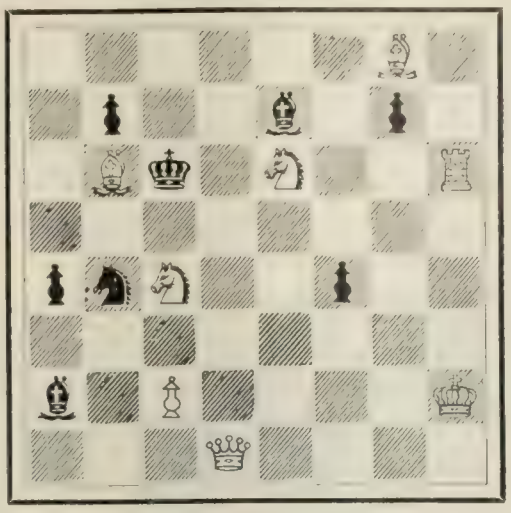
Problem 654.

First Prize, Paris Exhibition Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces



White—Eight Pieces.

6 B 1; 1 p 2 b 1 p 1; 1 B k 1 S 2 R; 8; p s S 2 p 2; 8; b 1 P 4 K; 3 Q 4.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 648: Key-move, Q—R sq.

No. 649.

1. Q—R 6 / R x B	2. Q—K 2 / R—K 6	3. Q x R, mate
	2. ..... / R x Q	3. P—Q 4, mate
	1. ..... / Any other	2. Q x R, mate

This is the important variation. Other variations easy to find.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; B. Colle, New York City; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Hon. Tom M Taylor, Franklin, Tex; C. N. Featherstone, Rome, Ga.; Dr. G. T. Van Cleve, Malden, Mo.; Miss S H. Spencer, and Miss L. V. S., Blackstone, Va.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.

648 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; G. P., Winnipeg, Can.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; C. Minetti, Pittsburg; Q. E. D., Columbia University; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.

649 (only): Prof. A M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark; the Rev. M. F. Foley, Geneseo, Ill.; A. W. C., New York City.

Comments (648): "Good; but the mates after R-moves are old The rest is very well arranged, and the mate after R x Q P is fine"—M. M.; "A good discovery"—G. D.; "Full of variety and strategy"—A K.; "A thing of beauty"—J. G. L.;

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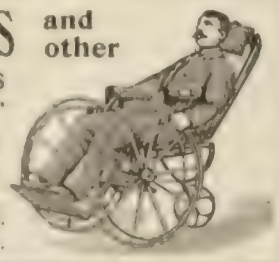

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4	Kt K B 3	Kt x P	25	P K Kt 3	Q x Q
5	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	26	R x Q	R—Q sq
6	B—Q 3	B K 2	27	R—B 7	R Q 3
7	Castles	Castles	28	B—Kt 2	P—Q R 4
8	R K sq	K Kt—B 3	29	P—Q B 4	Kt—Kt 5
9	Kt—K 5	P—Q B 4	30	P Q R 3	Kt—R 3
10	P x P	B x P	31	R—B 8 ch	K—K 2
11	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	32	B x P	P—K B 4
12	B K Kt 5	B—K 3	33	K—B sq	R Q Kt 3
13	Q—B 3	B—K 2	34	K—Kt 2	K Q 3
14	B x Kt	B x B	35	R—Q R 8	K—B 4
15	Q R 5	P K R 3	36	K—B 3	P—Kt 4
16	Kt Kt 4	B(K 3) x Kt	37	P Kt 4	R K B 3
17	Q x B	B x Kt	38	P x P	R x P ch
18	P x B	Q—B 3	39	K—K 4	R B 5 ch
19	R K 3	K R—K sq	40	K—K 5	Kt—B 2
20	R x R ch	R x R	41	R—Q B 8	K—Kt 3
21	Q—Q 7	K—B sq	42	P—B 5 ch	Resigns.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RATHBONE, NEELY, AND REEVES SENTENCED.

No regret is expressed in the American newspapers over the fate of the three men who have been found guilty of defrauding the Cuban postal department. Estes G. Rathbone, C. F. W. Neely, and W. H. Reeves are sentenced by the Audiencia court in Havana to ten years' imprisonment each, and to pay fines ranging from $35,000 to $56,000. Their cases are to be appealed to the Cuban Supreme Court and application is to be made to the Cuban Government for pardons; but the American papers freely express the hope that no jot of relief will be given them. Rathbone and Neely were men of considerable prominence and political influence, the former being director-general of posts in Cuba, and the latter chief of the finance division of the Cuban Post-office Department. The "pickings" of the trio are reckoned at more than $250,000.

C. F. W. NEELY.

They "deserve no consideration now in the hour of their conviction," declares the Washington *Star*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that "there will be no sympathy in this country" for them. So, too, says the Chicago *Evening Post;* and the Chicago *Tribune* not only thinks the punishment "none too severe," but says that "it is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will confirm the verdict without delay and that President Palma will be deaf to pleas for mercy from whatever quarter they may come." "If the island authorities accede to any request of this sort, they will run counter to the wishes of every American who values his country's good name," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The Hartford *Post*, however, recalls that Neely was once an editor, and altho it believes that "he has been landed where he belongs," it observes sadly that "when editors go wrong, it is hard to tell who can be trusted."

ESTES G. RATHBONE.

Turning now from the personal consideration of the trio to the political bearings of the conviction, the New York *Times* declares that "nothing could be more exemplary or of better augury for the future of Cuba," and the Boston *Transcript* believes that the conviction "will have a most salutary effect on our relations with Cuba, and ought not to be without beneficent influence on our own politics." "The island court has done itself signal credit and increased general confidence in the stability of the political institutions which the people of Cuba are about to establish," thinks the New York *Tribune*, and so say the New York *Evening Post*, the Brooklyn *Times*, the Providence *Journal*, and many other papers.

The following paragraphs from the Chicago *Record-Herald* seem to express the general newspaper sentiment:

"They deserve no sympathy, their crime was of the sort which calls for exemplary punishment. When they went to Cuba, it was to fill positions of exceptional responsibility and trust. The United States was on trial before the world for the administration of a foreign government. It was peculiarly sensitive to the charge of corruption which is often urged against it in foreign countries because of the bad repute of our municipal politics and of the spoils system in our civil service. Therefore every American who was sent to Cuba in an official capacity should have felt inspired to do his very best.

"But Rathbone and Neely in particular went at their business from the first like reckless and shameless freebooters. They lived far beyond their means, and were soon stealing money outright, trafficking in stamps, falsifying accounts, and overcharging in their bills. Neely, who was the greatest rogue of the lot, also let himself boodle contracts. Apparently he deceived himself into believing that the low ideal of the carpet-bagger was to become a fixed ideal of the expansion of the country. He calculated on the continued support of the influential partizans who had secured his appointment, and found it difficult to comprehend his position when he was called on later to answer for his crimes.

"The case was so bad on every account that the insinuation of Thompson, the ex-postmaster of Havana, that this rascally adventurer and his confederates have not been treated fairly deserves no serious attention. It is a fatuous appeal to national

prejudices which can not palliate the conduct of the prisoners or offset the indisputable evidence furnished by such men as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow. The Cuban court was none too severe, but might have increased its sentence of ten years' imprisonment and heavy fines without hurting American susceptibilities."

THE THREATENED MINERS' STRIKE.

THE loss of wages that a strike would inflict on the miners, the loss of profits that it would inflict on the operators, and the increased price of coal that it would inflict on the public lead the newspapers to urge both sides in the controversy to come to reasonable terms. Newspaper sympathy does not seem to be so strongly with the men as it was two years ago, but at least as much is manifested for them as for the operators. "So far as the surface facts go," says the New York *World*, "the operators are in a poor position to refuse a reasonable compromise; the miners have an apparent moral right to expect concessions, since the last advance of 10 cents a ton to them was made the excuse for exacting from 50 to 75 cents a ton more from the consumer."

The grievances of the miners are set forth as follows in *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis):

"The anthracite operators have posted notices stating that they will continue the agreement and pay the prices established on October 29, 1900, until April 1, 1903, subject to a change on sixty days' notice. Unless common report is a common liar, there is not a single article in that agreement which has not been repeatedly violated by the bosses and superintendents. The alleged prices are subject to the whim of the pit boss. The prices paid for the same work are not uniform in the same mine. There are as many schedules for mining as mines, and almost as many prices for labor as laboring men. There is an incongruity that would be ludicrous if it were not a tragedy. The scale as first established was fairly uniform, but the bosses have cut and hacked it until there is but little resemblance to the original. The operators may not know this, so it is their duty to meet the representatives of the miners and learn these facts. They think to make strategy do duty for equity. They attempt to make the public believe that they are willing to continue an equitable agreement and thus put the miners in a false position. If the operators' agents had lived fairly up to the agreement, then their position would be correct. They must know their position is wrong, or they would not hide behind an impersonal notice and refuse to meet the accredited agents of their employees. The great peaceful lessons taught by the operators meeting their employees at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Peoria, Des Moines, Columbus, Pittsburg, and Saginaw are lost on them. Like the Bourbon, they are serene in their ignoring the demands of common sense and justice. But be it remembered that there is no Bourbon occupying a throne in Europe at present. The anthracite operators are intoxicated with greed and deaf to the appeals of reason and justice. They add an uncertainty to their proposed agreement by a vague allusion to a sixty-day notice. They unwittingly, perhaps, give the impression that they intend to abrogate that agreement and take snap judgment at an opportune time. They have given hostages to doubt. They have not done the thing in the right way. They make it appear as if they had thrown down the gantlet and issued a challenge to organized labor in that notice. They do not seem to act as if their intentions are pacific, and they adopt means which seem defiant in the extreme. They have made the terms such that an acceptance of them will appear humiliating. They have used the method which will make the efforts of the conservatives seem cowardly. The cool-headed, peaceful officials of the miners' union are placed at a disadvantage, and their efforts jeopardized by that ill-timed and mischievous notice. It is a potent weapon in the hands of the frothy hothead. They have filled the pathway to a peaceful solution with thorns. They did not adopt the methods of men anxious for peace or seeking for justice, and if there shall come a clash it will be due to no other fact than the unwise course of the operators themselves, and if that clash does come these arrogant operators will be humiliated in a manner they and their foolish advisers do not reckon with. The Constitution is yet in full force in Pennsylvania."

WILL IT PULL THEM SAFELY OUT?
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

FOXY UNCLE.

UNCLE MARK: "If I kin jist git these two ter goin' together, I'll give the boys the race of their lives." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

The National Civic Federation, in its efforts to end the strike, is attracting about as much notice as the miners and operators. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says of the Federation:

"Looked upon in advance as a scheme of dreamers and idealists, it was able to enlist such a very practical man as Mark Hanna, along with Bishop Potter as the representative of the church, eminent capitalists and labor leaders, and notable theorists in political economy. The Civic Federation has already done good work in the avoidance of strikes, and it served usefully in the recent settlement between the freight-handlers and the railroads in Boston, altho it was the power and stanchness of Governor Crane which brought that trouble to an end. The Civic Federation expects to prevent this impending coal strike. The man through whose agency it hopes to accomplish that work is Senator Hanna, who has been cartooned from one end of the country to the other as the enemy of labor. In fact, Senator Hanna has controlled large mines and an extensive shipping business, without having serious trouble with his men. When there have been differences they were adjusted in advance, and no one questions either the genuineness of the efforts Senator Hanna put forth, through this federation, to bring about a better

understanding between employers and men, his thorough understanding of the situation, from the employers' side, or the extent of his influence when he chooses to put it forth. If the negotiations are carried through successfully it will mean to the prosperity of the country more than the discovery of a new gold or copper field would. Strikes might easily cost us more in our race for commercial supremacy than the advantage which our high development of labor-saving machinery gives to us. The great factors of our cheap production are our machinery and the fact that our workmen produce more goods for a dollar of their high wages than the foreign workmen do for the same sum, which abroad commands double or more than double of the laborer's time. Unless our high-class workmen are kept at work they are of no profit to us. The strike is a vital commercial question as well as a problem in sociology and morals. The Civic Federation is the most promising of the many schemes which have been tried for lessening the friction which breeds strikes. Its success in the present negotiations will affect the whole field of industry."

ESTIMATES OF CECIL RHODES.

IT is generally conceded by the American papers that Cecil Rhodes was a great man; and many of them agree with the Denver *Times* in considering him "the greatest Englishman of his generation." But few, if any, call him a good man. "Few men in this age have done more mischief," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Mr. Rhodes's chief title to an infamy of fame is that he precipitated a cruel, wasting war upon his own people and the innocent people of independent republics. He did so for no better reason than to dispossess the Boers of their country and property for the benefit of people who were entitled to neither." This charge is disputed, however, by others who believe that if Mr. Rhodes had had a free hand in South Africa, he could have avoided the war and gained practically the same results by diplomacy. W. T. Stead, in a despatch to the New York *American and Journal*, says that Secretary Chamberlain was to blame for the blundering way in which the Jameson raid in 1896 came to grief. "Mr. Rhodes, unhampered by Mr. Chamberlain," he says, "would never have made such a fiasco." Mr. Howard Hensman, in his new book on

GROOT SCHUUR, MR. RHODES'S HOME NEAR CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Rhodes, shows that Rhodes had made it plain to all South Africa that Mr. Kruger was blocking the path of progress and prosperity. The Cape Dutch and a large party in the Boer republics were coming to see that Rhodes, and not Kruger, was the best friend of the country, when the raid overturned the work of years and set the two races in unquenchable hostility to each other. Rhodes was considered the instigator of the raid, and that ended his popularity and political usefulness. He came into prominence again briefly during the siege of Kimberley, but has been little heard of since. "If the war had been avoided," says the San Francisco *Post*, "Rhodes would have been the greatest man in the empire." Now, when negotiations for peace seem about to begin in the region where the British have lost over 18,000 men by death and over 61,000 by disease, and the Boers an uncounted number, one of the two men who made South Africa a dueling-ground between the forces of progress and conservatism is living in Holland in the retirement of age, and the other has paid the debt of nature at forty-nine.

CECIL RHODES.

Not Hostile to the Boers.—"Men have lately seemed to think of Cecil Rhodes chiefly as an aggressor against the two Boer states. He was not. He played for vastly larger stakes, and won them. His march of empire strode past their petty borders, almost careless of their fate. Indeed, he was in most of his career the champion of the Afrikanders. It was by virtue of Afrikander or Boer support that he became Prime Minister of Cape Colony. He commanded the confidence and the cordial following of the Dutch and French races there. And when critics in Great Britain complained that he was acting too independently, and that under him South Africa was becoming too largely autonomous, he bluntly reminded them that that was the sort of talk which generations before had led to Bunker Hill and Yorktown. He was loyal to the empire. The Cape was loyal to the empire. But he told Great Britain frankly that the only way to preserve such loyalty unimpaired was through letting the Cape govern itself within imperial limits. Otherwise, the 'United States of South Africa' was a name which he could easily learn. It is quite within bounds of credence that had he remained in power, and had not lesser men meddled with mischievous marplotry, concord would have prevailed between the races in South Africa, and the woes and losses of disastrous warfare would never have been suffered."—*The New York Tribune.*

The Rhodes and Kruger Codes of Morality.—"Mr. Rhodes's methods were not worse, and probably they were better, than those of most adventurous spirits who have extended the limits of civilization. They were certainly not worse than the means by which Mr. Kruger attempted to establish Dutch power northwest and southeast. Kruger's purposes were less favorable than Rhodes's to the general welfare, for he planned barriers to trade and settlement as a means of sustaining his policy of political isolation. Mrs. Schreiner has accused Rhodes and his Chartered Company of every imaginable cruelty to the blacks. But, on the whole, the English treatment of the blacks has been better than that of the Dutch, Rhodes made all his territorial acquisition under color of concessions from native kings; there is plenty of testimony to rebut that of Mrs. Schreiner; Rhodes certainly tried to keep liquor from the blacks and prohibited flogging them in the territory of the Chartered Company; he generally had the blacks on his side as against the Dutch, and he settled the Matabele insurrection in 1897 by going unarmed among them and inducing them to leave the 'war-path.' His personal influence over white men was Napoleonic, if nothing else about him were, and he seems to have had nearly equal facility in influencing the blacks. Mr. Rhodes accomplished great things in extending British power in Africa, and proved a serious obstacle to German aggressions in that part of the world."—*The New York Journal of Commerce.*

The Capital Blunder of His Life.—"Yet this twentieth-cen-

tury Cortez and Pizarro, who was compelled by the spirit of his age to employ money where his progenitors used force, made the capital blunder of his life right at the end of his career. He thought money was the controlling factor in national affairs. He never dreamed that there was such a thing as a love of country which would resist the blandishments of wealth and the menaces of force. England, he told Steyne, the head of the Orange Free State, could buy out the two little Boer republics a thousand times over. The Boers, he told Chamberlain, would not fight when they saw the overwhelming armies which England would raise to go against them. If there was any such word as patriotism in his vocabulary it must have had some such a definition as Dr. Johnson gave it, 'the last refuge of a scoundrel.' This man who planned his Cape to Cairo railroad, a considerable part of which has actually been built, this boodler with an imagination, this statesman who 'thought in continents,' could not conceive of a people who preferred their own crude society with independence to the social development and the material prosperity which British annexation would bring, and who would fight to the death for this sentiment against the world's greatest nation. Rhodes extended the sway of the British empire over hundreds of thousands of square miles of the Dark Continent, but he was baffled at last by the love of nationality and liberty of a people whom, in the height of his power, he despised as barbarians scarcely a remove above the natives of the Africa in which they lived."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

DILEMMA OF CAPTAIN CHRISTMAS.

INTEREST is being manifested in a Danish officer who can not get people to believe that he is as big a rascal as he pretends to be. Not a paper in the country seems really to believe Captain Christmas's report to his home Government that he spent half a million dollars influencing members of Congress and others to favor the purchase of the Danish West Indies. Congressman Richardson says he has secured a copy of the captain's report, and he has induced the House to start an investigation, but the newspapers do not think it will amount to anything. Captain Christmas may have spent $500,000, or any other sum, they say, but they express the opinion that it went into the pockets of "gold-brick" lobbyists, who represented to the captain with the cheerful name that the speeches and votes were direct results of the transfer of his coin. It seems that the captain is now in the Danish capital trying to get the Government to repay him for his expensive lobbying, but it is reported that his prospects of getting his money back are poor. Inasmuch as the story has gained such prominence, however, many of the papers think that an investigation should be made.

The allegations of the captain are "flimsy enough," thinks the Buffalo *News*, and the Springfield *Republican* declares that they "have the marks of a colossal fabrication." "If the Danish Government parted with half a million of its good money in the manner suggested," says the Hartford *Courant*, "Copenhagen must be a most unsophisticated capital." The Hartford *Post* says: "Captain Christmas is, by his own confession, a rascal, and in all probability there is no truth in the intimation that Congressmen were bribed. . . . It looks as if Captain Christmas had been trying to bunco the Danish Government. We don't believe he will bunco the American Congress." "The chances are a hundred to one," observes the New York *American and Journal*, "that Christmas is a liar who was on the lookout for a rake-off; but if so he lied to a government with which we are in negotiation for its islands, and the honor of the United States demands that his story shall be sifted to the bottom." Says the New York *Tribune*:

"It may be that this alleged 'secret report' is authentic. It is not impossible that somebody has been trying to 'bunco' the Danish Government. If that Government did send an unofficial agent here to promote the sale, it may be that the agent, desiring a large commission, felt it necessary to turn in an account of large expenditures to bribe Congressmen. Possibly the Danish ministry accepted his statements and made the promise of a commission to be used for that purpose. If so, it has probably done nothing but promise some of its own unscrupulous agents an exorbitant payment for unnecessary work. There was never any need for such bribery as is charged, or indeed for such a mission as Captain Christmas is alleged to have undertaken. . . . Why the Danish Government, when it was standing out for a larger price and making one difficulty after another, should have thought it necessary to bribe the United States to buy what its

THE PEN AND THE SWORD AGAIN.
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

WHAT, ANOTHER?
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THE ARMY JAR IN CARTOON.

officials were eagerly trying to purchase is a mystery. We very much doubt its ever having made such an agreement, tho some adventurer trying to magnify his own services may have represented the necessity for bribery and its claim to compensation as a briber.

"It will be well to have this ghost laid, and Mr. Richardson's committee should probe the whole subject, if for no other reason than to disabuse the minds of Europeans who may believe that American politicians and newspapers were bought up by Christmas. The chances are that the whole thing is a hoax on somebody. If the Danish ministry ever did incur any obligations to Christmas on account of the sale it was in all probability victimized by its own patriotic agent. We may do a frendly turn to Denmark by hunting the facts and enabling it to save its money. It is a little surprising, however, that Mr. Richardson should have been so slow in getting hold of this matter. It is not new, yet we should hate to think it was sprung now as part of a despairing effort to prevent the ratification of the annexation treaty by Denmark."

DRINKING AND GAMBLING IN NEW YORK CITY.

PEOPLE who have been looking for some striking and visible change in the administration of affairs in New York City since the ousting of Tammany are beginning to ask when the transformation is to begin. Defenders of the administration reply that the new rulers can not be expected to get the disabled city machinery into running order in three months, and ask that judgment be deferred. The chief point of interest in the popular discussion is the Sunday saloon. "Watchers who have been on the lookout for the long prophesied 'dry Sunday' have postponed their hopes," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind.), and the New York *World* (Ind.) observes that "the metropolitan Sunday never is but is always to be dry." "If Deveryism does not go," adds *The World*, "the reform city administration will have failed at the vital point." Says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.): "The great 'fusion' victory over Tammany in New York at the municipal election last fall does not seem to have made any special change in the public morals or manners of the city. The same practises and methods which were charged to Tammany misrule continue to flourish as much as ever. . . . When New York escaped from Tammany to 'reform' control, it jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire."

The Sunday saloon situation is pictured as follows in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) for Monday morning, March 24:

"The town was open yesterday. Not tentatively, not theoretically, but actually, triumphantly, open. The sacred concert pealed forth its healing notes to the accompaniment of clinking glasses. At the doorway of the Bowery concert-halls was seen the old familiar face of the 'barker,' and the well-known strident notes of his invitation, 'Walk right inside; select and refined family entertainment now going on,' was heard in the land again. There were no screens to hide the people basking behind the family entrance. As the water comes down from Lodore, so the beer flowed over the bar and gladdened the heart of the bibulous citizen.

"It may have been that springtime touched the heart of the guardians of public virtue with its genial glow; it may have been that even policemen were thirsty yesterday, for not a few were seen drinking their beer without any saving sandwich. But be that as it may, not since reform first occupied City Hall and sent forth its edicts of strenuous morality has there been such a free-and-easy town. The same conditions prevailed all over the city. The weary and sun-parched citizen had no need to use judgment in the choice of his drinking-place. To one and all, stranger and habitué alike, the halls of the saloon were open wide. The soda-fountains, which had been stocked in the prospect of a busy day, were idle. Their proprietors were loud in their denunciations of the open door, but silently and swiftly the thirsty sped to the family entrance. 'East Side, West Side, all around the town' there was an absence of restraint or even of the anxiety which has characterized other Sundays under the present régime. Neighbors who for Sundays have not dared to drink together hobnobbed over their glasses and discussed the lyric cry in the first robin's song yesterday."

The newspaper stories of the large losses of Reginald Vanderbilt in a palatial gambling-house up-town have drawn attention also to the gambling situation in the city. The New York *Herald* makes the following report on this point:

"It required only the sensational play that was made at Canfield's 'Saratoga Club' by the youngest son of one of the wealthest American families to emphasize the fact that New York is to-day as wide open to the gamblers as it was under the late Tammany administration. The only difference is that the 'penny robbers' have not been able to do business as they did a year ago.

"During the last election it was often said by the present district attorney and others that the gambling-houses could not remain open without the consent of the police. It was always added that police protection is never given, but is often for sale. In recent interviews the district attorney and Police Commissioner Partridge have admitted that they know that the gambling-houses are still open, but they assert that they have not yet obtained evidence sufficient to warrant summary action.

"Frank Moss, counsel to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, has publicly declared that the spirit of Deveryism still exists to protect the gamblers from the law. These are evidences that some action is contemplated by the men who were the terror of lawbreakers last year. In the mean time the men who are managing the scores of open gambling-houses in New York are convinced that they are as safe as they were when they were guarded by the Tammany tiger.

"From the Battery to the Bronx gambling-houses and pool-rooms are wide open, and play is even higher than it was when the leaders of Tammany Hall were setting the pace by wagering vast sums at the faro-table and on the thoroughbreds. All along Broadway runners are stationed to persuade players that it is perfectly safe in the gaming resorts, and that they can risk their money without fear of police interruption. A few precautions that were unknown last year have been taken in the form of iron bars for windows and extra bars to doors. These are not intended for the purpose of keeping raiders out, as the gamblers well know that a raid honestly and earnestly conducted would result in their bolts and bars being burst like so many threads and in no longer time than it takes to push through a paper partition. But the show of steel gives patrons a feeling of security, and results in visits that would not be made if the old-time careless methods were employed."

In reply to these charges, District Attorney Jerome intimates that the police force is not yet up to the standard of honesty and efficiency to which Police Commissioner Partridge hopes to bring it. He says, in a newspaper interview:

"The police seem to think that Commissioner Partridge is an 'easy mark.' He is far from being an easy mark. They will find he is just the reverse. It is impossible to accomplish the change of heart sought in a day. Give us time. Commissioner Partridge is a thoroughly capable and honest man. The reason he is thought to be an 'easy mark' is because he does not transfer the captains about as was done by other commissioners. His attitude in this respect meets with my hearty approval. If wholesale transfers were made, the opportunity of getting evidence against the captains for failing to do their duty would not be as good as under present conditions. By changing them from one precinct to another, they could say that they had not time to get acquainted with a new place before being shifted to some other place. An order from the captain, as almost everybody knows, would result in a strict enforcement of the excise law.

"I am not striving to have 'dry Sundays,' but to make the police do their duty. When six or seven captains are broken for not doing what they should do, I tell you the other captains will quickly see that the laws are enforced. I think you will find after I have been in office six months a great change for the better in the police department. Even if my efforts to help bring about this desired change were not successful in that time, I would not cease to strive to obtain the end which is being sought for. I'm no quitter."

WITHDRAWAL FROM CUBA.

THERE appears no disposition in the American press to criticize the decision of the Administration to turn Cuba over to home rule on May 20. Nor does there seem to be, even among the most persistent critics of the expansion policy, much tendency to infer any but good motives from the steps that have marked our military occupation of the island. President-elect Palma says, in a newspaper interview:

"The Government of the United States has shown a most beautiful example of good faith in dealing with a weak Government which it undertook to rescue from its oppressors. Some countries would have sought some pretext for selfish gain in undertaking a work of this character and taken advantage of some technicality for their own aggrandizement, but the contrary spirit has been manifested by the United States, and it has given to the world an evidence of good-will seldom found. The people of the United States have remembered their own Declaration of Independence and have fulfilled a duty to mankind."

This is taken by many journals as a good oppportunity to review the good deeds done in Cuba by the American officials. Says the Chicago *Tribune*, for example:

"The military occupation has been marked by the performance of definite services to the Cuban people. The army has not been engaged simply in holding the island down. It has been doing much more than that. It has, of course, established peace and security from one end of the country to the other. This in itself is an achievement of which the United States may well be proud. Cuba is now for the first time in many years devoting itself to agriculture rather than to bushwhacking.

"It is in two other matters, however, that the American administration particularly deserves credit. The sanitary condition of the island has been greatly improved and a system of public education has been instituted. In 1901 the death-rate in Havana was about one-half of the average for the previous thirty years. This result was accomplished, not only by the introduction of better means of disposing of garbage and sewage, but by the measures taken to exterminate the mosquitoes that had been carrying about the germs of yellow fever. Yellow fever has at last been conquered. It has been conquered only by the sacrifice of the lives of several investigators. However, it is now gone for good if the policy of the present government is maintained by its successor.

"Its physical well-being, therefore, Cuba owes to the War Department. It owes to the same body of men its system of public schools. When General Wood took charge of the island he found that over sixty per cent. of its inhabitants were illiterate. He immediately set to work to effect a change. What he has done is too well known to need repetition. The Cuban children are now learning how to read and write.

"It is no wonder, then, that Señor Palma said in a recent interview: 'I have complete confidence in the good faith and generosity of the American people.' The American people have deserved this confidence. They have perhaps done more for Cuba than any other nation has ever been able to do for any dependency in a similar length of time. As far as Cuba is concerned the War Department has managed not only to avoid scandal and to get away with clean skirts; it has achieved a notable success in efficient, aggressive, administrative work. All that it has to do now is to pack up its flag, its typewriters, and its card catalogs and come home. Its protégé is about to undertake to manage its own affairs.

"So closes this incident, or at least a phase of it. On the 20th of month after next the people of the United States will say to the War Department: Thanks; and to the Cuban republic: Good luck. Then will begin a new experiment."

Annexation does not seem to be contemplated by the great majority of the American press. A few papers, however, look forward to it as a future probability. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for instance, says:

"Cuba is a ward of the United States, and the people of Cuba, of the United States, and of the world know this. On some parts of the soil of Cuba the stars and stripes will remain flying after the formal transfer of sovereignty is made to the Cuban Government next May, June, or whenever else the transfer takes place. The military and naval stations will be occupied by the United States from the beginning of the existence of the Cuban republic. The American flag will remain up in Cuba after Cuba theoretically takes its place among the family of nations. Even this technical independence will be comparatively short, for both the Cuban people and the people of the United States want annexation, and know that it will come at an early day. Physically, Cuba is part of the territory of the United States, and was so recognized by Jefferson long before Florida became formally annexed to this country. Every American statesman of any consequence since Jefferson's time has looked upon Cuba as an ultimate acquisition of the United States. The ceremonies which will be gone through with in Havana and other parts of Cuba in May or June next when the American flag will constructively be pulled down and the Cuban flag be technically run up will be interesting and impressive on the surface of things, but the person who looks back of this stage-play and grasps the vital forces of political evolution which are at work on the American continent will see that all this acting is merely the prelude to the events which will raise the Stars and Stripes all over the island again, and which will keep it floating there forever."

WESTERN ROADS WILLINGLY ENJOINED.

AFTER complaining for years, in reports to Congress, of inability to enforce its mandates upon offending railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, so the newspapers note, discovered last week that it could enforce the interstate commerce law by obtaining injunctions from the courts, and discovered, further, that the railroads "came down" promptly, and submitted to the injunctions without even a show of fight. Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, remarked, in granting the injunction, that "the interstate commerce act has hitherto been ineffectively executed, but the taking of such power by the courts as this injunction implies might turn out to be the vitalizing of the act." By the two injunctions issued by Judge Grosscup in Chicago and Judge Phillips in Kansas City, fourteen roads are restrained from carrying goods at any greater or less rate than the published schedule, and from paying rebates or making other concessions to favored shippers. The railroads did not contest the issuance of the injunctions, merely reserving the right to move later to dissolve them. One of the attorneys for the roads is quoted as declaring it not improbable that the roads will allow the orders to stand without any future motion to have them dissolved. He said: "We may find the enforcement of this law so beneficial that we will not care to have the restraining orders set aside."

It will be the small road, not the large one, that will be hardest hit by this action, declares "one of the leading trunk-line officials," who is quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. He says:

"This action in the West undoubtedly marks an era in railroad affairs in this country. Five years ago it would have been the source of widespread disaster. To-day its influence is quite as important, and I am very frank to say that the only reason disaster is not apt to follow is the interholding of securities of the various large systems of railroads by associated capital. The effect of the injunction is to compel absolute and unequivocal maintenance of such rates which have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Five years ago such an injunction would have resulted in an immediate and open cut in their tariffs by the weaker lines of fully 5 cents east-bound from Chicago and 3 cents from Missouri River points. To-day it is only the community of ownership which prevents such a cut immediately, but the incentive still is there and the necessity is there; and it is safe to presume that the deliberate way in which the injunction has been received is merely an indication of the fact that the new condition will be met after a careful discussion of consequences.

"The injunction means that any employee cutting tariffs will

be punished for contempt of court. It seems quite fair to presume that there will be no cutting by the lines already enjoined, and that these lines will in turn see to it that other lines will do no cutting either. Now then, I should like to know how the weaker lines—the lines that usually are tacitly allowed a differential—are going to get any business at all. They certainly can not attract business by quicker deliveries or more convenient deliveries, or in any other way except by transporting the goods at a lower rate than the stronger lines, for the reason that the latter have obtained their strength and commanding position very largely by their up-to-date facilities and their promptness of despatch. I think I am not overstating the matter when I say that railroad men are convinced that a most unfortunate condition of affairs has been created. The weaker lines have got to get business. The only way they can now get it is to bid openly for that business by filing reduced tariffs. The stronger lines can not and will not allow open tariffs to be filed naming lower rates than their own, and it will certainly be interesting to see what method of clearing the situation can be devised. It can not be met by any pooling arrangement because the Supreme Court has declared that such arrangements are in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. It can not be met by any appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the reason that the interstate commerce act practically deprives the commissioners of any power to modify the impracticable provisions of the act. The railroads have been driven into consolidation by the interstate commerce act, on the one hand, forcing them to do certain things which the Sherman anti-trust law, on the other hand, declares illegal."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* and *Evening Post* are non-committal in their comment. *The Journal of Commerce*, just quoted, says editorially:

"When the railway companies, eight years ago, obtained from the courts injunctions to prevent their employees from striking, or from performing actions in aid of their strikes, the novelty of the procedure attracted universal attention. The courts very generally granted the injunctions, tho many good lawyers have deprecated this method of procedure. The labor organizations were naturally very indignant at a process by which a striker could be taken summarily before a judge and, without trial by jury, be sent to prison for six months for contempt of court, instead of being indicted, released on bail, and tried at his convenience before a jury for the act complained of. Court after court, however, has sanctioned the injunction process, and the labor troubles of last summer were particularly productive of injunctions against strikes and all the methods employed to make strikes effective, and one judge went so far as to enjoin strikers against any method of trying to persuade others to strike, even by private conversation and the distribution of literature.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has turned the tables on the railway companies by getting them enjoined from violating the interstate commerce act, the ordinary method of prosecuting them for violations having led to very meager results."

Boycott Legal in Missouri.—The recent decision of the supreme court of Missouri, that any man or number of men could legally issue an appeal or circular urging upon citizens generally the peaceable boycotting of a given person or corporation, is attracting some attention. The Chicago *Post* says:

"If peaceable boycotting were criminal under any circumstances, a circular advising and urging boycotting would obviously be an invitation to commit crime. Would the supreme court of Missouri, in the name of free speech, uphold the right to scatter circulars advocating force and intimidation? Would it hesitate to enjoin the publication of such circulars? Its decision, closely analyzed, implies the legality of peaceable boycotting. If so, it marks a new departure."

The decision was the result of an injunction to prohibit the publication of a circular calling upon the people of St. Louis to withhold their patronage from a certain firm. This circular was issued by a committee appointed by two or three unions of St. Louis. The court decided that the labor-unions could not be restrained by equity from exercising their constitutional rights of free speech and free publication. It further stated that if the circular did not contain libelous statements or threats of force, it was not an abuse of liberty.

"Promotion" of Commissioner Evans.—While the Philadelphia *Press* and some other papers think that Pension Commissioner Evans has, by fearless performance of his duty, earned the right to retire, a number of papers remark that he has earned the right to stay exactly where he is. It is stated on high authority in Washington that the commissioner resigns voluntarily, and is to be rewarded by promotion to some higher place; but it is the opinion of the New York *Press* that he has dropped into the "jaws of the sharks which have hungered for him." It seems to the New York *Times* that "it is neither proper nor even excusable to retire him," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that "the logical reward for his fidelity to the public interests and his undeviating efforts to make the pension list a roll of honor should be retention, and not transfer or 'promotion' to some other office, where the demand for his service is less insistent." Says the New York *World*:

"Commissioner Evans has finally been forced out of the Pension Office by the claim agents and their clients, the professional pension-hunters. It is announced that he will receive 'an important diplomatic appointment,' and that 'the policy of Commissioner Evans will be continued by his successor.'

"What nonsense! If the Evans policy of careful scrutiny and fearless honesty is to be continued, the man to continue it is obviously Commissioner Evans. He is going as the result of the persistent warfare waged against him by the pension-promoters and a fear of the 'old soldier' vote. No 'promotion' of the commissioner or promises from the Administration will make the people believe differently.

"Meanwhile, nearly forty years after the close of the war for the Union, there are about 1,000,000 pensioners on the rolls, costing the taxpayers $140,000,000 a year. The increase in the number of pensioners since 1875, ten years after the end of the war—when General Garfield said the high-water mark had been reached—is 762,914. And the increase in the cost within the same time has been $110,000,000.

"And because Commissioner Evans sought to enforce the liberal laws in a manner to defeat fraud and to protect the Treasury he is to be 'promoted' out of the office!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HAS the Kaiser ever turned his microscope on an American mince-pie?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

USING the earth for wireless telephone purposes is likely to raise a lot of right-of-way questions.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

BAD NEWS FOR MENELIK.—Next year we will have with us King Menelik of Abyssinia.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

"TALK about your rough-riding rulers!" exclaimed the Sultan as he got on his high horse and off again in about ten seconds.—*Puck.*

IF the sugar beet occupies public attention much longer Harvard will probably be making it an LL.D.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE Powers all seem to be for the integrity of China. The integrity of the Powers individually is under suspicion.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

"WHAT name has 'Kid' Smashem selected for his new knockout blow?" "A beaut! He call it 'senatorial courtesy.'"—*The Baltimore Herald.*

THE news comes from China that General Ma has been defeated. France has long suffered from a similar evil.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE elephant is being wiped out in Asia, and if American voters do their duty it will be wiped out in the United States next November.—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

It is said Bob Taylor is making a still-hunt for the Tennessee senatorship. Bob comes from a section where the still is a mighty powerful influence.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

FOR the first time in many years there is no Ohio man in the President's Cabinet, and none holding any one of the higher executive or diplomatic offices, and there is no native or former resident of Ohio on the bench of the Supreme Court.—*The New York Sun.*

THE population of the civilized world may be divided to-day into two classes, millionaires and those who would like to be millionaires. The rest are artists, poets, tramps, and babies—and do not count. Poets and artists do not count till after they are dead. Tramps are put in prison. Babies are expected to get over it.—GEN. STANLEY LEE, in *The Critic.*

LETTERS AND ART.

CAN POETRY EVER BECOME POPULAR?

IN the discussion of the question, "Is Poetry Losing its Popularity?" which appeared in our pages two weeks ago, the answers given were in the main affirmative ones. Mr. W. B. Yeats, the gifted Irish poet, who has been considering the same problem in *The Cornhill Magazine* (London, March), takes an even more pessimistic view, leaving the reader to infer that under present conditions it is practically impossible for poetry to become "popular" in the true sense of the word. Writing of his own ideals, as a young man, he says:

"I wanted to write 'popular poetry,' for I believed that all good literatures were popular, and even cherished the fancy that the Adelphi melodrama, which I had never seen, might be good literature, and I hated what I called the coteries. I thought that one must write without care, for that was of the coteries, but with a gusty energy that would put all straight if it came out of the right heart. I had a conviction, which indeed I have still, that one's verses should hold, as in a mirror, the colors of one's own climate and scenery in their right proportion; and, when I found my verses too full of the reds and yellows Shelley gathered in Italy, I thought for two days of setting things right, not as I should now by making my rhythms faint and nervous and filling my images with a certain coldness, a certain wintry wildness, but by eating little and sleeping upon a board. I felt indignant with Matthew Arnold because he complained that somebody, who had translated Homer into a ballad measure, had tried to write epic to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle.' It seemed to me that it did not matter what tune one wrote to, so long as that gusty energy came often enough and strongly enough. And I delighted in Victor Hugo's book upon Shakespeare, because he abused critics and coteries and thought that Shakespeare wrote without care or premeditation and to please everybody. I would indeed have had every illusion, had I believed in that straightforward logic, as of newspaper articles, which so tickles the ears of the shopkeepers; but I always knew that the line of nature is crooked, that, tho we dig the canal-beds as straight as we can, the rivers run hither and thither in their wildness."

Mr. Yeats declares that early in his literary career he came to know that "what we call popular poetry never came from the people at all." Longfellow, and Campbell, and Mrs. Hemans, and Macaulay, and Scott, are "the poets of the middle class, of people who have unlearned the unwritten tradition which binds the unlettered." Poetry ever "presupposes more than it says," and the common mind can not comprehend it. Mr. Yeats continues:

"I have heard a baker, who was clever enough with his oven, deny that Tennyson could have known what he was writing when he wrote 'Warming his five wits, the white owl in the belfry sits'; and once when I read out Omar Khayyám to one of the best of candle stick-makers, he said, 'What is the meaning of "we come like water and like wind we go"?' Or go down into the street with some thought whose bare meaning must be plain to everybody; take with you Ben Jonson's 'Beauty like sorrow dwelleth everywhere,' and find out how utterly its enchantment depends on an association of beauty with sorrow which written tradition has for the unwritten, which had it in its turn from ancient religion; or take with you these lines in whose bare meaning also there is nothing to stumble over, and find out what men lose who are not in love with Helen:

> Brightness falls from the air,
> Queens have died young and fair,
> Dust hath closed Helen's eye.

"On the other hand, when a Walt Whitman writes in seeming defiance of tradition, he needs tradition for his protection, for the butcher and the baker and the candlestick-maker grow merry over him when they meet his work by chance. Nature, which can not endure emptiness, has made them gather conventions which can not disguise their low birth, tho they copy, as from far off, the dress and manners of the well-bred and the well-born. The gatherers mock all expression that is wholly unlike their own, just as little boys in the street mock at strangely dressed people and at old men who talk to themselves."

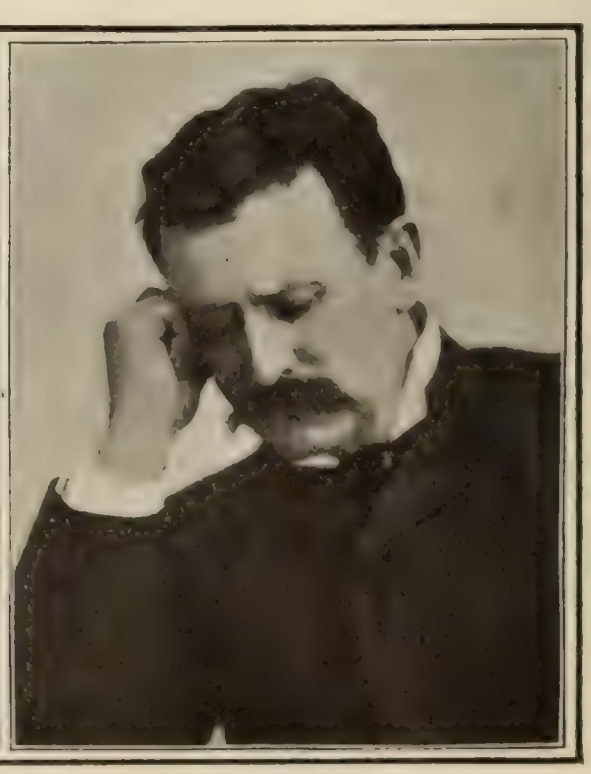
There is only one kind of good poetry, Mr. Yeats goes on to say, whether it be poetry for the "coteries" or poetry for the people. "Both are alike strange and obscure, and unreal to all who have not understanding, and both, instead of that manifest logic, that clear rhetoric of the 'popular poetry,' glimmer with thoughts and images whose 'ancestors were stout and wise,' 'anigh to Paradise,' 'ere yet men knew the gift of corn.'" He concludes:

"Among all that speak English in Australia, in America, in Great Britain, are there many more than the ten thousand the prophet saw, who have enough of the written tradition education has set in room of the unwritten to know good verses from bad ones, even tho their mother-wit has made them ministers of the crown or what you will? Nor can things be better till that ten thousand have gone hither and thither to preach their faith that 'the imagination is the man himself,' and that the world as imagination sees it is the durable world, and have won men as did the disciples of Him who—

> His seventy disciples sent
> Against religion and government."

H. H. BOYESEN

H. T. CARPENTER



JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—III. THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN FICTION.

AT a time when the literary market is flooded with novels innumerable, it is interesting to look back to the humble beginnings of American fiction. Charles Brockden Brown, of Philadelphia, is often spoken of as the "Father of American fiction," and his "Wieland" (published in 1798) is cited as the first American novel. But, as is pointed out by Mr. Oscar Wegelin in *The Literary Collector* (New York, February), Brown, while probably the first American to seek a livelihood from literature, was by no means our first novelist. Mr. Wegelin says:

"As early as 1774, two years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a little pamphlet of 29 pages, bearing the following title, 'A Pretty Story Written in the Year of Our Lord 1774, by Peter Grievous, Esq., A.B.C.D.E.' was issued from the press of John Dunlap in Philadelphia. This little work, which is, as far as is known, the first work of fiction written in America, was written by Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration, and the author of the famous Revolutionary ballad, 'The Battle of the Kegs.'

"'The Pretty Story,' which is written in the style of Arbuthnot's 'John Bull,' is said to have met with great success, which probably accounts for its great rarity. (I have discovered but one copy.) It represents England as a nobleman possessed of a valuable farm and having a great number of children and grandchildren, for the government of whom he had entered into various compacts. Parliament is represented as his wife. The fortunes of the American settlers are also depicted, and the encroachments of Parliament forcibly described in a rather humorous vein. The chapters end with this broken prophetic sentence: 'The harsh and unconstitutional proceedings of the overseer so highly irritated Jack and the other families of the New Farm that . . . *Cetera desunt.*'"

Much better known than Hopkinson's political novelette is "The Power of Sympathy," written by Mrs. Sarah Wentworth Morton and published in Boston in 1789. This "novel of social tendencies" was followed by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap's "The Foresters," a humorous tale of country manners. Mr. Wegelin continues:

"The best-selling work of fiction during the early days of our republic was 'Charlotte Temple,' written by Susanna Rowson, a popular writer in this field, and also known for her career as a dramatist and performer on the early American stage. 'Charlotte Temple' was first published in England in 1790, but as the authoress was prominently identified with America from 1793 until her death, which occurred in Boston, 1824, I believe it worthy of notice. The first edition issued on this side of the Atlantic came from the press of Matthew Carey, in 1794, and continued to be published at short intervals up to the middle of the last century, which is rather remarkable. How many of the novels published to-day will be read fifty years hence? Mrs. Rowson also wrote a sequel to the above work, entitled 'Lucy Temple, or the Three Orphans,' and in 1795 'Rebecca; or, the Fille de Chambre'; while in 1798 she published 'Reuben and Rachel; or, Tales of Old Times.' With the exception of 'Charlotte Temple,' however, these writings were soon forgotten, and to-day are of interest only as early specimens of this class of literature."

Even the historical novel was represented in this early era of American literature. In 1793 Hugh Henry Brackenridge, of Scottish birth, but a graduate of Princeton, and at his death in 1816 a judge of the Pennsylvania supreme court, published "Modern Chivalry; or the Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan, His Servant." It was a tale of the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, and quite appropriately was issued from the press of the Pittsburg *Gazette*.

Commenting on these examples of eighteenth-century fiction in the United States, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says:

"Thus early in our literary history we had specimens of the political satire and tale of local manners, of the 'tendency' or 'problem' novel, the historical romance, and the domestic tragedy. Quite in the modern way, the latter was decried as altogether too 'realistic.' There are living women whose careful mothers forbade them to read 'Charlotte Temple.' In these were planted the seeds of 'Shacklett' and 'David Harum,' of 'Richard Carvel' and 'The Portion of Labor,' and of all the fiction dealing with social and sexual relations, so abundant of late years.

"So, even in the United States, fiction of all kinds is of quite a respectable antiquity."

A PLAY BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

THE Rev. John Talbot Smith, a Roman Catholic priest of New York, has written a historical drama, which has been accepted for production by Miss Henrietta Crosman. The play is entitled "A Baltimore Marriage," and deals with the troubled career of Elizabeth Patterson, the Baltimore girl who became the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I., in 1803, and whose marriage Napoleon attempted to declare null two years later. The most striking feature in the play is the introduction on the stage of Pope Pius VII., who is carried through two of the five acts, and who furnishes the dramatic climax by refusing to grant a divorce to Napoleon's brother. *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) prints the statement that "this is the first time the Pope has appeared in the English drama." When questioned with regard to the approval of the church authorities on this point, Father Smith replied: "No one will take exception to that. Neither Catholics nor Protestants can object to the head of the church appearing in a play and refusing to grant a divorce that is palpably unjust. You may call it a bold step, but it will cause no unfavorable discussion."

REV. JOHN T. SMITH.

The New York *Sun* points out that Father Smith is in good company as a playwright, since Lope de Vega and Calderon, the great Spanish dramatists, were both priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Only a few days ago the Abbé Jouin's play, "La Passion," was produced in Paris, and this is said to be the first play by a priest ever produced in a licensed theater in France. *The Sun* continues:

"Out of France, the 'cloth' has taken a good deal of interest in the stage; and even since the days of miracle plays and mysteries and moralities, has contributed not a little to dramatic literature. Bishop Martirano, an Italian prelate, translated and imitated Greek and Latin tragedies more than four hundred years ago, while Cardinal Riano attempted to revive the ancient theater in the time of Leo X.

"In England Bishop John Bale wrote nineteen dramas, tho they were rather miracle plays than plays of the modern style. But an early comedy in England of the fashion that has lasted to to-day was 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' by Bishop John Still, whose jovial drinking-song, beginning 'I can not eat but little meat,' is better remembered than his play. John Home, in whose tragedy of 'Douglas' so many 'Young Norvals' have taken audiences into their confidences regarding the way in which their fathers kept their flocks upon the Grampian Hills,

was a Presbyterian minister until he had to surrender his living because of writing a play. Charles Maturin was an Anglican clergyman, whose gloomy tragedy 'Bertram' found in Edmund Kean an interpreter so successful as to lead the author to give up the church for literature. George Croly was a clergyman, but his tragedy of 'Catiline' is remembered better than his sermons; and Dean Milman wrote for the stage as well as for the pulpit, his tragedy of 'Fazio' having been kept alive to recent times by Mary Anderson's performances of it. The latest English clergyman to turn to the stage is perhaps the Rev. Freeman Wills, who, after several partial or complete failures, has made one success at least with 'The Only Way.'"

Of Father Smith's literary reputation the Boston *Pilot* says:

"The author of 'A Baltimore Marriage' has already much excellent literary work to his credit. He has written several novels, the best of which is 'Saranac,' and a collection of brilliant short stories entitled 'His Honor the Mayor.' Among his books of graver cast are 'Our Seminaries' and 'The Life of Brother Azarias.' Since his able editorship of the late *Catholic Review*, Father Talbot Smith has been free of a parish charge; and, the duties of his chaplaincy being light, he has time for literary work. His literary life covers about twenty years, and his development has been steady and on original lines. Father Talbot Smith has already proved himself capable of dramatic intensity, picturesqueness, brilliant wit, and natural dialog. The production of 'The Baltimore Marriage' will be eagerly awaited."

IS TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION" AN IMMORAL BOOK?

A STRANGE issue has been raised in connection with Count Tolstoy's latest novel, "Resurrection," the English translation of which was made by Mrs. Aylmer Maude. Tolstoy, as is well known, stipulated that the profits on the book were to be used to assist the Doukhobors, the Russian Quaker sect, and with this end in view a check for £150 was sent by Mr. and Mrs. Maude to the (Society of) Friends' Doukhobor committee. The money, however, was returned some months later by Mr. John Bellows, the secretary of the committee, with the following letter:

"While I fully recognize the kind intention of Louise Maude and thyself in sending to our committee that £150 for the Doukhobors, yet on carefully thinking it over I am convinced that we ought not to have taken it.

"Count Tolstoy, in writing 'Resurrection,' intended two things: first to help the Doukhobors by raising money for them; and next to promote the cause of morality by the *dénoûment* of the story. And his friends in England who translated and helped to publish the book fully intended the same things. . . . .

"When I read the MS., however, it became clear to me that the moral, which was meant to make the greatest impression on the reader, would not do so; but that an enormously more powerful and more immediate effect would be produced by the scene of the seduction itself, giving, as it does, details that force the reader to realize, that is to share more or less, the sensations of the parties who are chief to the narrative.

"That is, the reader is brought so close to the transaction that the effect of the narration is such as would be produced—and is produced—by the close study of obscene photographs. In other words it arouses lust. . . . . .

"I quite understand that this did not strike Count Tolstoy in writing it, the *end* being so present in his mind at the time; but the end is not present to the mind of the average reader, who is simply egged on to indulge in unlawful desire by the suggestion of how easy it would be under similar circumstances to accomplish his purpose. . . . . .

"The high character—the name of the writer—carries it into homes where it brings contamination for the first time.

"But I can not rest with the matter left thus. It is a stain on the Society of Friends to use money coming from the sale of a smutty book, as it would be if the money came from the sale of indecent photographs: and after a careful thinking it over . . . I must refund the money out of my own pocket, rather than let it remain as it is. Whether the committee will deem it right to repay me, I can not tell."

The Friends' committee later indorsed the action of its secretary, and Mr. Maude, who reprints the foregoing letter in his "Report and Account of the 'Resurrection' Fund," has the following to say in comment:

"The whole letter, of which I have quoted part, is characteristic of the writer: it bears the marks of thorough sincerity and earnestness. Many a man besides John Bellows is feeling the tremendous importance to man, and to society, of the sex question. And many are becoming aware that the old landmarks are disappearing: respect for the moral authority of ceremonies in church, meeting-house, or registry office is being more and more called in question, the old barriers are breaking down; yet the passions they helped to restrain seem—if not as strong as in the days of Solomon—amply strong enough, if unrestrained, to break up any and every human society.

"I can not blame any one who frankly and boldly says what he believes to be true on the matter, and disassociates himself from what he believes to be wrong.

"Only, I think, John Bellows has not thought the matter out. If I may venture to guess, I should say he was probably brought up to the opinion that there were two, and only two, kinds of literature dealing with sex matters: the dry, didactic kind which gives information or precepts; and a bad, lust-producing kind provided by novelists and poets,—especially foreigners. So when he takes up a novel, I imagine, he does not notice what *feelings* the writer (if really a literary artist), having experienced, feels moved to share with us; but he simply sees what *subjects* the book deals with, and if among them is the sex question (with regard to which it is so tremendously important that our feelings should be guarded rightly), he considers it an immoral book, especially if the treatment be outspoken and explicit. Whereas, really, as I understand the matter, a book like 'Resurrection' which deals boldly, clearly, and profoundly with this matter—telling no lies, shirking no facts, but making the receptive reader share the author's feeling that lust and sex-passion poison and spoil life without offering any adequate compensation—is a profoundly moral and useful work. The thought and the feeling the book inspires are, I believe, the same that life-long experience brings to one who strives to know what is good. And if *that* is immoral, then the nature of things is immoral also, and all the striving, all the learning, and all the experience of humanity are leading nowhere!"

This incident has called forth some interesting comment in literary circles. The London *Academy* declares that it awaits Tolstoy's comment with some interest; and George Bernard Shaw makes the following contribution to the discussion in *The Week's Survey* (London):

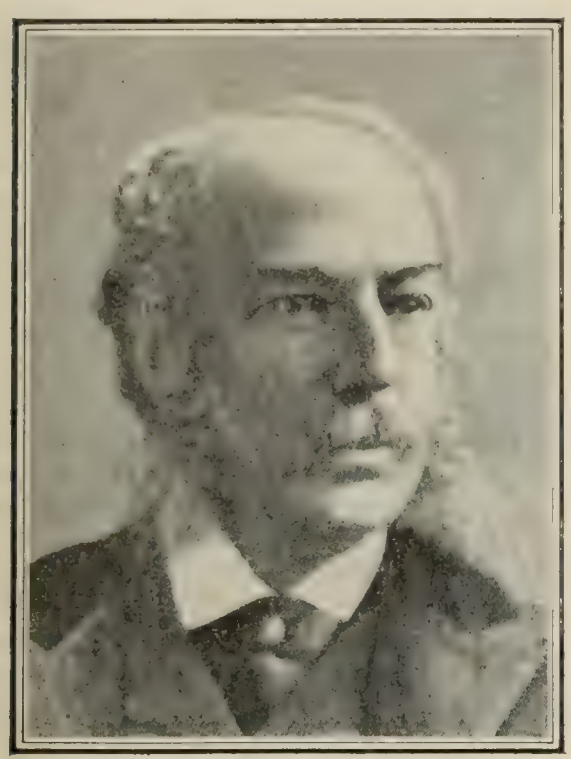
"There is no reason to doubt the perfect sincerity of Mr. Bellows's account of the effect produced on him by the episode in 'Resurrection.' It is well known that there are persons—very worthy persons in many respects—with whom moral discussion is impossible, because they are the victims of chronic temptation. For example, reclaimed dipsomaniacs have protested piteously against the use of wine at the communion table, because the taste of it has swept away all their resolution to abstain, and plunged them into mad excesses of drinking. Pictures of angels in churches and images of the bodies of martyrs have been objected to on analogous grounds. Several of the stories in the Bible, no doubt, produce the same effect on some people that Tolstoy's story has upon Mr. Bellows. It is quite possible that one of the results of Mr. Bellows's letter will be to make a few morbidly susceptible people buy the indecent photographs to which he refers. All this is pitiable; but it can not be helped. The world can not be conducted as a reformatory for morbid people; and even in such a hospital the patients had better brood on Tolstoy's book—a very wholesome book—than upon the suggestions of their own imaginations."

Mr. Maude's "Report of the 'Resurrection' Fund," to which he adds the sub-title, "and of difficulties encountered in administering it," brings out some curious facts regarding the mismanagement of Tolstoy's book in England. Not the least of the

"difficulties encountered," he claims, was that caused by the habitual failure of the London publisher of the book (a Tolstoyan propagandist) either to make reports on sales or to pay royalties! Between April 2, 1900, and August 30, 1901, £1,694 5s. 7d. were received on the book, no less than £1,400 of which came from the American publishers. Until now the sales of the English edition in cheap paper copies have been very limited, but a reputable London publisher has lately consented to reissue the book in more suitable form and to put it on the market in the usual way.

ENGLAND'S ART TREASURES AND THE "AMERICAN PERIL."

MR. CLAUDE PHILLIPS, a well-known art critic of London, and curator of the recently opened Wallace Collection in Hertford House, has unmasked a new form of the "American peril." He finds that England is being rapidly despoiled of her art treasures by American capital, and he sounds the note of alarm. "For the last twenty years or more," he says, "the gains of England in masterpieces of painting and in works of art generally have been greatly overbalanced by her losses." Mr. Phillips continues (in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, March):



THE LATE HENRY G. MARQUAND,
One of America's Leading Art Patrons.

"If the flow of works of art westward is as yet a moderate tho already a menacing stream, it threatens soon to become a cataract, then a mighty river, then an ocean—so astonishing is the lust for pictures, good, bad, and indifferent—but above all expensive—that has developed itself, partly, it is true, among genuine connoisseurs of the higher order, but in the main among those who regard the possession of great and much-talked-of canvases as a form of ostentation, a convenient method of announcing to all whom it may concern—or not concern—the possession of great wealth and unbounded enterprise. It would be an absurdity and an impertinence to say to a great and friendly nation, bent on preeminence in all things, and backed up by resources seemingly limitless, growing from day to day, too, as the snowball grows, that they shall not develop and complete their collections by the acquisition of such masterpieces of art as are still in private hands, whether in England, in Italy, or elsewhere. The American millionaires have their own arguments, unanswerable from their own point of view. The nobler and more large-minded among them, with a splendid and discerning generosity, desire to give to the American nation as a whole the benefit of their vast accumulations of wealth; to afford them every means of perfecting the higher education, the artistic as well as the practical. The Metropolitan Museum of New York is almost wholly made up of bequests, donations, and loans from private individuals, prominent among them being the collection presented to the city by Mr. Henry G. Marquand, and the group of three famous Rembrandts temporarily deposited in the municipal gallery by Mr. H. O. Havemeyer. Mrs. John S. Gardiner of Boston is about to convert into a private museum, regularly visible to the public on certain days, as are the Roman and the Viennese galleries, her collection of old masters of all schools, the most remarkable in point of quality in the United States. . . . To stock these private galleries, these museums, no efforts will be spared, no price will be considered excessive."

The largest buyer of British pictures during recent years, declares Mr. Phillips, has been J. Pierpont Morgan, an art patron who has, on occasions, "exhibited more generosity than discretion in his purchases." On this point the writer says:

"No sigh of regret would be heard if the celebrated, or rather the notorious, 'Duchess of Devonshire,' whose face Gainsborough never saw as we now see it in its crude and vulgar brightness, were once more to wander into exile, and acquire a permanent domicile in the United States. The vast 'Holy Family' ascribed to Titian, and as such lent to the present exhibition of old masters at the Royal Academy, is a work wholly beneath criticism; it would be an outrage to ascribe it to any great Venetian of the sixteenth century. It is one of those things which anywhere else it would be best to pass over in silence. '*Non ragioniam' di lor, maguarda e passa.*' To the credit side are, however, to be set many exquisite things. A great loss to Raffael students and lovers of Italian art is the 'Madonna of the Nuns of S. Antonio,' the vast altar-piece of Raffael's early time, which hung for so many years, comparatively unnoticed, with the Cartoons, in the Raffael Gallery at South Kensington, but has suddenly become an object of general interest because Mr. Morgan is said to have paid £100,000 for it. . . . Then there are in the Morgan collection a genuine Velazquez, 'The Infanta Maria Teresa,' the superb Genoese Van Dyke, 'A Lady and Child,' now at the Academy; several Sir Joshuas, including the beautiful portrait group, 'Lady Betty Delmé and her children' (acquired from Mr. Wertheimer), and 'Mrs. Payne-Gallpey carrying her child pick-a-back'; Gainsboroughs far finer in quality than the much advertised 'Duchess'; the exquisite Romney known as 'Emma Lady Hamilton reading news of Nelson's Victory'; the popular and often reproduced 'Master Lambton' of Sir Thomas Lawrence; and celebrated landscapes by Turner and Constable."

What can be done, asks Mr. Phillips, to stem this new American invasion? What counter-influence can be brought to bear upon British owners of great pictures who are "drawn against their will by the irresistible golden magnet; desirous it may be of doing their duty to themselves and their country, yet wavering and trembling under the fascination of great figures, as the doomed creature does under the gaze of the serpent?" He calls for legislation that will enable Parliament to meet this "great and ever-growing danger," and, failing this, he appeals to the individual conscience:

"There are certain great works which under no circumstances should ever again be allowed to leave our shores—works in respect of which, it can never be too often repeated, the owner is morally, if not legally, the trustee for England, and in a larger sense for the world. If the owner of any of these be resolved, or by his necessities compelled, to sell, let him still be mindful of his trusteeship. Let him not surreptitiously, in the hushed quiet of dark closets, make his bargain with the agent of the foreigner offering the biggest price, and with it the promise of a secrecy that can never be maintained. Let him boldly come forward, and offer his treasure in the first instance to the Government for a national museum, or to that museum direct; or, failing this, to a municipal or provincial gallery; or, if there be no response in these quarters, then to an Englishman, or a collector permanently domiciled in England. This is a case in which patriotism and a sense of the responsibility tacitly undertaken with the ownership of a great masterpiece should prompt even the needy owner to accept a lower price from the nation than he would claim from the individual—especially from the marauder attacking from without. He who, regardless of his manifest duties in this respect, either procures or accepts such secret bargains as are to the detriment of the nation and in defeat of its moral rights, must, in my humble opinion, be deemed a citizen who has forfeited his claims to citizenship by preferring the private good to the public weal."

A Defense of the "Ephemeral" in Literature.—W. L. Alden, in one of his recent London letters to the New York *Times Saturday Review*, takes occasion to comment on "the curious fact that the ablest men are prone to read the poor-

est novels, and to find enjoyment in so doing"; and he cites John R. Green, the English historian, and Robert Louis Stevenson as examples of men of great literary genius who were accustomed to seek relaxation by reading "third- and fourth-rate novels." Their course wins commendation from at least one cultured reader, who writes a letter to the same paper in defense of "the book which diverts and relaxes, rather than that which teaches, or preaches, or harrows." This writer says:

"There are few enough nowadays, alas! of these books which divert. The superstrenuousness of both authors and critics does its best to put down frivolity with an iron hand, and the novelist is brave indeed who ventures to present that lighter side of life which, heaven be praised, still exists; but as the man of affairs unblushingly prefers Hoyt to Ibsen, so many people (even those who profess letters) turn with relief at the close of their labors to the comfortable, frivolous, purposeless tales of Rhoda Broughton, Mrs. Alexander, and John Strange Winter. Young persons who, in the pride of unwearied minds and bodies, having been taught to properly scorn the merely entertaining, may choose 'Sir Richard Calmady' or 'The House with Green Shutters' as the concomitant of dressing-gown and slippers, but mothers of families, tired men, and even literary persons themselves, guilty of lugubrious performances, turn with relief to the pleasant pages which dare to ignore the requirements of the hour and, secure in the range of their past reading, gloat over the froth and superficiality which are all too sparingly supplied to us. We buy large, solid books, but we look to our libraries for these novels of an evening, and if a well-meant paternalism is really to deprive us of our individual needs let us trust that some sympathetic millionaire will endow a new institution for the preservation and encouragement of light literature; that those who in the fulness of knowledge read for their own pleasure and relaxation may still be supplied with that ephemeral 'trash,' through the pleasant pages of which the weary mind may idle, unharrowed and uninstructed, in the mere shameless pursuit of diversion and rest."

ANATOLE FRANCE'S POETIC DRAMA.

THE greatest stylist in contemporary France, Anatole France, novelist, critic, historian, philosopher, and religious skeptic, has tried his hand at poetic drama, and, according to the consensus of competent opinion, has achieved a twofold success. He has produced an exquisite play, and has clothed it in lovely and fascinating form. Withal, it has a philosophical significance and mystical background. It is entitled "Les Noces Corinthienne" (The Corinthian Weddings), and was given recently at the Odéon, in Paris, before a brilliant audience of academicians, artists, and men of letters.

The plot is rather shadowy. It tells of love and religious conflicts in the days of dawning Christianity and final phases of Grecian paganism. Appropriate and vague music has been composed for it, and it is pronounced as, on the whole, the most artistic literary-dramatic event of the season. Jules Lemaitre, the leading "impressionist" critic, who is France's opponent in political matters, reviews the drama with great sympathy and admiration, and Catulle Mendes, a prominent critic and novelist, pronounces a fervent eulogy upon the work as one combining gentle tolerance, a love for the ethical side of Christianity, with an appreciation of what is finest in Grecian mythology and religion.

Briefly, the story is as follows:

Hermas, a citizen of Corinth, has a wife, Kallista, and daughter, Daphné, who have been converted to Christianity. He has remained a pagan himself, the new faith penetrating the homes largely through the more responsive and emotional sex. Daphné is in love with a youth, Hippias, to whom she is formally affianced. But Hippias is also still a pagan. The situation invites discord, but things continue to be fairly harmonious owing to the fact that Daphné is not really an ardent and whole-souled convert. She is a Christian through meekness and submission to her mother. Kallista falls ill and apprehends the approach of death. She prays for recovery, and vows, if the God of her new faith should answer her prayer, to consecrate her virgin daughter to the service of Christ. Daphné protests against this vow, but it is too late. Her mother recovers, and the pledge must be kept.

Hippias returns, and Daphné, more in love than ever, revolts against the sacrifice imposed on her by the new religion, and a spiritual struggle ensues. Kallista is not selfish. It is for the sake of the faith, in the hope of converting her husband and many others, that she values her life. But the daughter loves the world's joys better than she does the consolations of religion. A year passes. Daphné retires from the world and becomes the "bride of Christ." The Archbishop Thlagius is consulted by the mother, and she is told that the Christian God accepts only absolutely voluntary sacrifices.

Accidentally Daphné meets her former lover. Her peace and resignation are at an end. She can not resist her lower nature. She regrets the attractive human gods and goddesses of her former faith, and complains of the "sorrowful God who is pleased by suffering." She determines to forsake family and religion and join her lover in flight. This she does, but remorse, fear, and doubt cause her to take poison on the way. She dies in her lover's arms just when the archbishop hastens to release her from the bond and restore to her the freedom to enjoy earthly happiness.

Jules Lemaitre, who gives this brief summary, adds that this is a drama which must have troubled thousands of divided families in the era described, and that Anatole France's gentle and philosophic nature enables him to understand both religions and the conflicts their collision necessarily cause. Of the play he says:

"I find it a masterpiece. I find in it a vital interest in history, an ample sympathy, a delicate art. The action is simple, grand, poignant, and the essential states of mind produced by the conflict are admirably represented. Daphné is a figure of charming and significant truth, her heart and imagination still pagan, but her affection and tenderness won over by the cult of Christ. Anatole France has loved these creatures, and we all love them. Many of them demanded of the Orient tragic and alluring cults, a religion whose God it was sad to love and serve, but in the service of whom there was consolation for suffering souls."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

The American Israelite calls attention to the fact that "of the fourteen branches of the free library in New York City the one situated in the district containing the largest percentage of Jews (recent immigrants) reports the smallest proportion of works of fiction taken out and a constant call for histories of the United States and books descriptive of the government of the country, and for books on the various handicrafts."

PROFESSOR SEYBOLD, of Tubingen, says the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, in the course of his examination of the Arabian manuscripts collected by Dr. Wetzstein, formerly Prussian consul at Damascus, has discovered several noteworthy literary curiosities. One is a beautifully preserved manuscript, probably five hundred years old, containing a hitherto unknown tale of the "Thousand and One Nights" series—probably the oldest of all. Professor Seybold will shortly publish the text together with a German translation.

WALT WHITMAN has been set to music by Mr. Homer Norris, a Boston musician. The title of the composition, which was recently performed in New York, is "The Flight of the Eagle," and Mr. Norris's material is selected from "Leaves of Grass." Says the New York *Concert-Goer:* "Mr. Norris's work is based on a scale of whole steps. He has seen that Whitman's rugged lines can not be trimmed and planed to fit the stereotyped musical molds, and has done away with arbitrary boundaries of tonality and rhythmical regularity. The music moves with perfect freedom of melodic contour and phrase; the composer has striven to have his music follow the genius of the language in matters of inflection, accentuation, and rhythm."

SIR PHILIP BURNE-JONES, son of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, has brought to this country a collection of twenty-six paintings, which he is at present exhibiting in New York. Sir Philip's fame as an artist rests chiefly upon his picture, "The Vampire," which inspired the well-known verses of his cousin, Rudyard Kipling; but the two best pictures in the collection, according to the New York *Times*, are the portraits of Kipling and of Louis N. Parker. *The Times* does not put a high estimate upon Sir Philip's work, declaring that it is "exceedingly unfortunate that so much pother has been raised in the papers about Sir Philip and his 'Vampire,' for expectation naturally rose mountains high, and all that appears is a little mouse of a talent, which seems to have lost its way."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW THEORY OF HEREDITY

THAT heredity is purely a phenomenon of growth, dependent on the assimilation of nourishment, was asserted by Dr. Felix Le Dantec in a recent lecture at the Sorbonne, Paris, printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 8). The speaker deprecated what he believed to be the prevailing tendency to make heredity a mysterious force, and asserted that the famous germ-plasm theory, now so widely accepted, is misleading. That a hen's egg should develop into a hen instead of into an elephant is no more remarkable, he says, than that a small chicken should grow into a large one. Both are instances of simple growth, and a detached bit having the power of assimilation must necessarily grow into the likeness of its parent. Why this particular attached bit should possess this power, however, would seem to remain something of a mystery, despite Dr. Le Dantec's disclaimers. He says, in part:

"When we speak of heredity, we generally think of a mysterious force, guilty of all sorts of crimes against the individual and against society, and ruling the lives of men and animals by a sort of terrible fatality.

"But this is an injustice analogous to that which would be done by a person who, inheriting a million on condition that he should pay out of it an annuity of 300 francs to an old servant, should forget the million and continually complain of the expense of the annuity. Each of us has certain faults to find with heredity; but we must not forget that it is the accumulated gifts of heredity that have made men of us, and that altho we owe to our parents perhaps a certain nervous affection, a tendency to gout, or the like, we also owe to them all our organs, our legs, our arms, our eyes, our thinking brain."

M. Le Dantec notes that the primary problem of heredity is the explanation of how a man, with his sixty trillions of cells—each occupying its own place and having its own characteristics—can be produced from an egg as large as a pinhead. Thus the first investigators tried to discover something in the reproductive elements from which the future organism might grow. They imagined a microscopic man, a *homunculus;* and the only quarrel was about whether this was present in the male or in the female element. But, M. Le Dantec remarks, even if such a thing had really been discovered it would not have helped things. Besides it takes no account of change in growth. If the infant grew into a man simply by enlargement, it would become a monstrosity. Growth is change, and takes place by assimilation of nutriment, which is really the chief phenomenon of life. The transformation of food-substance into the substance of one's own body and none other—that is the great mystery of life. According to M. Le Dantec it is precisely the same process that we have to do with in explaining the change from egg to animal. Assimilation, he asserts, involves heredity. He says:

"A piece detached from a living being, and capable of living by itself, manufactures its own substance and takes progressively the form of the being from which it was removed, since the same substance necessitates the same form. And living beings are divided into two classes: (1) those of which any part whatever is capable of living by itself, that is to say, of assimilating after being detached from the parental body (for example, hydras, etc.); (2) those of which a detached part can not live separately, as with the higher animals and man. But altho in this latter class an arbitrarily chosen part can not live when detached, there are, nevertheless, special elements capable of assimilation apart from the parent body, and these we call reproductive elements. A reproductive element, therefore, is, by definition, an element that differs from the other bodily elements in being able to live by itself. . . . . .

"Another definition, and a very different one, is in general use at present, because it has been sought to derive conclusions from the study of man alone. This definition endows the reproductive elements with mysterious power, and makes them essentially different from the other tissues of the body, in that the whole body is in some way represented within them, something like the 'homunculus' of the old writers. This theory of a 'germ-plasm' seems to me erroneous and harmful. An egg is simply a bit of substance that can live separate; from the moment when it can live—that is to say, assimilate—the growing mass of substance that results from its activity necessarily takes on the forms that lead it to the form of its parent. . . . A piece of a man that is able to assimilate must assume man's form."

This involves, M. Le Dantec asserts, not only the inheritance of general but of individual characteristics. It also admits of the inheritance of acquired characters. This would not be the case, he points out, if assimilation were the only possible phenomenon of living substance. The converse process also continually takes place, and the superposition of the two may bring about variation in the nature of the substance; in other words, heredity may be modified by education.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A DISGUSTED INVESTIGATOR.

IF the daily papers are to be trusted, Prof. Jacques Loeb of Chicago University, whose discoveries and theories in biology have come prominently before the public of late, resents the quality and quantity of the notice that has been bestowed by the press on his work, and has expressed his intention of going back to Germany, the land of his birth, where he can work in quiet. Possibly Dr. Loeb's friends of the daily press have misrepresented him in this respect no less than in the matters about which he is said to complain. *The American Inventor*, however, takes the report seriously and devotes an editorial to it, pointing out that annoying as sensational misrepresentation in the press must be to a conscientious investigator, it is something that can not be controlled in a free country, and at any rate it is a sign that there is a certain kind of public interest in scientific discovery. By proper guidance, this may develop into that form of interest that will raise American research from the low level that recent writers tells us it now occupies. Says *The Inventor:*

"Dr. Loeb is a German, but an American citizen. He is going back to Germany, where he will not be 'beset by a greedy public which gets its expectations up too high as to what certain lines of scientific work mean.' In other words, Dr. Loeb does not like American newspapers, does not want publicity, does not like to be talked about, and, above all, does not like to be written to. Poor Dr. Loeb! You should have selected the Sandwich Islands, the Desert of Sahara, or a peak in the Alaskan Mountains if you wished to escape the lime-light of modern publicity. It is very sad.

"All of this is more or less by the way. The American people are undoubtedly without reverence. ''Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis 'tis true.' We don't understand this desire to hide one's light under a bushel, and the American newspaper office is not the birthplace of abiding respect for individual eccentricities. At the same time, while it is undoubtedly the correct scientific spirit to desire one's discoveries to be given to the world in a dignified manner and through a dignified medium, it does appeal to even the superficial thinker as strange that a man of Dr. Loeb's magnificent attainments and education should not be able to rise above such comparatively petty annoyances and that such a man should give cause to these same obnoxious newspapers to make him ridiculous. The press is industriously spreading the report that every letter sent him about his discoveries is taken as a personal insult and a separate and distinct prick in the thin epidermis of his scientific pride.

"While we have no doubt whatever that this is all more or less an exaggeration, it is nevertheless true that Dr. Loeb has expressed himself in rather peevish terms of complaint about one of our national institutions, and has mistaken for irreverence and idle curiosity what is really the innate desire of the native American to know 'what is doing' and to keep abreast of the times. No reader of the newspapers accepts the statements as invariably and

strictly accurate, particularly in scientific matters, and any of those interested, and their name is Legion, will at once seek the columns of that scientific journal which the eminent Chicago investigator may select in order to learn the exact truth.

"The whole thing is more or less a tempest in a teapot, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Loeb will reconsider his hastily expressed intention of leaving America, and accept our newspapers and their dire publicity as inevitable and our Chicago enterprise for what it is worth and in the way it is meant."

COMPRESSED BRICKS OF FUELS AND ORES.

ONE of the most important steps ever made toward the utilization of waste material is the compression into small bricks, or "briquettes," of waste fuels and ores that have formerly been thrown away because they are so finely divided as not to be usable. This has grown into a profitable industry. In an article about it, contributed to *The Engineering Magazine* (March) by William G. Irwin, we learn that the processes involved were first brought to perfection abroad. Says this writer:

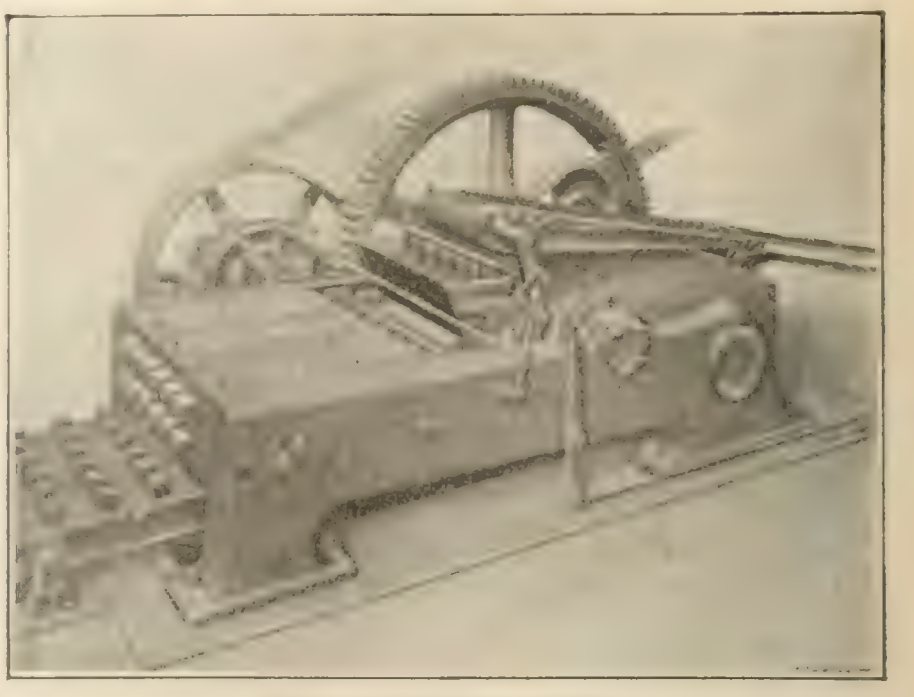
"For many years the briquetting of mineral fuels has been carried on extensively in Europe, and the first attempts at briquetting made in America were confined to similar lines. However, it was not long until the idea of applying the same process of other minerals was evolved, and as a result the briquetting of fine mineral ores has, through the experiments of the past six or eight years, come to be an important feature of metallurgical practise.

"While the briquetting industry as carried on in continental Europe and in England is still almost wholly applied to the briquetting of mineral fuels, three distinct fields for this important economic industry have already been exploited in the United States, *i.e.*, the briquetting of coal and coal dusts, lignite, and other forms of mineral fuel, along which lines the industry was first exploited in Europe; the briquetting of fine ores and flue dusts; and the briquetting of precious mineral ores. The application of briquetting to other than mineral fuels, as has already been intimated, is strictly an American idea, evolved through necessities arising from the operation of modern precious-mineral smelters, and to meet certain conditions arising from the advanced departures in iron-furnace operations."

More than a hundred patents bearing directly or indirectly on briquetting processes have been issued by the United States patent office, the writer tells us; but altho the first of these dates

[illegible] OF THE HALL MINES SMELTER, NELSON, B. C.
Courtesy of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York).

from 1837, the first plant was not installed here till 1868. This was near Philadelphia and was for the briquetting of anthracite culm. One of the principal processes now used is that invented by B. C. White, in whose machine lime is employed to bind together the dust in briquetting ores, while pitch or other vegeable matter performs the same office with fuel. The materials to be briquetted are fed automatically into the press, and the binding material, which has been separately mixed in a "slacker," is introduced at the same time. In another system, the Corning, the coal is reduced to a pulp by being passed through powerful crushers before the binding material has been added. The mass is then carried to a furnace where a temperature of from 180° to 200° F. is maintained, and is thus heated sufficiently to make the binding material adhere firmly. Briquettes made by this process are said to be almost smokeless and



WHITE BRIQUETTING PRESS.
Courtesy of *The Engineering Magazine* (New York).

to possess superior qualities of toughness and density, retaining their form long after they have become incandescent and reduced to a white ash. Says Mr. Irwin further:

"Considering the fact that England and the Continent now produce nearly 20,000,000 tons of fuel briquettes annually, largely from waste slack coal which otherwise would be useless, some idea of the importance of the industry there will be gleaned. Already fuel briquettes are being exported from Europe to several South American countries, where they sell as high as $8 to $9 per ton as against half that sum paid for American coal. The field for the fuel briquetting industry is, indeed, a wide one, and the near future is certain to see the millions of tons of waste coal refuse which has collected about the mines of the anthracite and bituminous coal-fields turned to a commercial value through this new industry. Among the advantages of the fuel briquette is its freedom from dust when handled. For marine purposes, briquettes possess the advantage of storing a greater amount of heating power in a much smaller space than is the case with ordinary coal. Tests made of this compressed fuel on railroads in the Western States have been very satisfactory, and the same flattering results have been obtained through long tests conducted in mills and factories."

This process may also, in the near future, become very important to the iron industry, the writer thinks. He notes that the supply of Mesaba ore in lumps large enough for blast-furnace use is decreasing. The large furnaces, and the economical processes that they make possible, will be successful only so long as there is large lump ore. At the same time the loss from these furnaces in the form of dust is very large. Says Mr. Irwin:

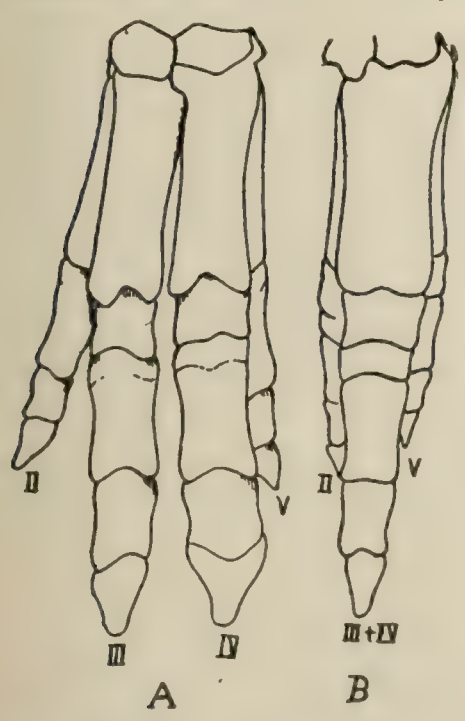
"In view of this state of affairs, the present blast furnace conditions present a most serious question, and one which is now receiving the attention of experts everywhere. The question involved means either the abandonment of the monster modern blast-furnaces or the adoption of briquetting as a relief to present conditions. By this method the fine ores are prepared in solid form before being charged into the furnace, and the fine flue dusts, through a process similar to that involved in treating precious-mineral flue dusts, are to be recovered and turned into use in forms of briquettes."

Do Fowls Spread Diphtheria?—Lately, the question has been several times seriously raised as to whether certain infectious diseases can be communicated to the human race by the agency of animals and birds. Says *The Medical Record*

(March 15): "The declaration has been made that cats can disseminate both scarlet fever and diphtheria to men. Now the suggestion comes from a remote part of Wales that there may be some connection between a disease which is frequently epidemic among fowls and known as roup and diphtheria. According to *The Sanitary Record*, January 23, Dr. Herbert Jones, medical officer of health to the Rhondda District, when investigating fresh outbreaks of diphtheria, in different localities, found that in several instances there had been, immediately preceding and running concurrently with a diphtheria outbreak, a very fatal epidemic among fowls. A bacteriological examination was, in three cases, made of material obtained from the throats of fowls, but without any satisfactory results following, in so far as determining the question of direct infection is concerned. 'Some diseases of fowls, such as roup,' Dr. Jones proceeds to say, 'are so very contagious, and the symptoms so very much resemble those of diphtheria, that there may well be some connection between the epidemic among the fowls and the outbreaks of diphtheria we have so frequently had in our midst during the past few years. In considering whether any practical steps could be taken in the light of the possibility indicated, it appeared to me that it might be advantageous to circulate among poultry-keepers a description of the fowl disease, with instructions how to deal with affected birds.' The fear of disease being directly communicated from fowls to man is one so far remote as not to be worthy of serious consideration. However, for the sake of the fowls themselves, and in order to keep up the supply of so succulent and nutritive a food as chicken, it is well that breeders should know how to treat a disease of the nature of roup."

"THE BUILDING-STONES OF EVOLUTION."

THIS is the name that Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, gives to the variations from type upon which, according to the theory of biological evolution, natural selection depends for its action. Dr. Conn begins his article, which is published in *The Independent* (March 20), by reminding us of the universality of variation. No two children of the same parent are precisely alike. He goes on to say:



A. The foot of a hog, showing four separate toes.

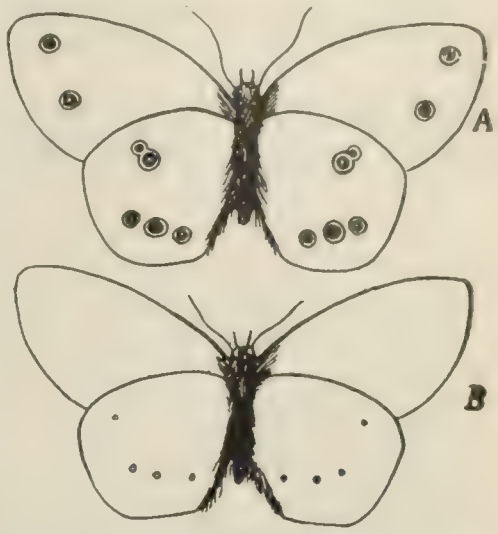
B. The foot of a hog in which the third and fourth toes are fused together so that the animal has only three toes.

Courtesy of *The Independent* (New York).

"But, altho there can be no question concerning this simple statement, it appears that there are two manifest possibilities as to the relation which these variations may have had in the making of a new species, two possibilities which involve very different conceptions of nature and of evolution.

"A crude illustration may make the matter clear. In making a stone building, the builder sometimes makes it out of rough stones which he may pick up at hazard. When he does this, the erection of the structure begins with his picking out the stones, placing them in position, and cementing them together. To explain such a building there is no need to account for the shape of each stone, since the shape of the stones had no connection with the shape of the building. In another case the builder makes the structure out of hewn stones which have been shaped for the building. From a large pile of such stones he selects those which are made to fit each place in the structure, and every one proves to fill its position exactly. To explain the erection of such a building we must go farther back than the point where the builder selected from the stones brought to him those which were evidently made for their respective places. Other men have been at work beforehand and have hewn the stones into such a shape that they properly fit their places in the structure. The forces which shaped them must be explained as well as those which selected and put them in position."

A somewhat similar conception, Dr. Conn goes on to say, may be held in regard to nature's method of building species. The facts may be interpreted in two ways. According to one, which is that of Darwin, new species have arisen by slow accumulation of the ordinary minute variations, such as those shown in the illustration of eggs of the sparrow. According to the other, they are the results of larger occasional variations, such as those shown in the illustration of the hog's foot or the butterfly's wing. Dr. Conn remarks:



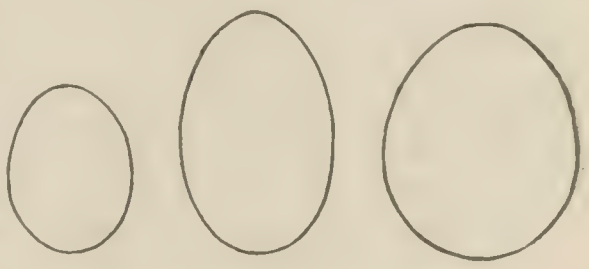
Two specimens of the same species of butterfly. *A* is the common form; *B*, without the eye-spots, is an occasional variation.

Courtesy of *The Independent* (New York).

"New species may have been derived from older ones by slow stages, by the gradual accumulation of such minute variations as we see all around us in every animal and plant, and which are so universal as to lead us to say that no two animals are alike. On the other hand, they may have arisen by the ordinary process of reproduction, but by suddenly starting into existence in the form of one of the large variations, like a solid-toed hog, which would start a new race at a single birth.

"It makes quite a difference in our conception of nature whether we find the one or the other of these methods to be the true one. If the first method is true, the building of a species is like the construction of a building out of rough stones. The origin of species would then *begin with the selection* of some of these accidental slight variations, and Darwin's famous law of natural selection would appear to be sufficient to explain them. If, however, the latter should prove to be true, it would be more like making a building out of stones already shaped to fit the plan. Such great variations, so firmly fixed in the nature of the animal as to be transmitted generation after generation by heredity, are more than accidental differences in size and shape, or length of toes or wings. They are even from the beginning fitted to the life of the individual, and perhaps already adapted to conditions, and may form the corner-stone of a new species.

"While we need not ask for the reason of the shape of every stone that goes into a structure built of rough stones, we must explain the reason for the shape of peculiar stones which are fitted to their positions in the structure. Such stones demand an explanation which precedes their selection for their positions. So it is that we need not ask for the cause of the miscellaneous minute variations in size or shape which we find all around, and if species have been built out of such variations we need not try to go deeper than selection to have the satisfactory solution of the origin of species. But if species have come by sudden large variations, which from their first appearance start new types, and are at the outset adapted to their conditions, then we must look deeper than simple *selection* before we shall have explained the origin of species. We must ask, What produced such sudden departures from the ordinary line of inheritance and started the new line of descent?



EGGS OF ENGLISH SPARROW, SHOWING VARIATION.

Courtesy of *The Independent* (New York).

"Hence it is that naturalists are trying to determine which of the two methods of variation has been at the foundation of the origin of species, and in doing so are studying, sometimes un-

consciously, a deep philosophical problem. They are trying to decide whether selection is to be regarded as a primal factor in the origin of species or whether the real solution lies far deeper and is obscured in the still unfathomable mysteries of life."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND ATMOSPHERIC STRATA.

THAT an electric wave, spreading in all directions, should yet retain sufficient intensity at its front to affect an instrument two thousand miles from its source has seemed to most persons little short of miraculous. A recent suggestion by an American electrician, Dr. Kennelly, furnishes an explanation. According to him, the waves do not spread out at all, but are confined between sea and sky, as between the walls of a speaking-tube. The same consideration shows how the waves follow around the curvature of the earth. As all electricians know, conducting substances reflect the waves, whereas non-conductors are transparent to them; and Dr. Kennelly shows that the upper strata of the air have considerable conductivity. Says *The Electrical Engineer* (London) in discussing this point editorially:

"From the earliest days of wireless telegraphy the manner in which etheric waves of the Hertzian order are transmitted through the atmosphere has been a subject of lively interest. By some it was held that unless a portion of the terminal antennæ projected above a plane tangent to the earth midway between stations transmission was impossible, and some experiments made in Belgium to test this assumption were held to have verified it. One result of the recent brilliant experiments of Marconi has been effectually to dispose of theories which considered the height of antennæ a definite function of the distance between stations. Dr. Kennelly points out that reasonable grounds exist for the assumption that in transoceanic wireless telegraphy the waves in their course are reflected on the one hand by the electrical conducting surface of the ocean and on the other by the surfaces of upper atmospheric strata, which latter, by virtue of their rarefaction, approach sea-water in conductivity. The deduction from this view is, therefore, that the curvature of the earth plays no important part in transoceanic wireless telegraphy; that the propagation of the signaling-waves is cylindrical, and that the attenuation of the effective waves is in simple proportion to the distance traversed by the waves.

"The figures given of the conductivity of rarefied strata are most interesting in view of the claims that have been put forth as to the possibility of utilizing the upper strata of the atmosphere for the economic transmission of electrical energy in large quantities. Such claims have been vague as to the height of elevated transmission termini—in fact, merely specifying that they should extend into the rarefied atmosphere. According to figures given by Dr. Kennelly as deduced from data determined by Prof. J. J. Thomson, at a height of from 45 to 55 miles above the surface of the earth, the conductivity of the atmosphere for low-frequency alternating currents is about 600,000 times less than the conductivity of copper. As to the conductivity of atmospheric strata at an altitude of but a few miles, we do not think its value would be of an order to cause the engineers of a Himalayan transmission project to fear that measurable shunts of energy would occur across high-voltage pole-line conductors. Indeed, one of the mountainous regions of the world would furnish an ideal field for a test of the upper-strata transmission of power theory; for if not successful there, we could hardly hope to attain a sufficient altitude for the transmission termini in habitable regions of the earth."

Cheese and Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis may possibly be communicated from cheese, if we are to believe Baron Henry d'Anchald, who writes on the subject in the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*. If Dr. Koch's idea that tuberculosis can not be communicated from animals to man be correct the experiments described by M. d'Anchald do not bear upon the question; but most of us would prefer to take no chances. Writes a reviewer in *Cosmos* (March 1):

"Cheese made with tuberculous milk is more dangerous than the milk itself, for altho we may destroy the germ in the latter by boiling, it persists in the cheese and lives there for months. . . . Cheese was made with milk in which tubercle bacilli had been placed. . . . With specimens of these, guinea-pigs were inoculated and the animals were found to be infected. The toxic effect remained from eleven to fourteen days. This last statement is somewhat reassuring, since cheese is generally eaten not less than four months after its manufacture. The same experimenter, however, chose some fresh cheeses in the market at Berne and found that more than half communicated tuberculosis to guinea-pigs. This is a more serious matter. . . . Fortunately, displeasing as it may be to the pessimists, our organism is generally able to defend itself against germs, so we may continue to eat our brie and camembert. That everybody may be satisfied however, *L'Industrie Laitière* advises its readers to pasteurize all milk, no matter for what purpose it may be intended. But who shall guaranty that this pasteurization has been carried out before the manufacture of the cheese, even if the prospectuses announce it? And, besides, what will be the quality of these up-to-date cheeses."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DAMAGE DONE TO TREES BY ICE.

SO-CALLED "ice-storms," in which great damage is done to trees by the weight of the frozen rain on their branches, are common in many parts of the United States, notably in New England. The storm of February 21 of the present year seems, however, to have been unusually widespread and to have ruined trees in places where this kind of injury is seldom done. In *Forestry and Irrigation* (March) Herman H. Chapman writes as follows on the subject:

"To calculate the forces which caused such destruction, a number of twigs were cut transversely and diagrams made of the thickness of the twig and the ice incrustation. The ice is of about the same weight as the wood of a green twig. Calculating from the relative area in cross-section, it was found that twigs one-eighth of an inch thick were carrying from thirty to forty times their weight of ice, those one-fourth of an inch thick twenty times their weight, and those one-half of an inch thick five times their weight. While the exact calculation would be rather difficult, it is safe to say that branches one-inch thick were called upon to support a weight over ten times as great as usual, and possibly twice as much.

"In addition to this enormous burden, the surface of the crown or branches was increased over fivefold, thus multiplying the effect of the wind by that factor. The wonder is that any limbs were left.

"Forest trees depend very largely on one another for protection from such unusual conditions. Where the trees grew thick and undisturbed, the protection from the wind was so complete that much fewer and smaller branches were broken; but where man had stepped in and 'improved' the woods, by cutting out the underbrush and saplings and leaving only the 'grand old trees in their majestic beauty,' nature took especial pains to point out the error of his ways, and most of these grand old trees are now more fit for scarecrows than for shade. That wind and ice are not the only enemies that 'improving' gives a chance was shown by the fact that nearly all the limbs broken off showed rot in their interior. The drying soil, the grass, and the exposure following thinning had already gotten in their deadly work, and it needed only the storm to reveal it. If man wants a park, let him keep the whole wood, or raise a new one. 'Improvements' are seldom accepted by nature."

"THE Races of Europe," by Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and professor-elect of economics at Harvard University, has been "crowned" by the award of the Bertillon prize of the Paris Anthropological Society, as is announced in *The Popular Science Monthly*.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MODERN NOVEL AND RELIGIOUS FAITH.

MANY students of current fiction have called attention to the prominence of the religious motive in the novels both of this country and of England. The fact that the religious novels most widely read and discussed during our generation have been almost invariably novels of "heresy," inculcating doctrines directly in conflict with conservative religious thought, leads an English writer, Miss Jane H. Findlater, to inquire how far it is true that this kind of reading undermines religious faith. "It is a pity," she says, "for a nation to be priest-ridden, to accept its beliefs too childishly from the hands of even a learned class of men; but it is a much greater pity for a nation to give itself over into the hands of novelists for religious instruction." She continues (in *The National Review*, March):

"It is a characteristic of youth that it must always be in a state of revolt from authority when in its period of growth; a necessity seems to be laid upon it to reject every dogma it has been brought up to believe, and to turn to new guides. The influence of religious novels on such readers is often very profound, and very helpful for a time. Later on they may outgrow these teachers, but in the 'present distress' they afford comfort and guidance. They see all their doubts and despairs reflected here, and take courage. Others have passed the lions. The House Beautiful may yet be ahead, and the Delectable Mountains may be gained at last. But the benefit of religious fiction to half-educated readers is much more questionable. The book which may comfort the doubter may easily torment the man who has never begun to doubt. He is presented in an easy, readable form with a sort of digest of modern thought, more or less convincingly put. These ideas are hopelessly at variance with the creeds of his childhood, yet time and opportunity both fail him to examine into their truth or falsehood. Such are the inevitable and melancholy results of cheap education and cheap culture—one more illustration of the truth that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing.'

"Now to meet this hunger for help and truth and guidance, which is such a real want just now, only a few really good religious novels have ever been written. You might count them on your fingers. The number of indifferently good ones is countless, while of sorry trash there is no end at all."

The writer selects as types of the great religious novels of our age George McDonald's "Robert Falconer," "Mark Rutherford," Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Robert Elsmere," and John Lane Allen's "The Reign of Law." The first-named author she treats as the spokesman of the earliest stage of doubt in the young thinker's mind—the stage in which the attempt is made to reconcile the justice and omnipotence of God with the origin of evil or with the theory of an after-state of punishment. Mrs. Humphry Ward's famous book, as all the world knows, deals with the question of miracles and the divinity of Christ. "Mark Rutherford" and John Lane Allen are known as the exponents of agnosticism in fiction, the former voicing a "melancholy incertitude," the latter prophesying that "our religion will more and more be what our science is, and some day they will be the same." Miss Findlater sees in all these writers and their novels a reflection of "the general course of doubt as it rises, grows, and takes possession of the human mind." She comments:

"When you consider that each one of the authors whose books I have considered is only the leader of his or her own especial band of imitators, some idea may be obtained of the ramifications of religious fiction. Not a doubt but has its special pleader: not a new faith but has its prophet. And the newer the faith, the poorer the book that is produced by it. One has some patience with the old classic doubter, with his genuine scruples; but the newcomers who quickly renounce their childhood's faith, and with the utmost agility replace it by means of electricity or vegetarianism, theosophy or Christian Science, can not hold our sympathies. It is illiberal and perhaps unfair to say that the new is never true; but for the purposes of serious fiction it is a safe rule to keep to the old paths. No brand-new ideas can be the right material for building a book of. The sifting, testing processes of time are needed to make ideas into usable book-stuff, just as wood needs seasoning before it can make a seaworthy craft. The shrinkage of ideas has to be allowed for:—what seems to fill the public mind and dominate knowledge one year, may have shrunk into insignificance before twelve more months have run. This view of things, if practically adhered to, leaves rather a small field for the religious novelist of the future. 'The stories have all been told'—an eminent authority tells us; certainly the doubts have all been expressed. Perhaps a truce may be called now—it is time—but the War of Opinions will still go on."

NEW YORK'S REJECTION OF THE PASSION PLAY.

A SACRED drama entitled "Nazareth" was presented at the Garrick Theater in New York on March 23 by twenty-four members of the "Lambs' Club," with a musical overture and four intermezzos composed for the occasion by Henry K. Hadley. The "Lambs' Club" is largely composed of actors, and the performance was a private one, given before three hundred members of the club and their friends. "Nazareth" was written by Clay M. Greene, and was produced, for the first time a year ago by the students of the Roman Catholic College at Santa Barbara, Cal., of which he is a graduate. The important personages of the Gospel period are introduced and the playwright himself impersonated Andrew, one of the twelve apostles, in the New York performance. No attempt is made to portray the visible person of Christ in "Nazareth," but his presence is indicated in the most important scenes. In the trial scene, Christ's proximity is conveyed to the mind of the spectator by the theatrical device of a bright light thrown from the side; and shadows thrown on a transparent curtain make a picture of the Crucifixion. "The drama," observes the New York *Herald*, "was performed by an exceedingly capable cast, and was elaborately staged." It continues:

"The first chapter of 'Nazareth' showed a scene in the council-chamber in the house of Caiaphas, the High Priest, on the first of all Palm Sundays, during Christ's entry into Jerusalem. The action of the second scene was on the Mount of Olives, overlooking Jerusalem; the third, in the judgment-hall of Pontius Pilate, aud the closing chapter on the road to Calvary.

"Through these last days and profoundly tragic events in the life and death of Christ, he was seen only through the eyes of the twelve disciples, the Roman soldiers, and the street crowds; but the intimate suggestions of his presence and participation were impressed with great dramatic skill.

"The performance was received with much enthusiasm, and with all the seriousness demanded by the ambition of the theme, which was interpreted without a flaw of possible offense.

"The leading characters in Mr. Greene's drama of Holy Week became Pontius Pilate, portrayed by A. S. Lipman; Judas Iscariot (Joseph R. Grismer), Matthew (Harry Woodruff), Peter (Henry R. Roberts), and Caiaphas (Nathaniel Hartwig). The story followed closely the narrative of the gospels in the important incidents."

The rumor was printed in the daily papers on the day following this performance that New York theatrical managers were seriously considering the presentation of a Passion Play; and, in view of the fact that a French Passion Play is at present being performed in Montreal before enormous audiences and with the tacit consent of the clergy, the report was widely credited. Public sentiment in New York, however, proved to be so hostile that the plan was at once abandoned. "I think the production of a Passion Play here would be ill-advised and unfortunate," said Bishop Potter, when approached on the subject; "the objections to it seem to me to far outweigh whatever advantage it may possess." In more emphatic language, Archbishop Corrigan de-

clared: "To produce the Passion Play in this city would be to degrade the most holy of things. I voice the sentiments of the entire Catholic Church when I say that the mere suggestion of such a play is revolting and should meet with opposition at its conception."

The New York *Sun* recalls the fact that about twenty years ago Salmi Morse brought his "Passion Play" to New York from San Francisco. It was a fine production and cost $40,000. James O'Neill impersonated Christ, and in the cast were Lewis Morrison, James A. Herne, and others since conspicuous. During three weeks in San Francisco large audiences were drawn, but the leading actors were arrested every day and fined $50 each. At last the governor of California took prohibitive action.

The New York *Journal* thinks that "ignorant peasants may innocently enough portray in their gross and clumsy fashion the sufferings of Christ and those who followed him," but that actors or managers attempting it in New York "would be mobbed and would deserve to be mobbed." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"If there were not many other good reasons for this 'Hands off' to pushing managers and sensational playwrights, the offense which such a performance must give to all truly devout souls would be a sufficient cause for discouraging this proposed revival. It should be realized, too, that the life of the great sufferer for humanity was essentially undramatic. Its moral beauty was expressed often in passive endurance, at most in words or in slight intimate action which can not be adequately represented under the conditions which bind the actor. As soon as the touching episodes of the Scripture are put upon the stage, all the nonessentials are exaggerated for spectacular effect, and what was insignificant as regards religion becomes positively bad as regards art. It is the possibility of great spectacular scenes to which morbid curiosity will drive the public, and about which the sentimentality of the pious can be made to furnish infinite free advertising—it is this which stirs the imagination of managers to whom a crucifixion and a ballet are equally 'drawing features.' The dubious success of a few closet dramas, which have touched lightly the life of Christ, should not blind any one to the fact that any dramatization of the Passion is inevitably, under present conditions, a vulgarization of the supreme act of the most revered of lives. We can not believe that any manager, Christian or otherwise, will wish to revive the Passion in such form as must infallibly recall Judas, who sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver."

Of the Montreal Passion Play, which is now being presented without hindrance, and in which the person of Christ is directly introduced, the New York *Herald* says:

"The immense French National Theater in St. Lawrence Street, where the performances are being given, is constantly crowded with thousands of spectators. So far, Archbishop Bruchesi has not spoken on the subject, but scores of institutions, directly or indirectly under his control, are attending the production in bodies.

"The play has been referred to at length in many of the pulpits, and there has yet to be heard a word of condemnation. The play is in French, but English-speaking people are equally anxious to be present, and never in Montreal have so many persons sat through a play without the slightest idea of what words were being spoken, but yet were completely overcome by the remarkable acting, scenes, and situations, that in themselves suggest the dialog. It is no uncommon thing to see half the audience in tears during the Crucifixion scene.

"Since the piece was first presented there have been a few changes in the cast, and it is now composed almost entirely of French-Canadian actors who have had experience in France or the United States. There were several old-country actors, but at the end of last week they fell out with M. Julien Daoust, the proprietor, the result being that they got a 'Passion Play' of their own and went to Quebec with it. It was a disastrous failure, and has been given up.

"M. Daoust's financial position in the matter is one of the interesting features of the whole story. It may almost be said that he has come from poverty to affluence in two weeks. A struggling actor, playing at the various French theaters in this city, he announced that he believed that there was money in the 'Passion Play,' and, despite the protests of his friends, he got M. Germain Beauleau, a French-Canadian advocate, to write a two-hour version from the original Ober-Ammergau piece. In a single night success came to such an extent that already M. Daoust's profits are estimated at many thousand dollars.

"In the play M. Daoust assumes the part of Jesus, and his make-up is quite startling. His eyes are naturally sunken, and physically he is all that history suggests. In many respects the part of Judas is the best rôle in the play. It was brought out with much force by M. E. Meussot. The principal women in the cast are Mlle. Rhea, who appears as Madelene; Mlle. Johanna, a former member of Mr. Charles Frohman's forces, who takes the rôle of Martha, and Mme. Reid Bedard, who is Mary.

"The success of these performances is the more remarkable since all previous attempts to utilize the story of the Christ on the professional stage have proved so futile. In Montreal, several years ago, when the old theater near the Champ de Mars was running, an effort was made to produce a version of 'The Passion Play,' but it was promptly stopped by clerical disapproval."

PROFESSOR PEARSON'S NEW BOOK.

PROF. CHARLES W. PEARSON, who recently resigned his chair in the Northwestern University on account of the storm of criticism that was aroused by his public disavowal of belief in Biblical miracles, has written a book entitled "The Carpenter Prophet: A Life of Jesus Christ and a Discussion of His Ideals," in which he still further elucidates his religious views. In the present volume he retracts nothing, but attempts to prove that many of the fundamental beliefs of the Christian Church can not stand in the light of modern knowledge. "Upon this book," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "Mr. Pearson is said to have been engaged for a long term of years, and there can be no doubt that the ideas set forth in it have gradually taken possession of the writer until they have become a conviction. But many of the chapters appear to have been written recently, containing, as they do apparently, allusions to recent events. . . . The intention of Professor Pearson in writing this book is not that of the agnostic, the pessimist, or the wilful heretic. He writes to reassure those whom the spirit of the time has won from the worship of tradition, as he believes it to be, those who are emerging from 'the mesmeric influence of special education.'" The position taken by Professor Pearson is practically that of the Unitarian. He rejects the miraculous element in the Bible, as well as the idea of the trinity and of transubstantiation; but he affirms his belief in a personal God and in prayer.

Asserting in his preface that he writes to "undermine no man's faith" and to "destroy no man's hope," but rather to "substitute a larger and happier view of life for the narrow and gloomy one of 'orthodox' theology," he proceeds to consider the leading events in the life of Jesus. From his argument regarding the birth of Christ the following sentences are quoted:

"The doctrine of the immaculate conception of Jesus by the Holy Spirit is a figurative way of expressing one of the most important of all truths—viz.: that a pure birth is needful to a healthful life.

"Both Matthew and Luke agree in tracing the descent of Jesus through his father Joseph. This is evident testimony that in the earlier historic period there was no doubt that Jesus was the son of Joseph, since otherwise Joseph's descent would have been altogether unimportant.

"At the Reformation, Protestantism cut down the ranker growth of superstition, but it did not destroy its roots. In leaving the legends about the birth and miracles of Jesus, it retains the germs of every other wild exaggeration of the Acta Sanctorum. The life of Jesus in the Gospel implies a similar life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and that, a legend of Mary's mother, St. Anne."

Professor Pearson accepts Jesus in his manhood as a self-

educated, passionate, and self-immolating poet and liberator and pays him eloquent tribute. "Jesus the man," he says, "is inexpressively beautiful and attractive; Jesus the demigod is still a fascinating creation of art; but the Jesus of Athanasius and Calvin and their followers, the angry and pitiless deity, is a revolting conception, essentially and basely pagan." Of Jesus as a teacher the author says:

"There is no trace in the teaching of Jesus of the influence of the drama as such, yet he is akin to Shakespeare in the natural qualities of his mind, in the quickness and range of his observation and sympathy, and in the ease with which he interpreted the human heart. . . . He talked of shepherds and fishermen, of farmers and merchants, of slaves and kings, of stewards and soldiers, of maidens and housewives, of mothers and children, of rich and poor, of sinners and saints, and knew what was in them all."

Prayer, as already stated, commands Professor Pearson's belief. "God is truth," he says, "and does not deceive us." But the thought of the actual presence in the sacrament of communion he regards as "mere fetishism and magical incantation, infinitely removed from the spirit of the religion of Jesus." Of hell he says:

"There is a hell, the hell of an evil conscience; but Jesus, tho he has delivered many from it, never descended into it. His body descended into the tomb and returned to the dust from which it was created, and his immortal spirit entered into everlasting life, and has uplifted, and will continue to uplift, countless others to sit with him in eternal joy and glory at the right hand of God."

The conclusion of his argument is as follows:

"The struggle for a genuine Christianity free from false philosophy and pagan error has been long and bitter, but the victory of truth and righteousness is drawing near. The ignorant have opposed the dead weight of their stupidity, the selfish and active ingenuity of their ambition, the bigoted, the fierce cruelty of their fanaticism against every social, political, and moral reform; yet, in spite of all, knowledge and freedom have increased.

"We are all descendants of hundreds of generations of pagans. The blood of the cave-dwellers, who thought the thunderbolt the dart of an angry god is in our veins. Our nerves still tremble with the superstitions which made altars reek with blood to propitiate the vengeful deities who scourged men with famine and pestilence. And so we still have a fading theology that makes Christ a mediator between an angry God and a suffering race of men and his death an atoning sacrifice. But all this is passing away, and we are coming to understand the simple Gospel of Jesus, the plain Gospel of purity, love, and service.

"We are not, as some timid persons seem to think, looking upon the sunset of faith, but are witnessing the sunrise of an immeasurably more glorious day, a millennium in which religion will not be an affair of one day in seven in the church, but of every day and every place; in which men will not serve with lip and knee only, not say Lord, Lord, and neglect justice and mercy, but one in which the spirit of Christ will be carried into the every-day life, into all the industries, all the business, and all the governments of the world."

Roman Catholic Chaplains for the British Navy.—An appeal is being made by the Irish members of Parliament, as yet without success, to obtain the appointment of Roman Catholic priests as seagoing chaplains in the British navy. They point out that tho there are now some 12,000 Roman Catholic sailors in the navy, there is not a single Roman Catholic chaplain at sea. Two priests serve as chaplains on shore, but their highest pay is just half of the highest pay received by Anglican chaplains. Says the London *Tablet*:

"The cruelty as well as the rank absurdity of the thing becomes apparent when we consider what are the respective functions of an Anglican and a Catholic chaplain. To the dying Catholic the presence of the priest means just this tremendous difference—the difference between going into eternity with his sins forgiven or unforgiven. To the dying Protestant his chaplain may talk consolingly, and that is all."

The Baltimore *Catholic Mirror* makes the following comment:

"Appeals to sense of justice count for little with Englishmen in authority, and especially in matters where the demands of bigotry must be withstood. More effective than this is the veiled threat of the Irish hierarchy that if priests are not provided as chaplains, Catholics will be warned against the danger of entering the service. Britain needs men to man her ships and needs Irishmen especially, because on account of Irish industrial stagnation she has more hopes of getting Irish than of getting well-fed English citizens to enlist in the service which is not the only door of opportunity open to them."

The New York *Sun* calls attention to the fact that the French Government, which has recently abolished the navy regulations making attendance at religious service compulsory, is now suppressing chaplaincies in the navy entirely.

IS HELL PREACHED ENOUGH?

IT is generally assumed by exponents of the "New Theology" that the apparently diminishing belief in hell and a personal devil is a thing to be rejoiced over, as marking a new stage in the progress of religious thought. To *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), however, hell is a very real place, and the diminishing emphasis of the church on it appears full of disaster to the "virile Christian preaching that has to do frankly and forcefully with the eternal truths." The same paper goes on to say:

"It should be preached. Because, in the first place, hell exists. The testimony of our Lord should be sufficient on this point. It is reinforced, however, tho reinforcement is not needed, by all the evidence of our reason and observation. We see many men growing worse and worse up to their dying day. We see their characters becoming absolutely fixed in evil and impenitence. Often they are unconscious of it, but we can see their punishment gathering slowly but surely around them, even in this life. We have no grounds in reasoning or revelation for expecting any change to be forced upon them in another life. Just as, on contemplating the sunset of a noble career, we are irresistibly led to imagine its continuance and increase in glory forever, so, in watching the last days of a bad man, instinctively we paint the picture of eternal wo. It seems reasonable to believe in heaven. It is not our reason, but our pity and our horror, that objects to the doctrine of hell.

"In the second place, hell should be preached because millions are going there. The world is growing better all the time, but it is still fearfully wicked, and no one can look abroad over it with the thought of eternity in his heart, and not tremble to view the enormous mass of misery speeding recklessly to its infinite doom.

"In the third place, hell should be preached because 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.' The love of God is the end of wisdom; fear must come first. The reason why the church's love of God is often so weak is because it is not firmly founded upon respect for His authority and awe at His majestic power. Sinners must be made to feel the terrors of the law, before they will appreciate the graces of the Gospel.

"In the fourth place, even Christians need to be reminded of the peril of hell. We need to see the pit whence we were dug. We need to put more spirit into our daily prayer, 'Deliver us from evil.'"

The church, continues *The Christian Endeavor World*, will flourish only in proportion as men are brought to a "deep conviction of the exceeding sinfulness of sin," and its appeal to the sinner should not be, "The church needs you," but, rather, "You need Christ. Without Christ you are ruined for time and eternity." The Boston paper concludes:

"We are not advocating a return to the preaching of Jonathan Edwards, tho there were much salt in that. We do not care to have men fall swooning in our churches, and women half frantic

[illegible] But we do [illegible] a picture of hell in the same measure in which Christ preached it, and in the same manner he used. Soften the dread doctrine with the hope and assurances of the Gospel. Throw across the very mouth of hell a ray from the cross. But do not expect to win sinners till you have preached the whole truth, and testified, as solemnly as our Savior testified, to that terrible alternative, the place 'where their worm dieth not, and their fire is not quenched.'"

The Salt Lake *Tribune*, commenting on the arguments of *The Christian Endeavor World*, declares that in reading them "one is irresistibly reminded of the old-fashioned revival." It adds:

"We have all heard the hellfire-and-damnation sermon. We have all listened to the revivalist who says: 'Oh, my unredeemed brethren, the fires of hell are yawning for you. For thousands and millions and billions of years you are going to suffer the scorching pangs of the pit unless you accept salvation to-night. "He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."'

"That style of preaching has gone out of date, and one does not have to search far to find the reason. The man who was scared into the church—and most of those who listened to such sermons were scared into the church—backslid just as soon as the first frenzy of terror had passed. Unregenerated he remained until the next revivalist came along and once more lashed him to the mourners' bench. The almost absolute uselessness of the 'hell's-fire sermon,' so far as lasting results are concerned, was long since made apparent. It is surprising, therefore, to find in *The Christian Endeavor World* an argument in favor of returning to old methods."

IS DARWINISM ON THE DECLINE?

NOWHERE have the merits and demerits of the evolutionary theory of Darwin and his friends been more hotly debated than in Germany, especially in the religious bearings of the theory. So strong has the opposition become both among theologians and naturalists that Professor Zöckler, in the *Beweis des Glaubens*, declares that Darwinism is on the decline. His statements are in substance as follows:

Notwithstanding the phenomenal success achieved by Charles Darwin in the proclamation of his evolution theory, which spread into other realms of thought than that of natural philosophy, it must be stated that the supremacy of this philosophy has not been such as was predicted by its defenders at the outset. A mere glance at the history of the theory during the four decades that it has been before the public shows that the beginning of the end is at hand. This theory had reached its acme of popularity about the close of Darwin's life (1882), but since that time there has been a slow but sure retrogression. This retrogression assumed the form of a constantly increasing number of naturalists who have come out in opposition, at any rate in opposition to it in its original form. This process of disintegration has already to a great extent undermined the theory and shown its weakness. So great is the difference between the original Darwinian theory and the substitute that is now taking its place that the resemblance can often scarcely be recognized. The biology of the future will practically contain nothing of the one-sided monistic form of the development theory as formulated by Darwin and Haeckel, notwithstanding the loud and long protests of the followers of the latter to the contrary.

What is considered by Professor Zöckler as the best statement of the present status of the theory is given in the recent work of the Würzburg philosopher, Dr. Stölzle, on "Kölliker and his Relations to Darwinism." Kölliker is eighty-four years of age and a veteran authority in his branch; but notwithstanding his leaning toward a certain type of Darwinism, especially in his rejection of miracles and of interference with natural processes, he on all real points of issue is against the English naturalist. His opposition is chiefly on these points:

1. Darwinism does not explain the connection and harmony of the different classes of organisms.

2. Its utility principles do not explain the phenomena for which it aims to account.

3. The absence of real transitions of one species to another in our day, or in former days as far as we can trace, is an element of weakness.

In addition to Kölliker, Professor Zöckler gives the views of a large number of German and other Continental naturalists who antagonize the theory.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "NAMELESS EPISTLE" IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THERE is at once an allurement and a provocation in any great book the origin and the authorship of which are uncertain. Many of the most famous books of the world, remarks *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), have been published anonymously. The "Letters of Junius" still excite discussion as to their authorship. "Waverley" created a great sensation when first issued, and for many months speculation was rife as to the identity of the writer. A remarkable proof of the genius of Lord Lytton was furnished by the fact that "The Coming Race," published near the end of his life without his name upon the title-page, aroused such general interest. *The Christian Commonwealth* continues:

"The one epistle of the New Testament which is clouded by the double doubt of origin and authorship is in some respects the most wonderful of the sixty-six treatises which make up the Bible. It transcends all other Scripture portions in that peculiar elevation which belongs to thought expressed without rhetoric. It is full of pure logic. It is sublime in the loftiness of its immediate ascent into the realm of Deity. The Epistle to the Hebrews contains the grandest argument extant in application to the pure humanity of the Messiah as exhibited in his sacerdotal office. In no other part of the Bible do we gain so picturesque an exposition of the typology of Mosaic ritual."

Prof. A. S. Peake, lecturer in Lancashire Independent College and formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, is the editor of a new volume on the "Epistle to the Hebrews," in which he discusses at some length the various theories of its authorship. "Nothing is so certain with respect to the authorship," he says, "as the negative conclusion that it was not written by Paul." He considers in turn the claims of Silas, Luke, Clement, Barnabas, Peter, and Apollos, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. The most curious conjecture is that of Professor Harnack, of Berlin, who suggests that a woman, Priscilla, wrote the book; and this theory has found many supporters. Says *The Christian Commonwealth*:

"We suppose we can never hope to know who wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews. . . . It is, however, not this question of authorship which is of any real moment. Infinitely more important is the matter of date. It is remarkable how unanimous is the consensus of critical opinion that the letter was written before the end of the first century. Even the 'Encyclopedia Biblica' locates its chronology thus. This fact makes it evident that even the most destructive of the higher critics are constrained to spare us this precious section of Holy Writ. If all our great scholars thus allow that the Letter was written in the apostolic age, reassurance may take full possession of every evangelical mind. The book is genuine. No investigator seems even inclined to doubt that the earliest churches were familiar with it. Thus, the epistle which points most vividly to Christ, both in his earthly history and his heavenly offices, is admitted to have been written while many people were alive who were born before his death. Here is an evidence of the truth of Christianity which no infidel attacks can ever shatter."

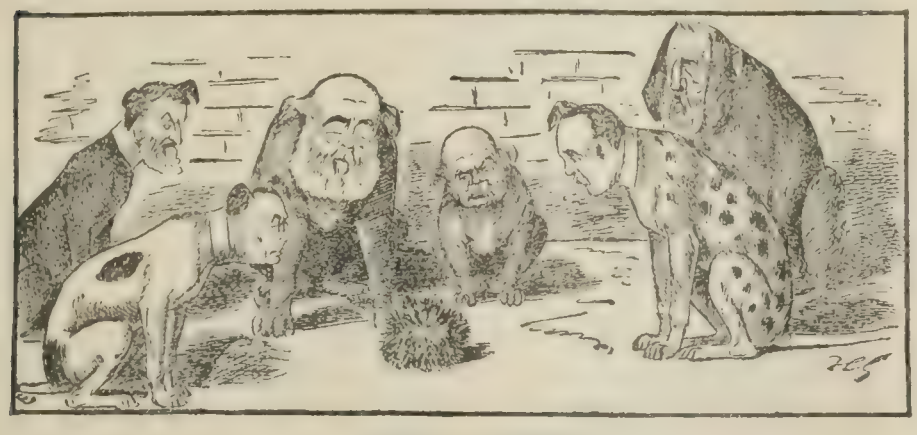
THE "Gore case" in England has been finally settled. "The new Bishop of Worcester has been consecrated and enthroned, and has entered upon the work of his diocese," observes the London *Church Review*; "the prosecution of the objections to his confirmation have been definitely abandoned; the Erastian view of Episcopal appointments is now equally definitely set up." The ceremony was performed a few weeks ago by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Worcester Cathedral, the oath being administered by the Dean of Worcester.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ABANDONMENT OF KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE first result of the abandonment of King Edward's contemplated visit to Ireland is a shower of heated comment that seems little calculated to promote good feeling. Thus the London *Times*:

"The disgraceful action of a portion of the Irish members on Monday night has been followed, as we anticipated, by an official announcement that the royal journey to the sister kingdom has been abandoned for the present. The King, by the advice of his ministers, has expressed his regret to the lord lieutenant that the visit of their majesties to Ireland can not take place this year. This decision will cause profound disappointment to the Unionist party among the Irish nation, and, as we confidently believe, regret no less acute among tens of thousands of Nationalists, who lack the moral courage to express their real sentiments, but who are keenly sensible of the advantages to be derived from the presence of royalty. They must recognize, however, that it is the natural consequence of the flagrant display of disloyalty and seditious feeling in which some of their representatives have chosen to indulge. After such an outburst from men who have been returned to serve in the imperial Parliament by Irish constituencies, His Majesty may naturally and rightly feel that it would hardly be proper that he should honor their shores with his presence during the continuance of the war."



A PRICKLY SUBJECT.

It is said that the Cabinet decided at their Council on Tuesday not to interfere, at present at all events, with the United Irish League by proclaiming it a "dangerous association."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

A less acrimonious tone is that of the London *Standard*, which comments:

"Disappointment may be confessed that circumstances do not permit of the fulfilment of the sovereign's wish and the desires of their loyal subjects. But it must be owned that on general grounds the postponement is not wholly to be deplored. A period of political unrest and of greater or less conflict between the public authorities and an agitation which sets aside the ordinary law would scarcely be propitious for a royal progress. Unfortunately, it can not be doubted that, so far as depends upon the organizers and instruments of the United Irish League, there is a settled purpose to promote trouble."

Irish newspapers discuss the abandonment of the visit with warmth. *Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), the Home-Rule paper, says responsibility for the matter rests with the ministers, not with the King:

"His ministers could not venture to allow the King to see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears the barbarous methods of the Castle and the deep resentment of the people. His presence would have been a sore encumbrance to the coercionists. There was imminent danger that his visit might have converted him to Home Rule or confirmed an existing conviction. Therefore his ministers have in their own interests, and the interests of unionism, forbidden his visit to Ireland."

A hope that "before Lord Cadogan ends a viceroyalty which has been singularly distinguished by brilliant incidents, the King and Queen will have visited the Irish capital," is expressed by *The Irish Times* (Dublin), and *The Daily Express* (Dublin) says:

"During recent months the English public has been passing through a rapid process of enlightenment as regards the condition of Irish affairs. The announcement which will be made this morning in every newspaper in the country will, we hope, complete that process. The United Irish League, Englishmen were told three years ago by Mr. Gerald Balfour, would speedily fall by its own weight. The Local Government Act, they were assured on the same high authority, would effectively reconcile Nationalists to the bond of union with the greatest empire in the world. Two days ago the English public found this beneficent policy bearing fruit in the cheers of the Nationalists members of Parliament at the defeat and capture of a gallant English general. To-day they will learn that the kindness of the Irish Government to disloyalty and sedition has obliged the King's ministers to dissuade him from his proposed visit to his kingdom of Ireland."

HOLLAND'S ABSORPTION BY GERMANY.

GERMANY'S alleged intention to absorb Holland was the subject recently of a long article in the London *Times*. A book by the German professor, Ernest von Halle, entitled "Economics and Sea-Power," was the basis of the article. Professor von Halle, we are told, is "one of the ablest of the younger professors in Germany, and advocated the Emperor's views in the agitation for an increase of the fleet." Says *The Times* correspondent:

"At this juncture, when the Dutch have been systematically educated to regard the English as their worst enemies, it will certainly do good and clear the atmosphere of continental politics of sundry misunderstandings if attention be called to Professor von Halle's deliberate plea for the incorporation of Holland in the German confederation. This more especially at a moment when Germany is courting the friendship of the United States by Prince Henry's visit. In this connection I may mention as a significant fact that Professor von Halle, while representing the eventual absorption of Holland and all the Dutch colonies by Germany as a matter of course, entirely ignores the Monroe Doctrine, altho there is excellent reason to believe that the United States would never permit Dutch Guiana and the islands of the Dutch West Indies to become German possessions. He does this regardless of the mischief of accustoming public opinion in Germany to such impossible designs and of the danger attending an outbreak of patriotic indignation in the German empire whenever America has occasion to interpose her veto."

The German professor is well aware of Dutch objections, but he has a way to meet them:

"According to Professor von Halle all authorities agree that the large and varied interests of Germany in the Dutch colonies are exceeded by those of no other country. Her trade with those territories is constantly progressing, and is bound to increase still more with the development of German shipping in the East Indian Archipelago. England in particular must yield to us [Germans] the leading position in shipping and trade which she has hitherto held in those regions. It is these circumstances which appear to give real value to the acquisition by Germany of the Caroline Islands and the other adjoining islands, as it prevents the Dutch colonies from being entirely shut in by the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers. Holland is conscious of the dangers which might one day approach her from the Philippines and the Sulu Islands, or from Singapore, the Straits Settlements, and Borneo, and which she would be utterly powerless to avert single-handed."

The subject is taken up with interest by the English papers, the anti-American *Saturday Review* (London) saying:

"It would be far better for England that the Dutch West Indian colonies should pass into the power of Germany than of the United States. German power can never seriously threaten us in the New World; it may rather assist us; while American pre-

dominance—whether the people have good will or bad will toward us—must necessarily be a source of constant anxiety."

"America announces through Captain Mahan that if Holland is absorbed, her American colonies must be given up," says *The Spectator* (London):

"German opinion is, however, formed by pamphlets of this kind; the desire to absorb Holland, and so acquire ships, colonies, and commerce at a blow, is very keen; and it must be acknowledged that the geographical position of the little country makes the desire of the bigger one quite natural. Germans own the Hinterland but not the coast—a cause of daily irritation."

"The question is not at all new and has already been dispassionately and carefully considered," says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which, in a matter of this sort, is fairly representative of German opinion:

"We have here—apart from the purely academic forecast of Holland's future—the highly comical situation of the English playing the part of protectors to 'Holland in need.' The English are the very ones who for the past two hundred years have pillaged the Dutch in the most shameless way and brought them down from their greatness. In the Cape, as in Japan and formerly in the East Indies, the Dutch have been oppressed by the English now so guiltless, whereas the Prussians in 1787, as in 1817, freely rendered, under Bülow, the aid solicited of them to the house of Orange."

The Dutch papers do not seem alarmed at the prospect, relying, as they do, upon Europe's guaranty of their independence. Such is evidently the attitude of the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam), while the *Handelsblad* says:

"The writer of the article [on the German professor's book] tells an anecdote that is worth remembering in this connection. Prince Bismarck met the bright Dutch diplomatist, Baron van Heekeren, at a German resort, and asked if the Dutch monarch would like the absorption of Holland by Germany. If so, the Dutch King would be made commander of the German navy. The Baron answered that the King would not deem that a promotion. However, a good understanding with the German empire is and will remain a necessity to our country. More of a promotion than that we hope to be guarded from throughout the twentieth century."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL METHUEN'S DEFEAT.

IT would be difficult to convey an idea of the plenitude of European comment upon Lord Methuen's defeat and capture in South Africa by the Boer General De la Rey. Methuen's subsequent release by the Boers increases the comment. English papers attribute the affair to "accident" or "ill luck." Thus *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"It may be that the reverse suffered by Lord Methuen is in its immediate aspects to be explained by the theory of 'sheer ill-fortune.' . . . Certainly the stampeding of the mules and the confusion which followed are incidents which would tax the resources of the most capable commander, and not less certainly there will be widespread sympathy for Lord Methuen, who for the last two years has won golden opinions by his persistence and admirable courage in a most wearisome task. But when we read the despatches, and, still more, when we look back on the recent course of events in the Western Transvaal, we are obliged to surmise other reasons which will need to be carefully examined. Until the last few weeks De la Rey, who is undoubtedly the most daring and skilful of the Boer commanders, had been out of action. Report said that he had been attacked by typhoid fever and was slowly recovering. At the end of February he suddenly came to life again and struck the heavy blow at the convoy near Klerksdorp which cost us 630 men killed, wounded, and captured. On March 3, a week after this disaster, Lord Kitchener reported that 'Kekewich and Grenfell's columns are pursuing De la Rey's forces, which are reported to have scattered, and Lord Methuen has started with a column from Vryburg toward Lichtenburg to try and intercept the enemy.' It was apparently in the course of this operation that Lord Methuen suffered his disaster."

As for the impression made upon the English mind by the Boers' release of Methuen, it is perhaps most adequately conveyed in this utterance of the London *Times*:

"In releasing him the Boers are following a general policy dictated by their inability to retain prisoners except upon conditions which hamper their own movements to an intolerable degree. It is obvious, however, that the considerations which forbid them to hold numbers of prisoners do not apply to a single prisoner of high military rank whom they might have thought it desirable to keep in their hands. We need not speculate on the question whether Lord Methuen would have been detained had he been unwounded. It is enough to know that in his crippled condition his captor has placed humanity and chivalry before all the considerations that might otherwise have influenced his conduct. He has refused to take the responsibility of detaining a wounded man at the cost of inflicting upon him the exquisite torture of incessant jolting in a wagon traveling over rough country. We do not know the precise nature or gravity of Lord Methuen's injury. But we have been told that his thigh has been fractured, and this points to a condition of affairs which, at the lowest, may become very serious in the absence of rest and surgical attention. In such circumstances the action taken by De la Rey is such as was to be expected from one who has always borne a high character for humanity, good feeling, and enlightenment."

A SOUTH AFRICAN PERIL.

RUSSIA (to the Emir of Afghanistan): "John Bull has his hands full with the Boers. I'll take the opportunity to wound him in the heel."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

The release of Methuen should lead to the release of Kritzinger by the British, according to *The Daily News* (London), to which *The St. James's Gazette* (London) replies:

"There is no parallel between the cases of Lord Methuen and Kritzinger. The latter is, we do not doubt, receiving all the attention and consideration which the best medical skill can provide in a hospital hundreds of miles from the battle-field. He is on his trial for grave offenses, which if proved against him can be in no way excused by the existence of a state of war. It is at least doubtful whether in addition he is not a rebel instead of a legitimate belligerent. No such charge could have been brought by the Boers against Lord Methuen."

Sympathy with Methuen personally is voiced in the Irish press, *Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), saying:

"Nobody will refuse sympathy with the captured general. We can not forget that he behaved like a gentleman over the death of Villebois-Mareuil, whom some other British generals were libeling as a mercenary adventurer. The man who wrote the letter to the French colonel's brother and raised a memorial over his fallen foe is entitled to consideration."

French newspapers are critical, but not exultant at the disaster. The *Matin* (Paris) recalls Methuen's chivalrous treatment

of Villebois-Mareuil. The *Courrier du Soir* (Paris) says the most critical period of the war, for England, has arrived. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) insists that while the defeat is serious, it can not really change the situation. The *Temps* infers from the defeat that snobbery reigns in English officialdom in spite of everything:

"Many have alleged that his (Methuen's) social position, his connections, his popularity in society, the chronic snobbery of the War Department, Lord Roberts's liking for well-born and well-related people, have won him impunity for his faults."

The German newspapers of the official and semi-official classes are more or less sympathetic, acting upon instructions, it is alleged. But the anti-English *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) is not reserved in expressing its pleasure. The *Berliner Post* thinks Methuen's capacity inferior. The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) says Methuen's defeat is the Boer reply to England's rejection of peace. The *Kleine Journal* (Berlin) thinks it a blow to British prestige. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) says the English will now make peace. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"The moral effect of this latest English misfortune will not be underestimated. . . . We do not believe that the official statements repeatedly made in the House of Commons to the effect that the war is approaching its end have the slightest foundation in fact."

In Holland the comment of the newspapers is jubilant. The *Telegraf* says "the moral effect of the triumph can not be overvalued and the Boers will obtain another lease of life." In Spain the newspapers are for once, apparently, unanimous, Madrid journals such as the Liberal *Heraldo*, *Imparcial*, and *Globo*, the Republican *Liberal* and *Païs*, the Clerical *Siglo Futuro*, and the Carlist *Correo Español* all rejoicing in the victory over Methuen and pronouncing it fortunate for humanity. Italian papers are differently inspired, the *Patria* (Rome) and *Tribuna* (Rome) admiring the coolness and steadiness of the English and advising the Boers to yield.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AGAINST GERMAN INSTITUTIONS.

THE contrasts brought out so sharply during Prince Henry's trip to this country are now engaging the attention of German newspapers, and even of the press outside of Germany. There has ensued, in fact, a comparison between American institutions and German institutions, the trend of which is denoted by the following from the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

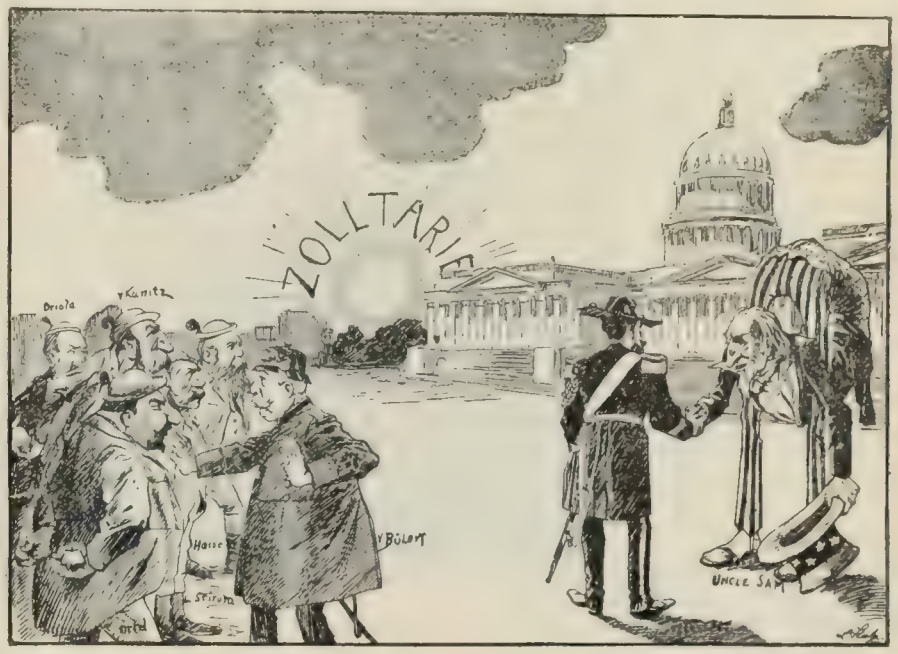
"Those who think the maintenance of order throughout a princely trip impossible without a great force of police and military, must be impressed by the ease with which it is accomplished in a self-governing community. It is to be hoped Prince Henry will not fail, upon his return to Berlin, to report his experiences in this respect fully. . . . Especially noteworthy is the extraordinary appreciation which Prince Henry, in his brother's name, testified for the American press. As we are not aware that the moral quality of the American press is higher than that of the European, and especially of the German press, one may reasonably anticipate that Emperor William will transfer some of his esteem for the American press to the home press. Until now the impression has been that in German official circles representatives of the press ranked not even with non-commissioned officers, to say nothing of 'commanding generals.' In Prussia it would be thought a thing unheard of for an inferior officer under punishment to be led bound through the streets, as has repeatedly happened to German newspaper editors. Only when a certain prestige was sought, as, for instance, at the opening of the North Sea Canal, where the foreign press was likewise represented, was the German press given the consideration to which it is entitled. If Prince Henry's trip through the United States effects a change in the point of view from which certain elements at home regard the press, that would be a most unexpected but highly desirable result."

In comparing American newspaper editors with his own commanding generals in importance, Emperor William did not say whether he approved or disapproved of the manners of the Americans, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), an organ of the middle classes; but it is to be hoped that he approved. The *Berliner Tageblatt* observes:

"Is not this reverence for the press merely a German export article, of no use at home? Was not the Emperor's bright saying, as repeated by Prince Henry, 'that editors rank almost with my commanding generals,' framed only for the other side of the water? Whoever knows anything of our domestic manners and customs must, unfortunately, think so."

This sort of comment displeases the conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says the flattery of the Americans in which royalty indulged has gone to the heads of some at home. It says that Prince Henry also compared the press to numberless submarine mines:

"These mines go off at times in the most unexpected ways. Prince Henry added that American naval history teaches us to pay no attention to mines, if any are in our way. He had only to mention the name of Farragut. If the text of the speech in this place is accurately given in the cabled translation, this



GERMAN IDEAS AND AMERICAN IDEAS.

GUARDIAN BÜLOW: "Don't crowd, gentlemen, don't crowd!"
VOICES FROM THE REAR: "Then see that the way is cleared. We have business to transact with Uncle Sam."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

seems to us like a reference to the Pauncefote matter and the press campaign so actively carried on here and there since Samoa and Manila days. The last mine went off, as is known, just when the prince departed, in the shape of the New York *Herald's* announcement that Prince Henry had sent Admiral Dewey a letter of excuse on account of Admiral von Diederich's conduct at Manila. This announcement Prince Henry personally contradicted just before he went on board. There was no telling what other mines would go off, and it was with this in mind that the words of the Prince to the American press representatives were spoken."

German institutions may be modified by American ideals, in the opinion of the liberal weekly, the *Nation* (Berlin), which says:

"Prince Henry will return from the great republic on the other side of the ocean with impressions that may have a bearing upon our domestic development in Germany. The powerful growth of this republic, the conspicuous number of individuals who have raised themselves from the poorest circumstances to positions of first importance, will show him in the clearest way that the modern world demands men different from those that can be produced by the Prussian aristocracy."

An interpretation of American institutions for the benefit of Germans has been made in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) by the

[illegible] of the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, through the medium of a series of articles on the Monroe Doctrine. The writer, Georg von Skal, says:

"The American people are firmly convinced that their form of government is the best in all the world. With very unusual exceptions, there is no arguing on this point with even the most enlightened Americans. They will invariably conclude with the observation that the worst republic is preferable to the best monarchy, and the admission that anything good can be connected with monarchy as such is a great concession."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE BOER ENVOYS.

EUROPEAN newspapers, with the exception of those of England, are beginning to attack President Roosevelt for his treatment of the Boer envoys, whom he received as individuals merely and to whom he communicated the official neutrality of the United States in the Boer war. Says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

A. D. WOLMARANS.

C. J. WESSELS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATES.

"The talks of the envoys two years ago with the President of the United States and with the Secretary of State were fruitless, but they bore the impress of kindliness. Then, as well, McKinley had to tell them that after the rejection of his overtures by the English cabinet he must adhere to the policy of strict neutrality. But his words had the ring of warm good-will, perhaps only because the Presidential election was in prospect. McKinley might, by gruff rejection of the Boer envoys, have alienated the sympathies and votes of many voters. Mr. Roosevelt's repudiation of all intervention in the struggle seems, from the accounts before us, to be the outcome of cold calculation."

There was a great difference, too, in the treatment accorded the envoys in New York from the warm reception of two years ago, according to the same paper. The metropolis in 1900 greeted them enthusiastically, while in 1902 it did not notice them. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which condemns "imperialism" in the United States, says:

"The United States, it seems, made an effort at the beginning of the war. Mr. McKinley, it will be remembered, asked England if she would consider an offer of mediation as an unfriendly act. The offer was declined with all possible courtesy, and the Washington Government after that could have engaged only in violent intervention. But Mr. Roosevelt might have taken it upon himself to ask London if Great Britain was still in the same frame of mind and if she remained firm in her refusal to accept the mediation of a foreign Power. The reply can be foreseen, but the action, simultaneous with or immediately following the action of the Netherlands, would have had a powerful moral effect."

Mr. Kruger's disappointment is referred to as "powerful".

"That the illustrious old man should feel disappointed will be readily understood. But it must not be overlooked that the Boers will need the good offices of foreign Powers when they have decided to negotiate without reference to the question of the independence of the republics."

A proposition to appoint a mission of peace "dependent upon no nation" is made in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin):

"The sentiments of all humanity are with the Boers, but the policy of every one of the Powers forbids all intervention in this most deplorable war. The danger of a world in flames would be more fearful and much worse even than this guerilla war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Drink Coercion" in Germany.—Three fatal duels have recently been fought in Germany by members of important social circles, and the close connection that seems to have been established between the drinking customs of Germany and these duels has elicited from a Leipsic professor, Dr. Rudolph Fick, a protest against what he calls "the "drink coercion" that prevails. No one, he writes in the Berliner *Tageblatt*, dreams of demanding universal total abstinence all of a sudden, tho he believes that science and vital statistics demonstrate its desirability; but when, he asks, are we going to stop this compulsory drinking that creates such an infinite amount of harm? He writes:

"It surely must be within possibility to gradually suppress this disastrous compulsory drinking and the *Kneip Comments* that are proving the ruin of innumerable young people. Why should it be necessary for everybody to partake of intoxicating liquor, even for those to whom it is distasteful or injurious? Where is the 'manliness' in inflating the stomach with a large quantity of alcoholic liquid; why should it be particularly 'manly' to vie with one another in drinking spirits; why not in drinking water, why not in eating roast veal? Why this coercion just with regard to alcohol? No one ever dreams of constraining another to use seltzer water, or coffee, or tea. In short, this alcohol fanaticism, this intolerance on the part of a drinking public, this persistent subjection of those who are not inclined to drink to ridicule, derision, and constraint . . . we must prevent. People ought to be at liberty to let drinking alone, or to use beverages that contain no alcohol, without danger of insult. And just for the attainment of this object, the spread of total abstinence is of the utmost importance. . . . As long as intoxication is considered no disgrace for respectable people, as long as even in joke people are suffered to quote, 'He who never has been drunk is not an upright man,' we shall continue to lament occurrences like those at Insterburg, Morchingen, and Jena."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

[illegible] WALDECK-ROUSSEAU HAD DIED.—"We do not wish the death of the [illegible] and God knows if this man is one," observes the clerical *Croix* (Paris) of the recent accident to the French Premier; "but on [illegible] of the event which might have been so fatal, we could not refrain from asking ourselves a question which M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in the painful [illegible] his wounds have brought him, has perhaps asked himself. What would have happened had he succumbed to this terrible shock? What impression would his death have made? What regrets would there have [illegible] How many, outside the always narrow circle of intimate affection, would have thought of shedding tears at his loss?"

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A PEN BALLADE FROM SOUSA.

THE FIFTH STRING. By John Philip Sousa. Cloth, 7½ x 5½ inches, 125 pp. The Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

IN these days when everybody writes, it is not surprising that John Philip Sousa, the energetic bandmaster, should make a plunge into literature and prove that he has "more than one string to his bow." "The Fifth String" is a musical romance with a strong love interest and a generous dash of the preternatural. His English and style are sufficiently commendable. But it is a heavy undertaking to introduce the devil to one's readers convincingly, so that they take him seriously. The fault Mr. Sousa falls into is that he projects his Satanic majesty flippantly, and then quite gravely sets forth his potency.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

A pushing impresario brings over a wonderful violinist, Angelo Diotti, who meets Mildred Walker, the limitlessly beautiful daughter of a banker, at a reception the evening preceding that of his début at the Academy of Music. He falls in love with her even before he is introduced. Then Mr. Sousa puts an awful obstacle in the path of the young violinist. The lady has never been moved by music! She says to him, in her beautiful sincerity: "I never hear a pianist, however great and famous, but I see the little cream-colored hammers within the piano bobbing up and down like acrobatic Brownies."

Angelo, of course, immediately reflected that she had not heard *him* play! When she did, it would not be to think of the very different sounds to which his violin strings were contributing when resident in their natural owners. But alas! while the Academy is yelling its delight over his masterly virtuosity, "Mildred Walker, scrutinizing the program, merely drew her wrap closer about her shoulders and sat more erect." Yet he had "unquestionably scored the greatest triumph of his career." Could anything be worse!

Diotti bolts, and, flying to the Bahamas, leases a small *cay* and tries to learn to play the violin! He gets out of patience and, smashing his "Strad," cries on the prince of darkness to help him. This obliging individual promptly appears and presents his credentials: a visiting-card with "Satan" engraved on it and in the lower left-hand corner, "Prince of Darkness."

Satan gives him a violin possessing one dark string with two white ones on either side. He tells Diotti that this is "wrapped with strands of hair from the first mother of man, and that to play upon it is to die at once." He cheerfully adds that this need make no difference to so skilled a bow as Diotti.

Of course, Diotti takes it, and what happens one may discover by perusing Mr. Sousa's little book. If the opera-bouffe introduction of the Devil doesn't balk one, the rest is easy and rather interesting, altho the "Fifth String" has not a happy ending. How could such a string have!

THE REAL SWITZERLAND.

SWISS LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Alfred T. Story. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, 282 pp. Price, $1.20 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

IT has been the fate of Switzerland to be regarded as a sort of show place for the rest of the world. The ordinary tourist will hardly get a glimpse of the real life of the people if he follow only the beaten line of travel. The individualities of other countries thrust themselves even on the blindest of sightseers; but in Switzerland, in the route of travel, there is nothing in sight but elaborate preparations for the traveler that he may enjoy the incomparable scenery in comfort; even the national costumes that he sees he knows are put on for his benefit. And after a time the whole country seems like an elaborate setting for an opera that never takes place. Books like Mr. Alfred T. Story's "Swiss Life in Town or Country" give the other side of Switzerland; what the life is that goes on, on the foothills of the spectacular mountains, and in those parts of the Swiss cities not occupied by the Hotels Beauregard and Bellevue. Considered as a whole, Mr. Story's book is an interesting one. He was fortunate, in the first place, as to his subject; and his manner of treating it, while not brilliant, is very acceptable, and goes as deep into the subject as the space permits. It is not a book that is written from within. It is manifestly the work of a man who knew a good deal of his subject to start with, and then conscientiously "looked it up" before writing his book. But if the book is written by an outsider, it was written by a sympathetic one and one capable of making his readers come in touch with his subject. His second chapter, "The Struggle with Nature," is a peculiarly suggestive one, especially if the reader has had the habit of looking on the mountains of Switzerland as a magnificent spectacle placed there by a beneficent Providence that he and his fellow tourists might enjoy the view or do a little amateur mountain-climbing.

It has always been the conventional thing to admire the Swiss character, when one thought about it at all, and Mr. Story gives succinct reasons for this admiration in his chapters on public education, philanthropic work, and national industry. For the little Swiss republic manages all its housekeeping with a precision that is the despair of the more unwieldy nations, and Mr. Story gives with very few words a very clear idea of how it is done.

THE LIFE OF A FLAWLESS QUEEN.

V. R. I. HER LIFE AND EMPIRE. By The Marquis of Lorne, K. T. (now His Grace the Duke of Argyll). Cloth, 5½ x 8½ inches, 378 pp. Price, $.150. Harper & Bros., New York.

IT would be bad taste for any one to write an uncomplimentary life of his deceased mother-in-law; and in worse taste if the mother-in-law happened to have been Queen of England. At the same time, the Marquis of Lorne could have made his book something else than a song of praise, and yet not have tarnished the memory of this illustrious lady. "V. R. I." is the title of the book, and it is as Victoria Regina Imperatrix that the queen appears throughout its pages. Every aspect of the Queen shown by the author is the queen of the robes of state, saying and doing with automatic precision exactly what a conscientious queen, bent on playing her part well, would do and say.

We are told that in certain homes of the British middle classes, Burke's "Peerage" and the family Bible form the most conspicuous part of the household library, and "V. R. I." by the Marquis of Lorne, now his Grace the Duke of Argyll, would form a worthy pendant for the Peerage. It is so eminently what a person of the middle class would desire his queen to be, so decorous, practising in an imperial way all the domestic virtues, rearing any number of little princes and princesses with regal simplicity—a fine figure of all that was dearest to the heart of the British matron. No new light is thrown by this book on the character of the Queen. It will not be here that the future historians of the Victorian era will look for material, for the Marquis of Lorne has tried to draw a picture of a faultless woman and perfect queen. The touches of human nature that exist in the book have found their way there in spite of the author. Occasional notes from the diary of the girl queen who "loved to be gay" sound a human note that has persistently been stifled. The account of the Queen's childhood given in "V. R. I." is familiar to every one who read the jubilee editions of the English papers. Many of them are as familiar as the lamentable "I did it with my little hatchet" story.

MARQUIS OF LORNE.

There are some amusing passages in the book, however. The story of the Queen's courtship and betrothal is told most naïvely, the author being quite innocent of the fact that the irreverent might find it funny. After the Queen's proposing and confessing that she does not feel worthy of her prince, for all the world like a well-regulated suitor of the other sex, we find the prince, too, writing home to his mother: "Oh, the future! does it not bring with it the moment when I shall have to take leave of my dear, dear home and of you? I can not think of that without deep melancholy taking possession of me," exactly like a reluctant young lady. It will take a true Mid-Victoria nature to find much substance to this book.

NEGRO HUMOR BY A NEGRO.

THE BLACK CAT CLUB. NEGRO HUMOR AND FOLK-LORE. By James D. Corrothers. Silhouette illustrations by J. K. Bryans. Cloth, 4½ x 7½ inches, 264 pp. Price, $1.00, net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE date of publication of "The Black Cat Club" should be commemorated by cultivated people of color as a second "Emancipation Day." Small and unpretentious as the book is, it marks the beginning of the independence of the literature pertaining to the American negro. The humor of the black race has, in particular, been too much under the domination of white men. The early "Jim Crow" idea of negro fun held sway for many years in this country and is still supreme in England. And the later "Uncle Remus" conception, while it takes a true and somewhat typical specimen for subject, never-

theless views him through an atmosphere of kindly, yet obscuring, sentimentality. In short, it is unconsciously patronizing.

Even writers with colored blood in their veins have had the white man's view imposed upon them. The negro is by nature imitative. So Paul Dunbar, whose mastery over accepted literary forms makes him the equal of any American minor poet, is, when he comes to write negro stories and sketches, mastered in turn by these same literary canons. He makes his characters plot and plan, because of the necessity in his own mind to round out the narrative in the way approved by Prof. Brander Matthews's "Philosophy of the Short-story."

JAMES D. CORROTHERS.

Now the negro does not plot. His humor is "touch-and-go." His stories are pointless in form, tho so insinuating in quality that they can never after be crowded out of the mind. Certain phrases, such as "Ole Massa' Gone to Phillimoyo'k" (the title of a folk-tale in the present book), are overflowing with such natural, spontaneous humor that any number of varying stories could be built around each. In fact, "protean" is the adjective that exactly applies to negro folk-lore—so elusive is the secret of its informing principle.

There is no logic, and only the semblance of literary "form," about Mr. Corrothers's book. The Club, whose proceedings it records, is an organization with an utterly fantastic purpose, the worship of The Black Cat. The place selected is Chicago, where every type of negro and of negro dialect is to be found. These types are presented as they are, without exaggeration or extenuation. As the author says, a window is let "into negro life so that the reader may see for himself." Negro expressions, sayings, and peculiar by-words are, to continue quotation from the author, "set down at just such times and places as a negro would naturally make use of them."

The original verse of the book is of all sorts, simple doggerel and pure lyric, yet equally filled with negro humor and sentiment. "'Way in de Woods, an' Nobody Dah" is a gem of flawless verse with a depth of awe and mystery that is more than primitive; it is elemental. In one instance Mr. Corrothers has taken a genial revenge on behalf of his race. Negroes have borne the jokes as well as the burdens of the white men from the days of Homer. It is now the turn of the "blameless Ethiopian." The Rev. Dark Loudmouth recounts to the Black Cat Club the way in which James Whitcomb Riley really received the bump on the head which the papers reported was the result of an attempted robbery. There is an air of realism about the narrative of this watermelon raid which would convince Mr. Riley himself that it had actually happened, tho "I 'speck you's lied on 'at white man," is the judgment of a less susceptible negro auditor.

SABLE THREADS IN CLOTH OF GOLD.

AUDREY. By Mary Johnston. Cloth, 7 x 5¼ inches, 418 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

AFTER the large sale of Miss Johnston's "To Have and To Hold," her next work of fiction was sure to have many readers curious to compare it with that successful effort. "Audrey," as a work of art, is superior to it, while likely to prove as prodigious a "seller."

MARY JOHNSTON.

Not only has Miss Johnston the same setting for "Audrey" as for "To Have and To Hold," but the period is almost identical, the action, with the exception of the first two chapters, which might have been put as an introductory, occurring in 1727–28. The book is more of a love-story than one of action, tho there are several dramatic episodes. Its charm is due to the portrayal of an exquisite child of nature, Audrey, and her woful fate, for the story does not "end happily." Many a reader will resent the final tragedy as needless. Sometimes a being stands so marked out for adverse fortune that ultimate disaster is accepted as the only logical finale. But after the sadness and trials of this lovable child of the mountains, she reaches the port of peace only to have the author submerge her in its smiling waters. And, forsooth, with almost a refinement of cruelty.

The atmosphere of "Audrey" is as true and grateful as that of "To Have and To Hold." As to habits and surroundings, the characters are Virginians of a period slightly anterior to the birth of Washington, denizens of a young colony with strong savor of the mother country. Not a little of the gratifying delight of the book is the author's vivid and poetic portrayal of scenery. This sensitiveness to the beauty of the material world, which is the gift of those only whose senses transmute its impressions in the alembic of the soul, is apt to be a pitfall to the writer of a tale. In truth, it is that somewhat to Miss Johnston, who occasionally lets her pen cull the beauties of a scene for her personal delectation more than for the perfection of her work.

Marmaduke Haward, lately fallen heir to his father's rich estate, is one of an exploring party whose aim is to make acquaintance with the Western mountains of Virginia. They stop at a frontiersman's cabin, and are entertained by him, his wife, his young daughter Molly, and the child Audrey. They pass on. Haward pretends that he has sprained his ankle and must return. His amorous fancy has been caught by the sylvan Molly. He loses his way, and, when he arrives at dusk, finds a smoking cabin, dead inmates, and one lone creature who has escaped—Audrey. He decides to look after her, and puts her with some family before he goes abroad to enjoy his fortune by learning the gay lessons of London. He returns, ten or twelve years later, a graduated gallant, in 1727, the thought of the little orphan long since faded from his careless soul. Then the story begins.

Miss Johnston has power in character-drawing. She introduces two historical personages, famous in the Virginia colony, Col. Evelyn Byrd and his lovely daughter Evelyn. But her pure creations are no less individual and vital. The Scotch storekeeper on Haward's estate is one of the strongest and most attractive in the book, tho not at all necessary to the action. Ilan Hugon is conventional and melodramatic. Carson Darden, rough gamester and tippler, rings true in his coarse disgracefulness.

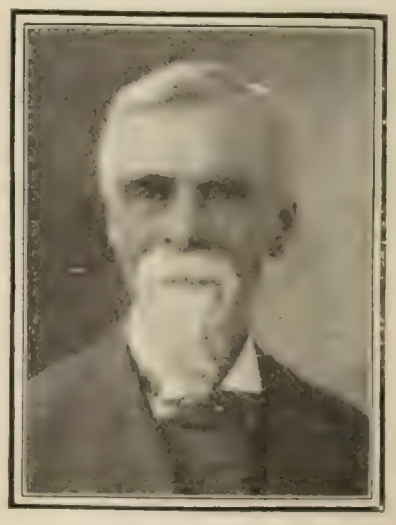
Somehow the principal characters of the story, Audrey, Haward, and Evelyn Byrd, are not done with so unerring at ouch. Audrey is an ideal, sweet, generous, forgiving; but when, even tho her soul has been schooled in suffering, she becomes an emotional actress in a jiffy, it is anything but plausible and a hackneyed turn besides. And was there not something caddish in Haward's taking poor Audrey, the orphan dryad of the mountains, who loved him with her whole innocent soul, to the governor's ball, for gallants to avoid and for outraged belles to flout?

In a great ethical crisis, conscience often has but one choice, and all the sadness it entails is necessary consequence. Witness many a Christian martyr. But art, which has its own insistent conscience, often has some mitigating control. It is not always the highest art to make a harrowing scene as harrowing as possible. Would not one moment of lucid tender speech on Audrey's part have been as literarily artistic and yet have left more peace to the reader, in that closing scene?

SHALL WE DO WITHOUT OUR BREAKFASTS?

THE NO-BREAKFAST PLAN AND THE FASTING CURE. By Edward Hooker Dewey, M.D. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ inches, 207 pp. Price, $1.00. Published by the author, Meadville, Pa.

IT is about seven years since Dr. Dewey disclosed, without reserve, his theory of the relation of food to health—a theory which presents him in the attitude of a discoverer, maintaining the important principle that in all cases of severe illness the functions of digestion and assimilation are suspended—that in such cases the food administered is disposed of, not by assimilation, but by decomposition; that such decomposition in the alimentary canal oftens becomes a source of toxic impregnation of the blood; and that no waste takes place in the nerve-centres—"proving that they have been nourished at the expense of the rest of the system." Hence a new commandment: "Do not feed the severely sick!"



EDWARD H. DEWEY.

The present volume is presented to us as the story of an evolution in clinical dietetics. The author claims that the hygiene unfolded here is both original and revolutionary; and that writing "with conviction at white heat," he has compelled the attention of scientific investigators, as well as the adoption of his "No-Breakfast Plan," by thousands of business men, workingmen, and athletes.

Dr. Dewey assures us that he became utterly unconscious of the storm of ridicule and epithet whereby he was buffeted and banged. He seems to have found refuge and haven in his own droll sense of humor, as when he tells us of a man who had reached a condition in which he habitually rejected every breakfast, altho he was not prevented from attending to his ordinary business. "I told him that if the breakfast that only came to a *heave-offering* were omitted he would be better able for the duties of the forenoon. He began at once to *raise* his brows."

Evidently the outlook for the "No-Breakfast Plan" is not devoid of encouragement, and its prophet may go on, undaunted by the considerate cynicism of Dr. Shrady or the downright diatribes of Professor Wood, the shock of whose encounter he receives with complacency, "smiling superior," and even, with the courage of his convictions, rehearsing it in print. Nor is he dismayed by his own remembrance of the inevitable fate of futility which has overtaken "the literature of what to eat or not to eat"; of medicines that would convert human stomachs into sacks for the holding of "poticary stuffs."

Although the newspapers are constantly filled with the story of the densely crowded conditions in New York City, not one person in ten outside of New York has the slightest idea of the real situation here—of the terrific crush at the bridge, and the struggle for foothold on the incessant trains when the great tide of humanity surges homeward to Brooklyn. Do you realize that nearly half a million people pass through this one artery of communication between the two boroughs daily, besides the tens of thousands who are carried by the 22 ferry routes running constant boats?

This simply goes to show what vast multitudes live in Brooklyn to-day in spite of this awful congestion. But a marvelous change is coming soon, in new bridges and tunnels, and with these *must* come an immensely augmented rush to the City of Homes, followed by the inevitable increase of building operations and consequent growth in realty values. Last year nearly three thousand new buildings were erected in Brooklyn, costing between twelve and thirteen millions, *of which one-fifth were in the 29th Ward*, where Rugby lies. What will the record be when even the first new bridge, now nearing completion, with its direct trolleys through Rugby, is opened? What will it be when the immense projects of the Pennsylvania Railway, which now has a station at Rugby, are in full operation? What will it be when still other bridges and tunnels are completed and hundreds of thousands more people, now waiting, can be accommodated? The last decade has seen an *increase* in Brooklyn's population nearly equal to the total population of Boston—500,000. What will the next decade show?

It's safe to say that the wildest prophecies of to-day will fall far short of the reality; but by conservative estimate New York's population will exceed that of all London in ten years' time. *Think what that means to the investor*—for history shows that the increase in New York's population and realty have been maintained in almost equal proportions. If the general public could realize as we do the full significance of the present situation, and its inevitable consequences for the future, *every foot of Brooklyn's undeveloped land would be bought up before another sunset!* That people the country over are beginning to realize it, is evidenced by the fact that we have sold over two million dollars' worth of land here in but little over a year—faster and faster each month as the facts become better appreciated—over a million dollars' worth the past four months—$270,000 worth since our last LITERARY DIGEST advertisement appeared. It's a magnificent record to have given satisfaction to investors of over two million dollars! And yet—we cannot help asking ourselves, in view of the facts as we on the ground can see them—

"Why Not Six Millions Instead of Two Millions?"

Mayor Low Said

in a recent message: "*There are three bridges planned for and in course of construction across the East River (to Brooklyn). It is evidently the duty of the City to carry forward all these bridges as rapidly as possible, the first of which it is estimated will be completed within the next 20 months.*"

Over $35,000,000 has been appropriated for these new bridges, and the first (shown above) will have double the carrying capacity of the old bridge.

—and we know it's simply because many of our statements at first appear extravagant to those unaquainted with the wonderful New York situation, and that we haven't yet gotten the *full* confidence of *all* the people—in other words, the proposition *seems too good to be true*. If everyone who has read it *believed* it to be what those who've come here have *found* it to be—"a plain statement of facts, not exaggerated in the least, but just as represented," we should long since have sold our last lot. Hundreds of The LITERARY DIGEST readers *have* trusted our advertisements, taken us at our word, and afterwards investigated to their complete satisfaction—yet what of the others? Why not thousands instead of hundreds? For months we've been telling in The LITERARY DIGEST pages of these unparalleled opportunities for safe investment of large profit, offering 20 per cent guaranteed increase within a year, offering a $480 lot for only $10 down and $6 a month until paid for—a lot intrinsically worth thousands of dollars and which will *bring* thousands of dollars inside of ten years; offering free life insurance and non-forfeiture agreements with it; offering a free trip to New York to examine it; offering to return all the money you've paid us, with 6 per cent interest added, if you find on investigating within a year that we've misrepresented our proposition in any particular. We know there's nothing in the world to equal this in the three essentials of a sterling investment, viz.: safety, certainty and rapid increase, and we challenge the world to equal it in all three particulars.

Nor do we ask you to rely entirely upon our own word—sufficient, perhaps, as that would seem to be, with our long and honorable record—15 years in 26 cities, with nearly 40,000 customers and the highest endorsement of the commercial agencies. We add to all this the convincing testimony of *Rugby buyers* who know from personal examination—of representative citizens from all parts of the country who have bought, who have seen, and are more than satisfied, many doubling again and again their original mail investment.

Now, you've read our ads., wondered at them, believed in or doubted them, talked about them, thought about them, asked about them, written The LITERARY DIGEST perhaps, (many have, we know) to inquire if we were all right and been told "Yes, decidedly"; you're in the market for profitable investment—any man, woman or child will exchange one dollar for two—and yet, you're still holding off—letting the opportunity slip by. (The earliest moment your first payment reaches us, that moment you begin to share in the increase in values.) Each day scores of others are buying; now

Why Don't YOU Buy, Too?

Haven't we given you every assurance, guarantee and protection you could ask for? Isn't the reputation of the largest and most successful real estate firm in the world, behind these guarantees? and could we afford, with a lifetime of business opportunity ahead of us yet, to hazard our good name and future work by anything short of fair, square and honorable dealing—even if we had the mind to?

Is there anything more we can do to convince you? If there is, please tell us, and we'll try to meet it to your satisfaction. We believe we can do it. Just tell us. That's all.

CROWDS AT ENTRANCE TO PRESENT BRIDGE

WOOD, HARMON & Co.,

"Dept. M 5," 257 Broadway, New York

Our Final Word of Counsel: These lots are selling very fast. To secure best selections and an immediate share in the increase of values, send us $10 now. Then, if you're not perfectly satisfied, on examining our entire proposition within one year, that it's just as represented, we agree to return to you—cheerfully and without quibbling—all the money you've paid us. Isn't this fair? Sit right down and mail us $10. You'll never regret it!

REGAL OAK-SOLED SHOES $3.50

There is no reason why every man or woman who has a post-office address cannot wear shoes of as good style, material and workmanship as the best dressed man or woman in the largest cities.

Complete catalogue of Men's and Women's shoes, showing all the correct custom shapes of this season—44 new styles in lace and button shoes, 34 new styles in oxfords—sent postpaid on request.

Send for catalogue right now. You should see our styles before buying your spring footwear.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

L. C. BLISS & CO., Mfrs. Boston, Mass.
P. O. Box 205

Delivered through our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, carriage charges prepaid, to any address in the United States, or Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaiian Islands, and Philippine Islands, also Germany, and within the limits of the Parcels Post System, on receipt of $3.75 per pair (the extra 25 cents is for delivery).

Samples of leather and any information desired will be gladly furnished on request.

MEN'S STYLE 194 M

MEN'S STORES

Boston	St. Louis	Nashville, Tenn.
Providence	Chicago	Rochester, N.Y.
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Brooklyn	Cleveland	Louisville, Ky.
Baltimore	Denver	Minneapolis
Philadelphia	Albany, N. Y.	San Francisco
Wash'gt'n, D. C.	Atlanta, Ga.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Pittsburg	Jersey C'y, N.J.	Hartford, Conn.
Buffalo	Newark, N. J.	St. Paul, Minn.
Cincinnati	Richmond, Va.	London, Eng.

WOMEN'S STORES

Boston Philadelphia New York City

FACTORY: Whitman, Mass.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Eminent Actors in Their Homes."—Margherita A. Hamm. (James Pott & Co., $1.25.)

"The History of Medicine."—Alexander Wilder. (New England Eclectic Publishing Company, $2.75.)

"The Church's One Foundation."—W. Robertson Nicoll. (A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

"The Political Freshman."—Bushrod Washington James. (Bushrod Library, Philadelphia.)

"Good Cheer Nuggets."—Gathered by Jeannie G. Pennington. (Fords, Howard & Hulbert, $1.00.)

"The Next Great Awakening."—Josiah Strong. (Baker & Taylor Co., $0.75.)

"The Conqueror."—Gertrude Atherton. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Authorship of the Book of Deuteronomy."—John William McGarvey. (The Standard Publishing Company.)

"The National Cyclopedia of American Biography," vol. xi. (James T. White & Co.)

"Dorothy South."—George Cary Eggleston. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Parables of Life."—Hamilton W. Mabie. (The Outlook Company, $1.00.)

"The Proceedings of the Webster Centennial of Dartmouth College."—Edited by Ernest M. Hopkins. (Dartmouth College, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Quietus.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

Man and his strife! and beneath him the Earth in her green repose
And out of the Earth he cometh, and into the Earth he goes.

O sweet at last is the Silence, O sweet at the warfare's close!
For out of the Silence he cometh, and into the Silence goes.

And the great sea round him glistens, and above him the great Night glows.
And out of the Night he cometh, and into the Night he goes.

—*The Speaker.*

Lines.

By ROBERT LOVEMAN.

What care I for caste or creed?
It is the deed, it is the deed;
What for class or what for clan?
It is the man, it is the man;
Heirs of love, and joy, and wo,
Who is high, and who is low?
Mountain, valley, sky and sea,
Are for all humanity.

What care I for robe or stole?
It is the soul, it is the soul;
What for crown, or what for crest?
It is the heart within the breast;
It is the faith, it is the hope,
It is the struggle up the slope,
It is the brain and eye to see,
One God, and one humanity.

—In March *Ainslee's Magazine.*

The Dandy Shiner

The ONLY rigid shoe holder

A Household Necessity.

Nickel-plated and handsome. Light and convenient. May be hung up flat when not in use. *Ask any shoe, hardware or house-furnishing dealer for it. If not obtainable, send to us direct.*

A DANDY SHINER, Three Lasts (men's, women's, child's), **Polishing Cloth, Bottle of "Gold Bond" Shoe Polish, sent for $1.00**

Gold Bond Shoe Polish

"The Great Leather Food," manuf'd by Triumpha Shoe Polish Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., which oils and polishes **all** leathers perfectly. Preserves leather. Polishes brilliantly.

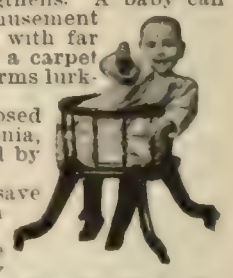
If in doubt send for booklet and larger pictures.

THE DANDY SHINER CO.,
69 Quincy Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Patented January 11, 1898

CONWELL'S WALKING CHAIR

Develops, Exercises and Strengthens. A baby can have healthful exercise and amusement while in our Walking Chair, and with far better action than creeping over a carpet inhaling the dust and disease germs lurking therein.



Thousands of babies are exposed daily to colds, croup and pneumonia, and many a little life is forfeited by creeping in the dust and dirt.

Men profit by inventions that save labor and trouble. Why not a mother?

From seven to ten months of age is the proper time to connect baby with a Walking Chair. Write for free booklet. We make large sizes to order from measurement for children under five years of age. Send age and height for price and printed matter to

A. CLYDE FRITZ, L. B. 237, Uhrichsville, Ohio

REAL ESTATE WANTED

If you want to **Sell** your **Real Estate** or **Business** no matter where it is, send me full particulars and lowest cash price. My office is headquarters for quick sales to **cash** buyers.

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is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

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NEVER SLIPS or TEARS

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

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AVOID INFRINGEMENTS—INSIST ON THE GENUINE

CUSHION BUTTON

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sample pair, by mail, 25c. Catalogue Free.

LOOK for the name on every loop

The Dwellings of Peace.

By Henry Van Dyke.

Two dwellings, Peace, are thine.
One is the mountain-height,
Uplifted in the loneliness of light
Beyond the realm of shadows,—fine,
And far, and clear,—where advent of the night
Means only glorious nearness of the stars,
And dawn, unhindered, breaks above the bars
That long the lower world in twilight keep.
Thou sleepest not, and hast no need of sleep,
For all thy cares and fears have dropped away;
The night's fatigue, the fever-fret of day,
Are far below thee; and earth's weary wars,
In vain expense of passion, pass
Before thy sight like visions in a glass,
Or like the wrinkles of the storm that creep
Across the sea and leave no trace
Of trouble on that immemorial face,—
So brief appear the conflicts, and so slight
The wounds men give, the things for which they fight.
Here hangs a fortress on the distant steep,—
A lichen clinging to the rock:
There sails a fleet upon the deep,—
A wandering flock
Of snow-winged gulls: and yonder, in the plain,
A marble palace shines,—a grain
Of mica glittering in the rain:
And far beneath thy feet the clouds are rolled
By voiceless winds: and far between
The rolling clouds new shores and peaks are seen,
In shimmering robes of green and gold.
And faint aerial hue
That silent fades into the silent blue
Serene.
Thou, from thy mountain-hold,
All day, in tranquil wisdom, looking down
On distant scenes of human toil and strife,
All night, with eyes aware of loftier life,
Uplooking to the sky, where stars are sown,
Dost watch the everlasting fields grows white
Unto the harvest of the seeds of light,
And welcome to thy dwelling-place sublime
The few strong souls that dare to climb
The slippery crags and find thee on the height.

II.

But in the depth thou hast another home,
For hearts less daring, or more frail.
Thou dwellest also in the shadowy vale;
And pilgrim-souls that roam
With weary feet o'er hill and dale,
Bearing the burden and the heat
Of toilful days,
Turn from the dusty ways
To find thee in thy green and still retreat.
Here is no vision wide outspread
Before the lonely and exalted seat
Of all-embracing knowledge. Here, instead,
A little garden, and a sheltered nook
With outlooks brief and sweet
Across the meadows, and along the brook,—
A little stream that little knows
Of the great sea toward which it gladly flows,—
A little field that bears a little wheat
To make a portion of earth's daily bread.
The vast cloud-armies overhead
Are marshaled, and the wild wind blows
Its trumpet, but thou canst not tell
Whence the storm comes nor where it goes.
Nor dost thou greatly care, since all is well;
Thy daily task is done,
And tho a lowly one,
Thou gavest it of thy best,
And art content to rest
In patience till its slow reward is won.
Not far thou lookest, but thy sight is clear;
Not much thou knowest, but thy faith is dear;
For life is love, and love is always near.
Here friendship lights the fire, and every heart,
Sure of itself and sure of all the rest.

The Musical Possibilities locked up in your piano can never be realized without an automatic piano player.

No human performer can really do what the Cecilian can and does do in every home.

The Cecilian will make your piano available for every possible occasion, from a small dancing party to a sacred concert.

Write for "Perfection Without Practice" a booklet which will tell you why the Cecilian is better than all other piano players.

Ask us the name of your nearest dealer. He will sell it on the easy payment plan. **Price, $250.**

The Farrand Organ Company,
DETROIT, MICH.

TRADE **Vudor** MARK.
PATENTED.

Shades—Not Screens

for porches and windows—obstruct the sun—allow free circulation of air. Cords that don't kink; metal pulleys that don't break. Made of Linden fiber in ornamental colorings.

For sale by one dealer in principal towns. If you can't buy them postal us for "Story of Comfort."

The Hough Porch Shade Corporation
79 Central Street, - - Worcester, Mass.

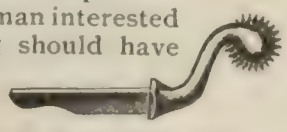
Whitman Saddles

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

We are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties. We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse, from "saddle to spur."

Every man and woman interested in horseback riding should have our book.

We mail it *free.*



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104 Chambers St., New York.

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Successor to WM. MOIR
26 West 23d Street.
BROOCHES, NECKLACES, OPERA GLASSES, Etc.

WHO WERE YOUR ANCESTORS?

For your children's sake, fill and preserve Cope's Ancestral Chart ($1.00, postpaid). Free circular. Aim Publishing Co., 709 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEAP RATES California, Oregon, Washington Colorado. We give reduced rates on household goods of intending settler. to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, Free.*
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38 Market Street, Chicago, and 10 West 28th Street, New York

THE NEW STANDARD OF THE WORLD
The EVERETT PIANO

No more convincing argument is necessary concerning the artistic qualities of

The EVERETT PIANO

than is furnished by its wonderful achievements in concert and recital fields.

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and very many other artists of highest reputation use the Everett exclusively and endorse it unreservedly.

That same artistic standing, that individuality, which characterizes these great musicians, distinguishes **The Everett** as

The NEW STANDARD of the WORLD

Notwithstanding its magnificent reputation it is not excessive in price.

ATTRACTIVE TERMS

We will sell you direct, either for cash or on such "fair basis" terms as you may elect, in a manner which will be attractive to you, we agree to pay freight to your shipping point, give you ample time to approve your selection, and if you decide not to take the piano we will pay return freight.

Our absolute guarantee of satisfaction and promise of prompt and efficient service means most to those who have known us longest. For FREE catalogue or further information address Department G, at either store.

The JOHN CHURCH CO.

CINCINNATI NEW YORK CHICAGO
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The Wiley B. Allen Company, San Francisco
Pacific Coast Representatives

43 Flowers only 30 cents

Worth $1.25

A SPECIAL OFFER made to introduce our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

20 Pkts. SEEDS

1 Pkt Rainbow Roses, 3 col's mxd. 1 Pkt. Diamond Flower.
" Pansies, 10 colors mixed. " California Sweet Peas.
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23 BULBS

1 New Spotted Canna, 1 Beautiful Begonia 1 Double Pearl Tuberose, 2 Butterfly and 2 Hybrid Gladiolus, 8 Fine Mixed Dahlias, 2 Rainbow Lilies, 2 Sweet Scented also 2 Climbing Sweet Mignonette Vines, 2 Splendid New Cannas 1 red, 1 crimson, 1 golden.

A Return Check Good for 25 Cents

on first $1.00 order, also our New Floral Guide, 136 pages. All the above sent postpaid for only 30 cts.

If you sell two collections and send us 60 cents with name and address of each purchaser, we will send you, FREE, another complete collection as your commission. Also our

$100 Cash Prize Offer.

Write to-day. **THE CONARD & JONES CO.**

Rose and Flower Growers, Box 21 West Grove, Pa

Dares to be true, and gladly takes its part
In open converse, bringing forth its best:
Here is sweet music, melting every chain
Of lassitude and pain:
And here, at last, is sleep, the gift of gifts.
The tender nurse, who lifts
The soul grown weary of the waking world,
And lays it, with its thoughts all furled,
Its fears forgotten, and its passions still,
On the deep bosom of the Eternal Will,
To rest
Upon God's breast.

—In February *Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Senator Tillman as Cyclops.—Senator Tillman called a page to him the other day and asked him the name of a new Senator who was sitting on the Republican side of the chamber. The page, being one of this session's appointees, was not only ignorant of the new Senator's name, but did not even know Tillman. In his dilemma, he went to Journal Clerk Macdonald.

"Who is the man with one eye?" he asked, referring to Mr. Tillman.

"Cyclops," replied Macdonald, without looking up from his book and thinking of the gentleman who figures in ancient mythology.

The boy rushed back to Tillman. "Now, Senator Cyclops," he said triumphantly, "I will go and find out the other Senator's name."—*The Washington Post.*

Prince Henry's Keen Observation.—At one of the banquets given in Prince Henry's honor, the Prince was asked what he thought of America? "The people are inspiring," replied the Prince, "if I may judge from the glimpses I have had of them. At the opera I saw refinement and culture pictured in the faces; at the luncheon to-day genius and energy; but the crowds on the streets impressed me most. Their faces indicate, it seems to me, activity and ambition not dulled by too much contentment, yet not marred by discontent. Is not this the balance that makes your people so happy and so powerful?"—*The New York Times.*

Senator Depew's Funny Mistake.—At a great Republican ratification meeting in New York in 1892 Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the candidate for the vice-presidency, was to attend. A box was reserved for him and just above it was Chauncey M. Depew's. The story is told in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) as follows:

The meeting was well under way before Mr. Reid arrived. As soon as the great audience saw him enter his box there was a demonstration. Hats were thrown in the air, hands were clapped, and hurrahs went up everywhere. Mr. Reid is a man of much dignity. At times, it is said, when he has a few congenial spirits about him, he can unbend and be as jovial as any one. But ordinarily he is dignified almost to the point of austerity

On this particular occasion even the wild enthusiasm of the men and women in the big hall did not melt his reserve. He rose to the welcome and bowed in the courtly, graceful manner for which he is famous, without, however, relaxing a muscle of his face or venturing a smile.

The crowd kept up its tumult. He bowed again. And still they cried, and still he bowed. And the more he bowed, the more they cheered

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of property for terms.
Phillips & Wells, 6 E, Tribune Building, New York.

A Companion to "The Literary Digest"

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST know what the world thinks on all topics of human interest. Those who have "The International Year Book" know what the world has done during the past year. Every DIGEST reader should have this most valuable work, which Dodd, Mead & Co. offer, on another page, to send free for examination to any DIGEST reader.

How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have it Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and is Not Affected by Gases.

Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off, and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or

The Roof of the Great Field Museum, Chicago, Covering 7 Acres of Ground, is Painted with Carrara Paint.

the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile, and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks; it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint, and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first costs than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint.

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, one of the most magnificent hotels in the world is painted entirely with the world famous Carrara Paint.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Company; Chicago Telephone Company; Central Union Telephone Company; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy club house; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, 290 Carrara Works, Barberton, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

BATH CABINETS

We make 8 styles of cabinets, under our patents, for taking Turkish Baths at home. We sell on approval, and warrant them to be the best cabinets made. More of the best families use the **Racine** than all others together. Write for catalogue.

RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY,
Box N, Racine, Wisconsin

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

The correct thing for gentlemen who shave.

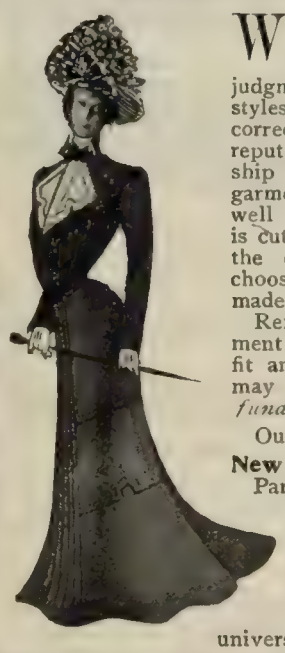
The acme of luxury, convenience and refinement.

Price, Twenty-five Cents, of all Druggists.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.
LONDON PARIS DRESDEN SYDNEY

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

New Spring Suits and Skirts



WHEN you see our Catalogue of new Spring Suits and Skirts your judgment will testify that the styles are attractive and novel—correct in cut and pattern. Our reputation for good workmanship will establish that our garments are well made and well finished. Every garment is cut and made-to-order from the design and sample you choose. We keep no "ready-made" clothing.

Remember this—if the garment which you order does not fit and give satisfaction, you may return it, and *we will refund your money.*

Our Catalogue illustrates:

New Suits, with a touch of Paris about them, **$8 up.**

Silk-lined Costumes, lined throughout with fine taffeta silk, **$15 up.**

New Skirts, $4 up.

Rainy-Day Skirts, a universal necessity, **$5 up.**

Shirt-Walst Suits and Wash Dresses, you'll need one when the warm weather comes, **$3 up.**

Wash Skirts, new in cut and pattern, **$3 up.**

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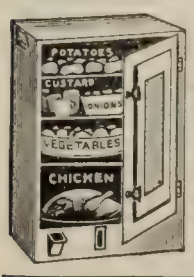

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and huzzaed. He tried to sit down, but evidently, the crowd wouldn't have it.

Even so reserved a man as Mr. Reid is not proof against the continued cheers of a great assemblage. At last he could no longer resist the clamor. He stepped to the front of the box and was just about to say a few words when an uproarious shout of laughter swept over the hall. Instantly the distinguished candidate for vice-president froze up. The laughter increased until it became almost hysterical.

Mr. Reid was at first puzzled, and then angered. His anger had almost approached the boiling-point when some one started the yell:

"No! no! Reid! Reid! Reid!"

The cry swelled louder and louder, but mingling with it were distinct yells of laughter. Mr. Reid, in disgust, had almost made up his mind to withdraw from the box when one of the members of committee rushed in.

"They want you on the platform, Mr. Reid," he said.

"Well, then, what in the world are they laughing at me for?" demanded that gentleman.

"Why, it's all a mistake. Depew's got the box above you, and when the crowd began to shout a welcome at your arrival Mr. Depew thought they were calling for him. He is so accustomed to being in the limelight, you know. He hasn't discovered his error yet, but a man has gone up there to see him."

At that Mr. Reid's reserve melted away entirely and he joined with the others in the laugh.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Cold Comfort.—MAUD: "When you refused him my hand, papa, did he get down on his knees?"

PATER: "No, I didn't notice jest where he lit!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Eggsactly.—CUSTOMER: "How much are eggs?"

DEALER: "Twenty-one cents."

"What do you charge twenty-one cents for?"

"For eggs."—*Harlem Life.*

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—*Life.*

Cut Out.—JACK: "Did you know that Jones, the tailor, asked Miss Swell to marry him?"

DICK: "So? And what did she say?"

JACK: "She gave him a fitting answer."

DICK: "What was it?"

JACK: "She told him he was cut out."

DICK: "And that ended it, I suppose?"

JACK: "Yes, he didn't press his suit further."—*Tit-Bits.*

She Enjoyed the Opera.—HE: "Well, did you enjoy the evening?"

SHE: "Indeed I did. We went to the opera."

HE: "Of course you enjoyed it?"

SHE: "Immensely."

HE: "What did you hear?"

SHE: "What did I hear? Well, what didn't I hear? I heard that Nell Vanderdyke is engaged to Tom Browning and that Jack Rentsarelow and Edith Singleton have quarreled and are not going to be married after all. Then I heard that Mrs. Tenbroke is going to get a divorce from her husband. Mrs. Thorndike has been sued by her dressmaker. The Livingstons have a baby.

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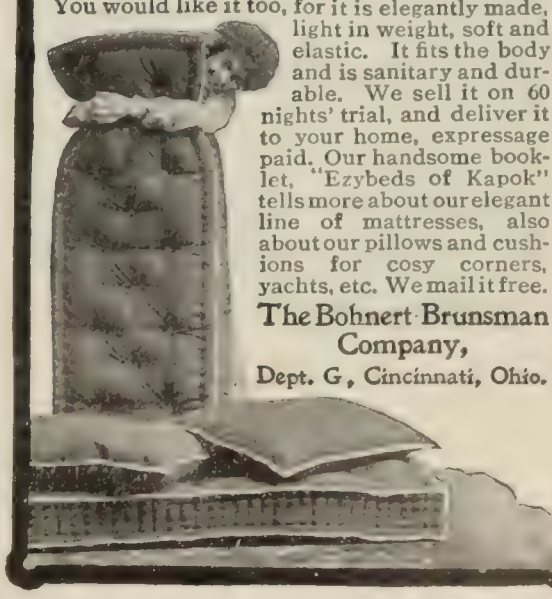

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Count Cantukount is not a chimney at all. The Thompson boys——"

HE: "But——"

SHE: "Well, don't interrupt me. I thought you wanted to know what I heard!"

HE: "So I did, but——"

SHE: "Well, keep still, then. I——"

HE: "What I meant was, what opera did you hear?"

SHE: "Oh—well, I'm sure I can't remember, but I saw the name on the program."—*Tit-Bits.*

Completed Proverbs.—"Before you run in double harness, look well to the other horse," but see to it that the other horse doesn't have a chance to look well to you.

"Pity is akin to love," but kinship does not always signify friendship.

"It is hard to pay for bread that has been eaten," but not so hard as to get bread to eat that has not been paid for.

"Only that which is honestly got is gain"—the rest is velvet.

"Labor overcometh all things," even the laborer.

"Employment brings enjoyment," when it brings the means to enjoy.

"A wise man is moved from his course neither by force nor entreaty," but the same often applies to a mule.

"Possession is nine points of the law," and frequently all the profits.

"Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" is the cry of those who are well in front.

"In matters of taste there can be no dispute," for every man is so firmly convinced that there is no standard by which his taste can be measured.

"Whate'er is best administered is best" for the one who administers.

"Ignorance is the mother of impudence"; no father is named.

"A man who will not flee will make his foes flee," but what if his foes are made of the same metal?

"Let a child have its will and it will not cry," but its parents will.

—L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, in *The Literary Era.*

"Our Bob."—

Who stood beside him when he came,
The first to call the Prince's name,
And trumpet his Germanic fame?
Bob Evans!

Who guided him through thick and thin,
Through Yankee and Teutonic grin,
And gave him pointers 'mid the din?
Bob Evans!

Who sat beside him when he fed,
And through the courses nobly led,
And got him safely off to bed?
Bob Evans!

Who journeyed by his side in style,
And coached him when to bow and smile,
Each Town Committee to beguile?
Bob Evans!

Whose wisdom steered his course through all,
Each Public Function, Feast or Ball?
Who always stood within his call?
Bob Evans!

Who raised his hand and made his bow,
As home the vessel turned her prow,
And where's your occupation now—
Bob Evans?

AFTERMATH

Who is this creeping back at last—
A shattered wreck, when all is past—
Is *this* our hero of the mast—
Bob Evans?

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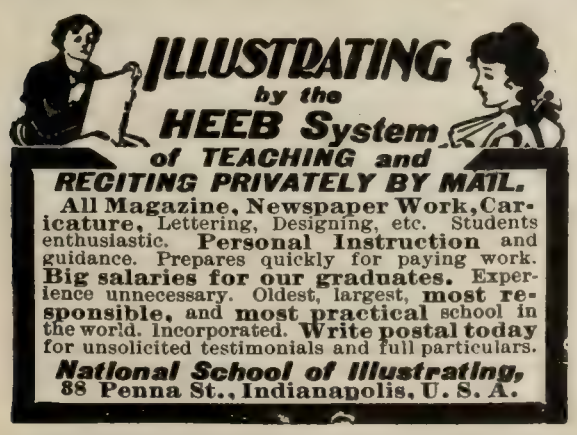

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Optimism.—Don't get discouraged. It is often the last key on the bunch that opens the lock.—*Puck.*

The Inveterate Angler. — MRS. MALAPROP: "My husband's getting ready for the opening of the fishing season."

BROWNE: "Fond of the sport, eh?"

MRS. MALAPROP: "Well, I should say. Why, he is a regular anglomaniac."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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Coming Events.

May 12–15.—Convention of the American Order of Steam Engineers, Supreme Council, at Reading, Pa.

May 13.—Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Norfolk, Va.

Convention of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and the International Bartenders' League, at Louisville, Ky.

May 13–15.—Convention of the National Association of Piano Dealers of America, at Baltimore.

May 13–16.—Convention of the Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, at Xenia, Ohio.

May 14.—Convention of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, General Synod, at Philadelphia.

Convention of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 24.—Acting-President Schalkburger and other Boer leaders pass through British lines to confer with President Steyn, supposedly regarding peace terms.

March 26.—In a combined effort to capture De la Rey in the Western Transvaal, the British columns capture 135 prisoners and five guns. General De la Rey escapes.

March 29.—Reports from London state that on March 24 the British were defeated in a fight with the Boers. Eight men were killed, ten wounded, and twenty-nine captured.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 24.—The French Parliament votes 500,000 francs for the expenses of President Loubet's trip to St. Petersburg.

March 25.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes a bill voting 600,000 francs for exhibits at St. Louis.

It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina's annual visit to Amsterdam has been abandoned on account of her health.

March 26.—Cecil Rhodes dies at Cape Town.

March 27.—The British authorities in the West Indies are instructed to refuse permission to the Venezuelan rebel steamer *Bolivar* to coal and receive supplies at British ports.

March 28.—Señor Homoro Morla, minister of Ecuador to France, and Señor Victor M. Rendon, consul-general of Ecuador at Paris, are appointed envoys to Great Britain and Spain, to represent their Government at the coronation of King Edward and of King Alfonso.

March 29.—A thousand Chinese are killed in riots at Ta-Ming-Fu, in Pe-chi-li province, China, caused by attempts to collect indemnity for the Catholics.

Prince Derneburg, former German Minister to Great Britain, France, and Russia, dies at Hanover, Prussia.

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March [illegible].—The foreign trade of Germany for [illegible] shows a decrease in the total import [illegible] exports, but a marked increase in the imports from the United States.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending March 31 shows an increase [illegible].

The French elections are dated to take place on April 27.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 24.—*Senate:* The Oleomargarine bill is considered.

House: The debate on the Moss-Rhea case is continued.

March 25.—*Senate:* The debate on the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

House: In the contested election case of John S. Rhea, from the Third Kentucky District, Rhea is defeated and the seat is given to J. McKenzie Moss, Republican; the Army Appropriatiou bill is discussed.

March 26.—*Senate:* Consideration of the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

House: The general debate on the Military Appropriation bill is closed; a resolution is adopted, asking the President for information regarding General Miles's request to be sent to the Philippines.

March 27.—*Senate:* Senator Patterson from Colorado make an attack on General Funston; Debate on the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

House: The Military Appropriation bill is passed: a committee is appointed under a resolution, introduced by Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, to investigate charges of bribery in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies.

March 28.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is introduced; 215 private pension bills are passed.

March 29.—The bill to improve the efficiency of the revenue-cutter service is considered.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 24.—President Roosevelt decides that the inauguration of President Palma would not take place before May 20.

An injunction, asked for by the Interstate Commerce Commission against six railroads entering Chicago is granted by the federal court.

March 25.—Secretary Root, by the direction of the President, instructs General Wood to turn over the Government of Cuba to its people on May 20.

Major-General Otis is placed on the retired list of the army.

March 26.—General Wood returns to Cuba.

March 27.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress asking authority to appoint diplomatic and consula representatives of the United States in Cuba.

March 28.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans sends his resignation to the President.

The State Department pays no attention to Captain Christmas's charges of bribery in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies, regarding them as unworthy of notice.

March 29.—President Roosevelt makes public the correspondence in which Lieutenant-General Miles's request to be sent to the Philippines was disapproved.

Damage by floods in Tennessee is estimated to reach $1,000,000

March 30.—James R. Garfield accepts the place of Civil Service Commissioner, made vacant by the resignation of William A. Rodenberg.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 26.—*Philippines:* Noriel, a distinguished insurgent general, is captured.

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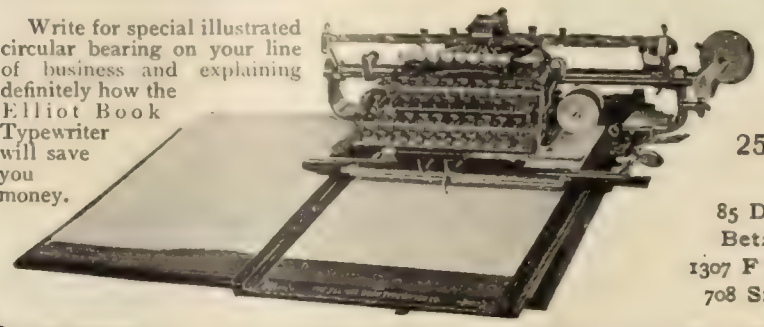

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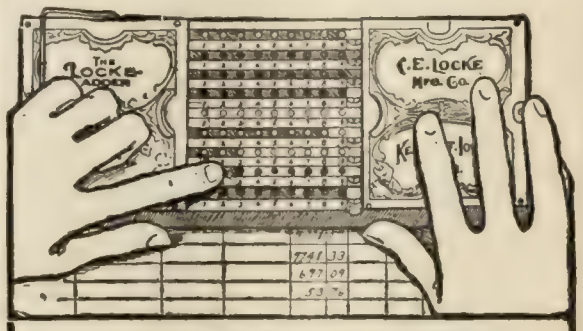

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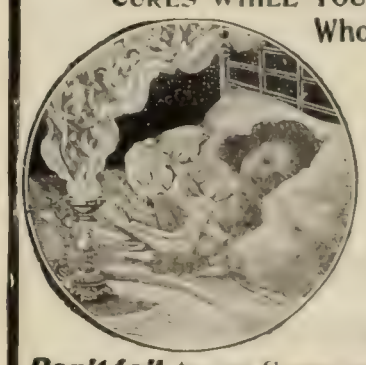

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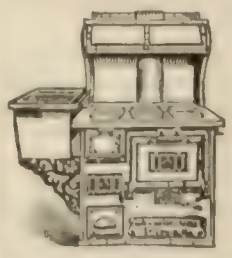

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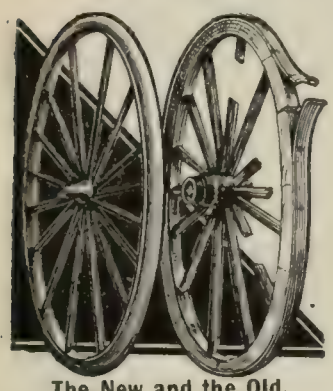

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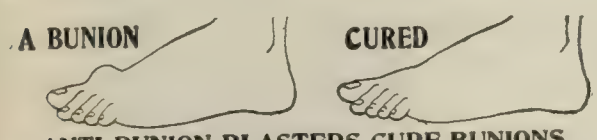

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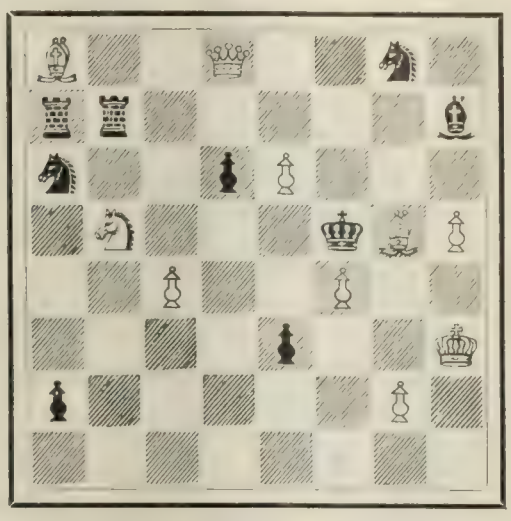
Problem 655.

By O. NEMO.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

B 2 Q 2 s 1; r r 5 b; s 2 p P 3; 1 S 3 k B P; 2 P 2 P 2; 4 p 2 K; p 5 P 1; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 656.

By MURRAY MARBLE.

4 K 3; 1 p 6; 1 P k 5; 2 p 5; 2 S 1 p 3; 1 P P 1 S 3; 4 B 3; 8.

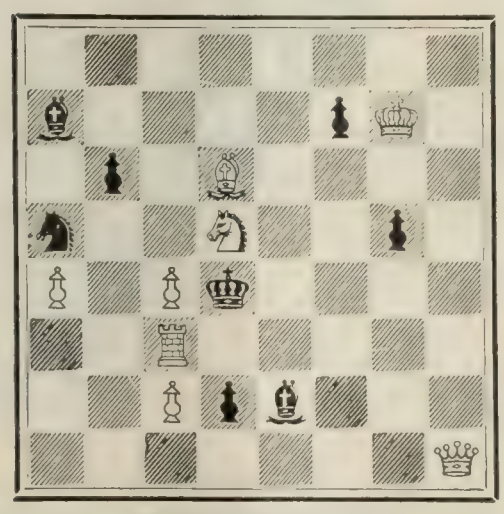
White mates in three moves.

Problem 657.

By J. FRIDLIZIUS.

From "Swedish Chess-Problems."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; b 4 p K 1; 1 p 1 B 4; s 2 S 2 p 1; P 1 P k 4; 2 R 5; 2 P p b 3; 7 Q.

White mates in three moves.

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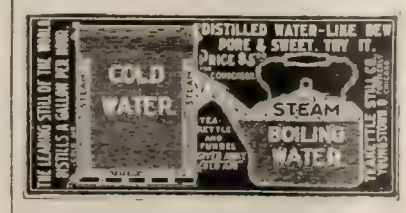

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Solution of Problems.

No. [illegible].

Key-move, Q—Kt 4.

No. 651.

1. Q—Q R 8 / K—B 3	2. Kt—Q 6, dis ch / K moves	3. Q—Q B 8, mate
1. ——— / K—B 5	2. B—K 2 ch / B—Q 5 (must)	3. Q—R 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 4	2. B—K 8, ch / R x B	3. Kt—Q 6, mate!
	2. ..... / Kt—Q 2	3. Q—R 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Kt—Kt 2!! mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia, the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; B. Colle, New York City; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. P. Barber, Lawrence, Kan.; Prof. A. A. Griffin, Franklin Falls, N. H.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; C. N. Featherston, Rome, Ga.; A. W. Chappelle, New York City; H. D. Seller, Denver, Colo.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.

650 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; C. Minetti, Pittsburg; Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Jean Fielding, Windsor, N. S.; S. Curtin, Kent, Conn.; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; P. E. Rapier, Mobile, Ala.; W. H. Young, Palestine, Tex.

Comments (650): "Good variations following a poor key"—M. M.; "The mates are numerous, but the restrictive key is hardly admirable"—G. D.; "Rich in number and beauty of variation"—F. S. F.; "Worthy of the martial goddess"—J. G. L.; "A skilful piece of work"—S. M. M.; "Below par"—J. H. S.; "An illustrious Roman"—A. K.; "Very good"—A. M. H.; "Pretty construction, but key is rather obvious and ungraceful"—B. C.; "Very simple"—C. H. S.

(651): "Same comment seems to fit"—M. M.; "The serious duals are an offense to the purist"—G. D.; "A novelty, and a good one"—F. S. F.; "A fine illustration of the Roman style of architecture in problem-building"—J. G. L.; "Clean and economical"—S. M. M.; "Very interesting, but, like 650, it violates an established canon by reducing the number of Black's available squares. The dual after 1 ——— is too artistic to be called a
K—B 5
blemish. The right and left wing *sorties* of the B are superb"—J. H. S.; "A noble Roman"—A. K.; "Doesn't compare with 645. Old Rome is far inferior to Young America"—J. E. W.

In addition to those reported, A. M. H. and A. A. G. got 648; L. R., Corning, Ark., 648 and 649; W. H. Y., 644, 646.

In the Popiel-Marco game, when Marco resigned, he had a win by B—Kt 8, threatentening mate by Q x Q P. The best that White can do is to give his Q for R and B. Found by M.W. H., M. M., and H. Zirn, Brooklyn.

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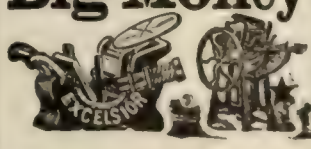

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	Lost	Won	Wolf	Tschigorin	Teichmann	Tarrasch	Schlechter	Scheve	Reggio	Popiel	Pillsbury	Napier	Mortimer	Mieses	Mason	Marshall	Maroczy	Marco	Janowski	Gunsberg	Eisenberg	Albin
Albin	10½	8½	0	0	¼	½	½	1	1	0	1	½	1	0	1	¾	0	¾	0	0	1	:
Eisenberg	12½	4½	0	0	¼	0	1	1½	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gunsberg	8¾	10¾	¼	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Janowski	5	14	1	¾	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marco	11¾	7¾	0	0	0	¼	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maroczy	4¼	14¾	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marshall	8	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	¼
Mason	10	9	0	0	½	0	¼	0	1	1	0	0	1	¾	0	1	0	1	1	1	½	0
Mieses	9¾	9¼	1	0	0	0	½	½	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	1
Mortimer	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Napier	8½	9½	¾	1	0	½	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	¼
Pillsbury	4½	14½	¾	¼	½	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Popiel	11¼	7¼	¼	1	0	0	¼	0	0	:	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reggio	10½	2½	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scheve	14	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schlechter	7	12	½	0	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tarrasch	8	12	1	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teichmann	13¼	13¼	½	1	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tschigorin	5¾	11½	0	:	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wolf	7½	12	:	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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Queen's Pawn Opening.

VON SCHEVE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	VON SCHEVE. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13 Kt—K 2	Kt x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	14 B x Kt	R x P
3 P x P	Kt—K B 3	15 P x P	Kt x P
4 Kt-B 3 (a)	Kt—B 3	16 Castles	Castles
5 P—Q R 3	P—Q 5	17 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 3
6 Kt—Q R 4	P—K 4	18 B—B sq	B—K Kt 5
7 P—Q Kt 4	P—K 5	19 R—K sq	R—Q sq (d)
8 Kt—Kt sq	P—Q Kt 4	20 Q—Q B 3	Kt-B 6 ch (e)
9 Kt-Kt 2(b)	Kt—Q 4	21 P x Kt	B(Kt 5) x P
10 P—K 3	Kt—B 6	22 B—R 3	Q—Kt 3 ch
11 Q—Q 2	P—Q R 4	23 K—B sq	Q—R 4 (f)
12 P x R P(c)	B x P	24 Resigns	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) This move, followed by P—Q R 3 and Kt—R 4, is played with the intention to maintain the Pawn.

(b) P x P ch would have been answered with P x P, and White would be forced to retreat the Kt.

(c) P x Q P was hardly any better. Black would have answered P x Kt P, followed eventually by Kt x Q P.

(d) Threatening to win the Queen, and also a winning attack, by sacrificing the Kt.

(e) Brilliant play, which decides the game in favor of Black. White, unless he answers P x Kt, loses the exchange and a Pawn.

(f) B—Kt 2 would be answered with Q x P, and White can not play B x B, for Q x B P mate threatens.

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Voigt, Phila.,	1	0	3	Bampton, Phila.,	0	1	1
Newman, Phila.,	1	0	3	Marshall, Brooklyn,	0	3	1
Hymes, New York,	1	0	6	Teed, Brooklyn,	0	1	0
Delmar, New York,	2	2	1	Young, Boston,	0	1	0
Howell, Brooklyn,	1	1	0	Robinson, Phila.,	0	1	0
Burelle, Boston,	1	1	0	Galbreath, Miss.,	0	1	0
Helms, Brooklyn,	1	1	0	McCutcheon, Pitts.,	0	1	0

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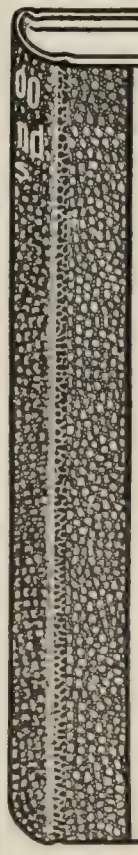

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

POLICE DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW YORK.

THE police situation in New York City is not without material to tempt the satirist. In the first place everybody seems surprised and pleased that the New York patrolmen, whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law, have at last decided to enforce it even despite the alleged reluctance of their captains. The mayor has issued a statement to the press indorsing their action, and this statement, which would, in a normal condition be taken as a matter of course, is thought worthy of big newspaper headlines on the front page. The police commissioner and the district attorney have also approved, and this likewise is hailed as a sensation by the press. The liquor dealers declare that they will not only close their saloons on Sundays, but will fight to close the Sunday clothing-stores, barber-shops, and every other place that is open on the Sabbath contrary to law. Finally the patrolmen's wives and other female relatives have held a big thanksgiving service in the Metropolitan Temple, to express their joy over the release of their husbands, sons, and brothers from "the system" of the past.

The visible beginning of this era of enforcement was made by forty patrolmen of the Thirty-Seventh Street police-station on Sunday, March 30, when they captured eighteen violators of the excise law, without waiting for specific instructions from their superiors. The reason for this unusual performance by the patrolmen is still a matter of wonder and discussion in the New York papers. The general conclusion is that the patrolmen revolted against signing slips every Sunday night certifying that they had seen no violations of the law during the day, and determined to make a stand for honesty, trusting to the mayor and police commissioner to support them and protect them from any persecution by the captains. Another theory is that the district attorney has been getting evidence of police neglect during the last three months, and that the patrolmen heard of it and decided to "stand from under" by enforcing the law. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, however, thinks that the police are in a revengeful mood because the new administration changed their hours of duty back from eight to twelve (restoring the two-platoon system), and are trying to get the administration into hot water by enforcing the excise law.

The only ones who are not claiming any credit for the "revolt" are the police captains, who are popularly supposed to receive blackmail money for protecting the law violators. The captains have relied on the slips mentioned above as proofs that the law was enforced in their precincts; the action of the patrolmen now indicate that these are likely to be worthless for that purpose. The captain of the Thirty-seventh Street station, and perhaps other captains, are to be brought to trial for neglect of duty. It is predicted that New York City will be pretty "dry" on Sundays for a while. What the ultimate result will be is a matter of considerable speculation and concern. The New York *Times* says:

"The policy of enforcement may bring Tammany back to power at the next mayoralty election. That prospect will have few terrors for those who see, as every intelligent man ought to see, that the present 'wide-open' condition of the town, the continuance of the police system of blackmail, protection, and 'tipping,' and in general the prevalence under a reform government of vices for which Tammany was punished and put out, is beginning to destroy, if it has not already destroyed, the chief argument by which a majority of the voters were brought to the support of the reform ticket. . . . . .

"Whoever is in doubt whether the reform administration had anything to do with the reform of the police from within has only to ask himself one simple question: Can he imagine these policemen doing this thing under the régime of Van Wyck and Murphy and Devery? No doubt the honest men of the force found the making of false statements as irksome and offensive then as they have found it now. But they knew that if they revolted against 'the system,' all the power of Tammany would be put forth to crush them. For 'the system' was Tammany. It was only when an anti-Tammany administration came in that they could be sure that they would not be made to suffer for doing their duty. That was what gave them courage to do their duty.

"So that 'the administration' had something to do with reforming the police, after all."

Says the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The first thing is to stop the payment of protection money. When that system is once broken up the enforcement of the excise law will settle itself in response to the real public sentiment of the community. It is the protective system and not the open Sunday which is the present object of attack. And the corruption of the police is an evil so deadly that to end it the town can afford even a strict enforcement of the excise law for a little while, unpopular as such a course will be and unnecessary as it is under ordinary circumstances."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"We have reached the point at which as a community we can not any longer play the hypocrite and sneak in this matter. Sunday selling in violation of law means police blackmail. The two can not be separated, and one can not be abolished unless the other be abolished also. If we wish to have an honest police force, we must either consent to Sunday selling under law or to a 'dry Sunday.' We can no longer pretend that we are preserving the Christian Sabbath from desecration by forbidding liquor-selling on Sunday and then shutting our eyes to it, tho we know it is going on through the side doors, and know, too, that it is the chief cause of police corruption. The legislature has adjourned, and we have no hope of altering our laws till next January. We are 'up against it' until that time, and everybody who wishes to see the end of the reign of humbug and the dawn of the reign of courage and honesty on this question will rejoice that this is the case. Mr. Jerome is the man who has forced us into this corner, but we alone can get ourselves out of it."

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.
—*The New York American and Journal.*

"AND THOU, TOO, BRUTUS!"
—*The New York Herald.*

THE NEW YORK SITUATION IN CARTOON.

CHARACTER OF CHICAGO'S GOVERNMENT.

IT was only a few years ago that the Chicago city government was considered by the newspapers a fit text for severe moralizing or caustic satire on municipal corruption. To-day the Chicago papers are boasting to all the world of the honesty and purity of their city council. In the new council elected on Tuesday of last week "the unfit aldermen are in a hopeless minority," declares the Chicago *Evening Post*, and "the new council will stand 55 to 15 on every question presenting a square issue between equity and corruption, popular right and illegitimate private interest." "Bathhouse" John Coughlin defeated the reformers in his ward and was returned to the council, but the Chicago *Tribune* notes that "no seat held by an alderman on whom the public could depend has been lost, while some highly objectionable members of the council have been replaced by men who, while they have not been tested, will be true, it is confidently believed, to the pledges they have made." The credit for Chicago's "present high standard of its municipal government" is given by the Chicago *Journal* to the Municipal Voters' League, which has been working toward that end for years. The Civic Federation is also given a hearty meed of praise. The Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

"If there have been any lingering doubts about the vitality of the reform movement in Chicago they should be completely dispelled by the returns in the aldermanic elections. No less than three-fourths of the successful candidates are men who have either made a creditable record in the council already or who have such a standing in the community that it is a reasonable presumption that they will work for the public interest.

"They will combine with the better element among the holdover aldermen to make a strong majority which can control legislation absolutely. As a result, therefore, of six or seven years of hard, persistent fighting the situation is such that the city will come through a critical period of its history with the rights of its people carefully conserved. A raid for boodle on the renewal of the street-railway franchises, which would have been certain with a council of the old type, is now impossible. There is the pledge of character against it and the specific pledge which the aldermen have signed. They have given a satisfactory bond on the franchise question which they dare not break and which is strictly in accord with public sentiment. They have also agreed to a non-partizan organization of the council, and to do what in them lies to put the administration of the city's affairs on a good business basis."

A vote of 124,000 to 16,000 was cast in favor of municipal ownership of gas and electric-light plants, and a vote of 125,000 to 26,000 for municipal ownership and operation of the street-railways; but the vote appears to have been merely an expression of opinion, and not mandatory.

VIRGINIA'S SUFFRAGE PLAN.

IT is frankly admitted by the Virginia papers that the suffrage plan in the new state constitution is intended to bar most of the negroes from the polls, while admitting as many of the whites as possible. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that "it is not as severely restrictive of the negro vote as many of the representatives of the black belt wished," but that "so far as the white voters of the State are concerned, few of them have anything to fear from the proposed suffrage article," for "their interests are well cared for," and "with few exceptions those who are now voters may have their names transferred to the new lists." The Richmond *Times*, too, says that "the idea has been to eliminate objectionable negro voters from our politics without violating the fifteenth amendment to the federal Constitution."

The plan, which has been adopted by the constitutional convention, and which will either become law by proclamation, or await ratification at the polls, gives the ballot to four classes of citizens: First, to all who "have served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States or the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States"; second, to their sons; third, to any citizen who has paid, during the year previous to registration, one dollar in property taxes; fourth, to any citizen who can read any section of the Constitution and "give a reasonable explanation" of it, or who "shall be able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the officers of registration." This last is the much-discussed "understanding clause," whose critics believe that it will be used to admit ignorant whites to the ballot, and bar out ignorant blacks, at the pleasure of the registration officers. The above provisions remain in force only until January 1, 1904, but those who register under them before that date "remain permanently enrolled as electors." After January 1, 1904, all new voters must have paid their poll taxes, and, unless blind or otherwise physically disqualified, each must "make application for registration in his own handwriting." This is considered an educational qualification, and will be required of all voters, white and black, after the end of next year.

The understanding clause is considered objectionable by the

Richmond *Times* because it "has become a synonym for fraud." Says *The Times*:

"We detest the very name 'understanding clause.' It is offensive to our ears to hear it; it is offensive to our eyes when we see it in print. It is a distress to *The Times* that this detestable measure is to be incorporated into the organic laws of the State. But *The Times* does not claim to be greater or better than the true and noble members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, who, like *The Times*, stood out as long as they could against this device, and if they have finally concluded that a temporary measure of this character is necessary to tide us over a critical period, so *The Times* has determined to stand with them and accept the compromise."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says, however:

"It is claimed in Mississippi that the understanding clause has been always fairly and justly administered and not used as a trick to let in white voters and keep out negroes; and this claim has never been disproved or even seriously challenged. The test, if honestly administered, is a good one for the suffrage. A citizen who can pass muster on the Constitution and explain its principles is likely to be a good voter, even if he is somewhat deficient in his schooling."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) remarks sarcastically that the Southern States "abolish the negro, but they howl when anybody hints that the representation, based upon the negro, which they fraudulently hold and use, shall be taken away from them, and the Constitution of the United States be put in operation in them, as it is in the rest of the country."

DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

THE man who managed Mr. Bryan's two campaigns for the Presidency has met similar fortune in his campaign for another term as Senator from Arkansas, and not all the papers of his party regret it. The Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that Senator Jones "ought to have retired long ago," and now that he has been defeated in his candidacy for return to the Senate, it believes that it would be gratifying to the party "if he would lay himself aside." In Arkansas the people manifest their choice of a Senator at the polls, the legislature afterward ratifying the popular choice by formal vote, and in the present popular election ex-Governor James P. Clarke has defeated the Democratic national chairman. Mr. Jones probably "would not have been reappointed chairman of the Democratic national committee if he had been reelected as Senator," says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), for it was a "position which he was preposterously unequal to fill." The Democratic leader and manager "should be very nearly everything which Chairman Jones was not," adds the same paper, and the only good word it has for him is that "he meant well." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) says:

"Why a great party should select such a man as James K. Jones for the chairmanship of its national committee must remain to most people an unsolved question. Perhaps the error of his selection was made with a view of harmonizing it with various others which were made under the malign influence of an evil star which rose over the party. The Republicans were delighted with Jones as chairman of the Democratic committee, and it was enough to make a Democrat swear to see the games and schemes they played on him and to hear the jokes they cracked at the expense of Jones and the party which he represented. Mark Hanna and other Republican leaders will sincerely regret to see Jones retire from the national chairmanship. His retirement from the Senate will be no loss to the Democratic party."

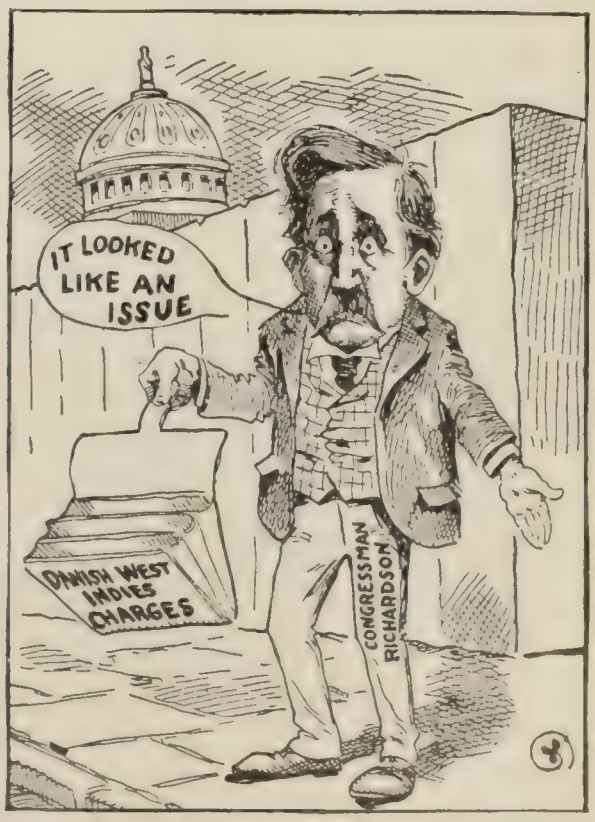
SENATOR JAMES K. JONES.

But, on the other hand, his defeat is regretted by the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) and the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.), which pay tributes to his ability and honesty. It is reported that he may retain the chairmanship of the national committee. The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), too, declares that "many thousands of national Democrats would be pained to part with the active services of Senator Jones," and it goes on to say:

"The fact that the party did not succeed in either campaign can not be accounted for by any criticism of the labors, methods, and conduct of Senator Jones. He stood to the guns of Democracy with unflinching courage, carried the banner bravely in every assault upon the party of money and monopoly, and went down in each defeat with his plume untarnished and unbent in abject surrender.

"In his retirement to private life he will carry with him the gratitude and sincerest esteem of millions of Democrats who followed him faithfully as a leader *sans peur et sans reproche*."

WHERE WORDS FAIL.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



APRIL FOOL.
Mr. Richardson finds there is nothing in it.
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

DEMOCRATIC DISAPPOINTMENTS IN CARICATURE.

ENGLAND NOT BEING AMERICANIZED.

"WE are none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us," is a saying that occurs to Mr. Herbert W. Horwill as he hears all the present-day talk about the "Americanization of the world" in general, and England in particular. "To make a splash," he more than hints, is not "the same thing as to swim," and he takes a more humorous than serious view of our idea that we are making a commercial invasion of Britain. Mr. Horwill, who is an English literary man sojourning in New York, admits (in *The Forum*) that the British are using American products, but he compares our jubilation to the rejoicing, three centuries ago, "when there spread along the banks of the James River the pleasing rumor that a taste for tobacco and for potatoes had been acquired across the ocean." London abounds in restaurants with French *menus* and shops with French *modes*, but nobody claims that England is being Gallicized. So, too, "the marriages of a few peers, out of a total of nearly six hundred, to republican wives do not mean the approximation of the English peerage to American political institutions any more than similar alliances with London actresses imply that the House of Lords has become an annex of the Gaiety Theater." Mr. Horwill goes on:

"Undoubtedly there is just now in England a great sale for American products. It is only natural that the English customer should profit by his opportunity. By the kindness of American protectionists the Londoner is able to buy such goods at a less price than that at which they are sold in New York, and he would be foolish indeed if he did not take advantage of this generosity. The American tourist, too, rejoices in the sudden expansion of the purchasing power of his money. To the American lady, in particular, every tempting article displayed in an English shop-window appears in the light of a bargain: hence the popular English notion that the average American is a person accustomed to lavish expenditure. But what has all this to do with the Americanization of England? If American enterprise succeeds in causing soda-drinks and ice-cream to be regarded as necessities of life in English summers, the result will be the creation of a new habit among English people and will therefore be, in that degree, a distinct instance of Americanization. But purchases of American shoes are open to no such interpretation. It was usual in England to wear shoes before the first approach of the American invaders, and the practise will be continued after their retreat. If English people get their shoes from Lynn instead of from Northampton, they are no more Americanized thereby than they are Orientalized by getting their tin from the Straits Settlements instead of from Cornwall.

"Some of my readers will probably have been surprised at my suggestion, in the previous paragraph, that the present commercial successes of American exporters may not be permanent. On this side of the Atlantic such a possibility is not considered seriously. It is universally assumed that to make a splash is the same thing as to swim. But let us observe what has happened even during these last five years of intense effort. Let us take the cycle trade, for instance. Every English cyclist remembers the great boom in American bicycles about three years ago. Thousands upon thousands of them were unloaded upon the English market. They were advertised with the utmost ingenuity, their merits were expounded by smart agents, and their cheapness attracted purchasers all over the kingdom. There was an unrivaled opportunity for an immense trade, as the English manufacturers were just then feeling the calamitous results of the Hooly policy and had a hard struggle to exist. But where is that cycle trade now? Scarcely any one in England rides an American bicycle to-day. At the London shows last December, where hundreds of British firms were represented, there were not on view half a dozen makes of bicycles from all foreign countries put together. The English manufacturers have completely recovered their trade, and it is a very large one: for, altho the cycle 'craze' has died away, bicycles are in much more general use in England than in America, both for pleasure and for business. It can not be said in this case, at any rate, that American products did not receive a fair trial.

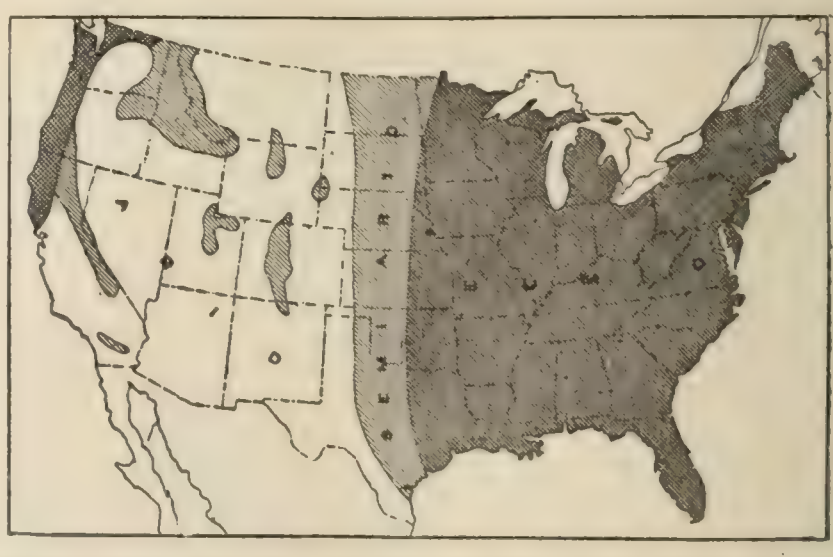
"A similar experience will befall American manufacturers of other kinds of goods until they learn to comply with the English prejudice in favor of strength and finish."

Mr. Horwill has no wish "to deny that America has had, and is having, an important influence on English affairs"; but he avers that "the same thing might be said of every other civilized nation under the sun." He adds:

"The progress of invention during the nineteenth century, by increasing the facilities of communication, has increased the opportunities of every country for becoming acquainted with the best thought and action of every other. We are seeing the fulfilment of the ancient prediction that 'Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.' There is now such frequent intercourse between Europe and America, between Europe and its colonies, and between the various peoples of Europe itself that it is possible, as never before, for foreign experience to be utilized for the benefit of reform and progress at home. No one will doubt that in this interchange of ideas America is contributing her fair share, particularly by the stimulating example of the vigor and industry which she has thrown into the task of exploiting the resources of a vast territory. But the time has not yet come, tho many of her sons seem to regard it as already arrived, when Columbia may assume the chair of professor of everything to the world at large."

RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

LORD BYRON, who had the reputation of caring more for some other liquids than for water, remarks, nevertheless, in "Don Juan" that "till taught by pain, men really know not what good water's worth," and warns the reader that in a parching desert "you'd wish yourself where Truth is—in a well." In our Western country the settler is finding that he can do still better—he can bring the well to the desert. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, says, in *The World's Work*: "The sterile and hopeless-looking soil of the desert,



MAP OF HUMID, SEMI-ARID, AND ARID REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

when artificially watered, is apparently more fertile than that region where rainfall is abundant. There is no nobler spectacle than a dreary waste converted into an emerald oasis by water artificially applied, and in the desert may be seen some of the most profitable and skilful agriculture in the world. The wheat-fields of Utah and Sonora, the great cotton-farms of Coahuila, the alfalfa valleys of the Rio Grande, and the orchards of California are all inspiriting examples. The transformation made in the desert where irrigation has been possible is marvelous, and in one instance—in southern California—has resulted in the development of communities of great wealth and culture, where the ideals of perfect conditions for existence are as nearly attained as possible."

Mr. Frederick Haynes Newell, who has been continuously engaged for the last twelve years in conducting investigations of the extent to which the arid regions can be reclaimed by irrigation, ascertaining the cost and capacity of reservoirs, measuring

the flow of rivers useful for power, irrigation, and other industrial purposes, and mapping the artesian or underground waters, has just written an exhaustive book on the subject. He says:

"One-third of the whole United States, exclusive of Alaska and outlying possessions, consists of vacant public land. One of the greatest economic questions before our people is that relating to the utilization of this vast area, much of which has a rich soil and under good management is capable of sustaining a large population; while, if neglected, there will continue to be only widely separated ranches and nomadic herdsmen. As the control of the vacant public lands is now tending, these areas are not being made available for the creation of the largest number of homes.

"This matter is one not merely of local interest to the West, but is of even greater concern to the East, and to all who are dependent upon the manufacturing and transporting interests, as well as to the farmers who supply all of these workers with food. The widening of settlement in the West means a rapidly increasing market for goods manufactured in the East and transported to the West. With more people engaged in making the finished articles and carrying them to the West, there comes a larger and larger demand for agricultural products, especially those raised near the manufacturing centers. In short, the prosperity of the whole country follows the upbuilding of any considerable portion."

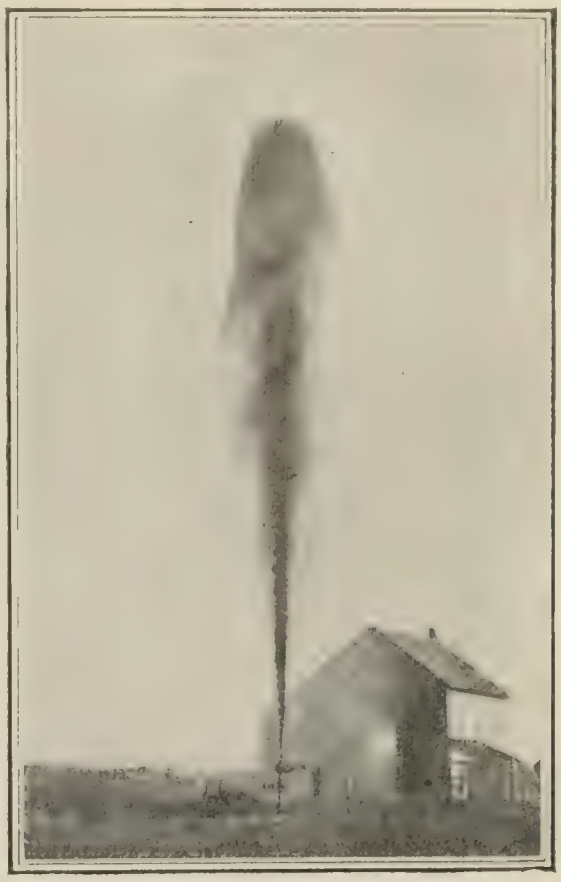
MAP OF VACANT PUBLIC LAND.

It is reckoned that by irrigation land enough can be reclaimed to provide food and homes for a population greater than that of our whole country to-day. All the irrigation that can be done by the small means at the command of private individuals, however, is now in operation, and the further reclamation of the arid lands must be undertaken by the Government. Says Mr. Newell:

"In comparison with such a possible development every other project or public work which the Government is asked to undertake seems indeed insignificant. The dead and profitless deserts need only the magic touch of water to make arable lands that will afford farms and homes for the surplus people of our overcrowded Eastern cities, and for that endless procession of home-seekers filing through Castle Garden.

"The national Government, the owner of these arid lands, is the only power competent to carry this mighty enterprise to a successful conclusion, to divide the reclaimed lands into small farms for actual settlers and home-builders only, and to provide water for the settlers at a price sufficient merely to reimburse the cost of the work.

"When the plans for irrigation suggested by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock are carried out, every section of this country will be benefited. The East and Middle West will find in that regenerated empire a market for machinery and manufactured products of every description; the South will find ready sale for the fabrics of her cotton-looms; while the farmers of the reclaimed regions will send the cereal products of their acres across the Pacific to the swarming millions of the Orient."



WELL AT WOONSOCKET, SOUTH DAKOTA, THROWING A 3-INCH STREAM TO A HEIGHT OF 97 FEET.

The Homeseeker and Investor (Chicago) says:

"Eastern opponents of government aid to irrigation projects seem to labor under the mistake of thinking that the supporters of irrigation contemplate a raid on the national treasury. It is feared in some quarters that vast sums of money, not otherwise appropriated, are to be drawn out for improvements that are in certain respects local in character; that the reclamation of arid lands is to be made a public enterprise similar to the improvement of rivers and harbors, and paid for out of the general fund.

"It is unnecessary at this time to determine whether the irrigation of desert areas is not work quite as much of a national public character as the innumerable river and harbor improvements that are now undertaken by the general Government. The matter now under discussion is the bill before Congress which proposes to appropriate the receipts from the sale of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid districts in those States and Territories. In other words, money realized from Government property in the West is to be used in improving that property.

"Senator Hansbrough cleared up the matter in his speech. He

"GO AWAY BACK IN THE REAR. WHEN YOUR COUSIN GETS ALL HE WANTS, WE'LL CONSIDER YOUR CASE.
—*The Omaha World-Herald.*

showed that, in a sense, the sections benefited would pay for the improvements; that it was a measure affecting one-third of the States and Territories of the Union, and that in thirty years at least 40,000,000 acres of desert land would be redeemed and brought under cultivation. The project is worthy of consideration for the reason that it contemplates a great public improvement without dipping into the national treasury in a way that has been done heretofore to meet the expenses of nearly all important public works."

A SILVER CURRENCY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

THE plan of the Senate subcommittee on the Philippines to issue a silver currency in the archipelago does not receive much support from the press of either party. The committee has recommended a special coin, containing about the same quantity of silver as the Mexican dollar, to be maintained at a gold value of fifty cents. The independent papers seem a unit against the plan, and some of the Democratic press are outspoken in their opposition. For instance, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says:

"Consistency with past declarations regarding silver and its coinage into 'fifty-cent' dollars does not deter the Republicans from going boldly into this new-fangled scheme. They want to win the coming elections and they are especially anxious to recover lost ground in the West. This tub to the silver whale they believe is their last and best chance to those ends.

"What the Democrats will do concerning this strange play by the Republicans can not now be foretold, but we may be sure that it will not get through the gantlet of their criticism without full and clarifying exposure."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the strongest silver paper of the Middle West, thinks the adoption of a silver currency will cause "an embarrassment of commerce and possibly shortage of money when legal tender is needed," and continues:

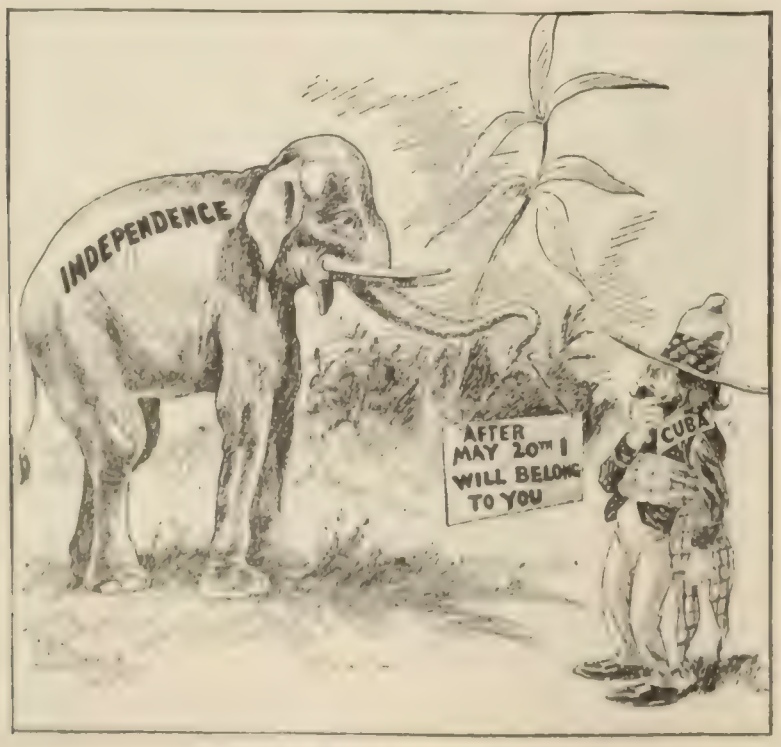
"Moreover, it will prove an obstacle to commerce with this country to have a different sort of coin there, issued by the United States and bearing the impress of sovereignty of the United States, yet measured by a standard differing from that which measures the other coins of the United States. The Philippine dollar will be larger than ours, and of greater intrinsic value, but will have a money value of only about one-half of ours. This is an absurdity that we can hardly afford to put into operation."

The Republican press seem to be divided in their opinions. The New York *Press* (Rep.) thinks that the Bryanism as shown in the Senate's currency plan "will be put out of business so far as it concerns the Philippine currency" by sound provision made by the House. The New York *Financier* thinks it "would have a tendency to reopen the silver question to an extent which might have a disturbing influence upon our currency situation," and adds:

"In view of the fact that Japan and the United States have, as above noted, failed in their efforts to provide a substitute for the Mexican dollar in the Far East, tho this substitute had greater value, it would seem unwise for this Government now to undertake to repeat its costly experimentation of 1873, and to provide a new coin in the expectation of its replacing the Mexican, even tho this new coin should compare favorably, as regards weight, uniformity, and workmanship, with the Mexican. The Filipinos who handle money are apparently satisfied with the coin which they have used for so long a time, and many of them, as well as the Chinese, are attached to the Spanish coins, and especially the now demonetized Ferdinand Carolus piaster, tho it weighs only 413.76 grains. In order to make the proposed American-Filipino dollar popular, limited legal-tender privileges might have to be imparted to it, otherwise it would circulate wholly on the basis of its bullion value, as is intended by the proposed law, and be accepted at this valuation in all commercial transactions as is the Mexican coin. The Chinese would be likely to 'chop' the new dollar as freely as they did the United States and the Japan trade-dollars, and as they have done the Mexican. Mutilation of the coin would make it valuable only for bullion, and this would destroy any legal-tender quality that might be imparted to it. In order to provide for the coinage of the new dollar, the mintage facilities in Manila would have to be improved and the metal provided for supplies of the mint unless coinage should be conducted in the United States. This would add greatly to the cost of the experiment."

The Louisville *Post* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "it will help to restore the silver States to allegiance to the Republican party, and pile a few more clods on the grave of Mr. Bryan's pet issue." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) says it "is a very sensible thing to do; but the doing of it ought not to be postponed for two or three years." The Western mining States seem to be in favor of the plan. The Denver *Republican* (Silver Rep.) thinks the use of silver as money "will increase the use of silver dollars in the Far East, and affect the price of the metal all over the world." The Salt Lake *Telegram* says:

"We hope the measure may go through. This country does not want to imitate the insane mistake of England in putting



FACING A BIG RESPONSIBILITY.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

UNCLE SAM: "Now look out, this is where I let go."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

CARTOON IDEAS OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

India on a gold basis. The Orientals know nothing about gold and do not need to. Plenty of silver will spell prosperity for the Philippines, will make a market for the product of American mines, and leave us our gold volume for home uses. We have occasion for every dollar's worth of it within the United States."

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE RHODES WILL.

THE new kind of education that is to be brought about by using an old institution in a new way, as provided for in the will of Cecil Rhodes, has stirred up a vast deal of comment on this side of the water. Unlike most educational gifts, scholarship is not its main purpose, and, indeed, seems to have been little considered. "Serious students who go abroad," notes the New York *World*, "practically always seek the German universities," but the beneficiaries of the Rhodes scholarships are to go to Oxford. Thither will go five students from Germany, a larger number, probably, from the British colonies, and nearly a hundred from the United States—two from each State and Territory. The students are to be chosen on the basis of scholarship, love of outdoor sports, manly qualities, and moral character, the latter to include the quality of leadership; and his hope was that this intermingling of British, German, and American youth will in time lead to such "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States" as "will secure the peace of the world." Each student is to receive $1,500 a year for three years, a sum that is expected to be sufficient to pay all the expenses of the college year.

Mr. Rhodes's scheme "shows, to begin with," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "the confidence of a very shrewd and absolutely unsentimental promoter of vast financial schemes, in what is usually regarded as a dilettante and ultra-academic education," and the New York *Tribune* recalls that Rhodes once had a similar plan for "a great South African university, which should receive young men from the Cape, from Natal, from Rhodesia, from the Transvaal, and from the Orange State, and by educating them together should inspire them with a community of thought and thus powerfully conduce to the harmony and unification of South Africa." "Others have given more" for educational plans, remarks the Pittsburg *Gazette*, "but the bequest of the colossus is the only one looking to international unity—the only one with a distinctly political aim and purpose, tho using for its accomplishment the same means as are used by the others for human good."

Yet some objections are heard. The idea "seems somewhat visionary," thinks the Pittsburg *Post*, and the New York *American and Journal* says: "Cecil Rhodes's will shows his noble side, but the world is not to be revolutionized nor the stream of its political and economic tendencies to be deeply affected by college scholarships." "No one man, however influential, resourceful, and opulent, can contribute very much to the 'good understanding' of nations," declares the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and it adds that "the tides in the affairs of men sometimes run much too strongly toward international misunderstandings for the collective efforts of all peaceably disposed persons to stay or sensibly moderate." It occurs to the Philadelphia *Press* and the New York *Times* that Mr. Rhodes might have furthered his purpose still more by providing for the bringing of English, German, Australian, and South African youth to American universities, and they ask what American of great fortune will supply this lack.

Seamen's Opinion of the Ship Subsidy.—Many persons may believe that the seamen of the United States approve of the ship subsidy bill, but the impression that *The Coast Seamen's Journal* gives is that those on the Pacific coast are against it. This journal is published weekly in San Francisco by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Commenting on the passing of the bill by the Senate, it ironically congratulates that branch, but it hardly knows "whether upon its indifference to public sentiment or upon its subserviency to political policy." It adds:

"The overshadowing point is that the highest legislative body of the country has been hoodwinked or dragooned into the adoption of a measure which throughout its long course has been emphatically condemned, the more strongly the better it has been known, by almost every element of press and public. The only elements that have ever favored it are those which stood to profit immediately by it and a few papers afflicted with protection mania."

"Upon what meat doth this our Senate feed, that it hath grown so great in its contempt for the country?" the same paper asks. It seems wrought up over two facts: first, that the statement of purpose, in the original subsidy bill, to "provide seamen for government use when necessary," was changed in the Frye subsidy bill to "To provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign countries, and the common defense, to promote commerce and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries"; and, secondly, over the defeat of the amendment to employ Americans in preference to Chinese in the Pacific trade:

"The final action of the Senate was a fitting climax to a long course of bald-headed humbug. However, the ship subsidy bill is not yet law. It has another river to cross. Before it gets through the hands of the gentlemen in the other wing there will be a good deal more said on the subject."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GENERAL MA didn't prove as good a fighter as some members of the mothers' congress.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

IF General Miles thinks so highly of his pacification plan, he might try it on the War Department.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

GENERAL MILES is a grandpa, but he certainly doesn't show the characteristics of the foxy variety.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IT would seem that General Miles might have an opportunity to try his pacification plan on that new grandson.—*The Washington Post.*

THERE are no foreigners in Oklahoma, altho the Indian is beginning to be looked upon as a kind of alien.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT has long been suspected that there was something rotten in Denmark, but it was not supposed to be Christmas.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE man who borrows money borrows trouble. The man who lends money doesn't need to borrow trouble.—*The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.*

"WHEN I last saw Binks he was hustling after a political job." "He must have got it now, for you never see him hustling any more."—*The Baltimore Herald.*

POSSIBLY his residence in a barn may inspire Mr. Bryan with more confidence in the stable character of the Government.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is hinted in London that the object of Field-Marshal Wolseley's visit to South Africa is to inform the Boers that war is over.—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

SO King Edward has revived the custom of snuff-taking. King Edward is given to reviving obsolete customs. Another custom which is fast becoming obsolete, and which he is particularly interested in keeping alive, is the king custom.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT is reported on reliable authority that the Amalgamated Association of Bulgarian Brigands has petitioned the Sublime Porte for a subsidy. There is nothing new, of course, in the arguments advanced. The petition sets forth the number of men employed, the high rate of wages, and the consequent high standard of living, and the amount of business done, which shows a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of any preceding year. It is pointed out, however, that this phenomenal prosperity, now the wonder of the world, can not continue without government aid. Without a subsidy, it is claimed, the Bulgarian brigand must quickly sink to the level of the pauper brigands of Greece and Sicily. The attention of the Sublime Porte is also called to the fact that the money earned in this industry remains in the country and is spent to develop the home market. In this respect it differs radically from the money, if any, used to pay creditors, which is at once sent abroad. It is even suggested that if the subsidy were made large enough the Bulgarian brigands might be able to live on it in comfort without robbing any foreign travelers at all, thereby increasing the popularity of Bulgaria among tourists and relieving the Sublime Porte from the possibility of grave international complications. The Sultan is said to have received the Bulgarian deputation graciously and expressed his regret that, in the present state of Turkish finances, there would be nothing doing.—*Puck.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A MOVEMENT TO DEVELOP SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

At a convention of Southern men held recently in Charleston, S. C., a movement was inaugurated to establish a vast book manufactory and publishing house in the South. A general committee on organization was appointed, consisting of several of the foremost men of each Southern State. Atlanta was chosen as provisional headquarters, and the city in which the factories and corporation will be established will be decided upon later. The capital is limited to $5,000,000, and operations are to begin when ten per cent. is paid in. Each State will have a director upon the board, and it is hoped to unite a strong body of business men and educators. William C. Chase, chairman of the general committee on organization, is quoted as follows in the *Atlanta Journal*:

"No private concern can possibly cope with the present conditions. The sole hope of successful competition rests in the establishment of an enterprise owned and controlled by the general public, whose interests it is necessarily formed to protect and improve.

"Southern men will no longer delegate the molding of thought and education to those who have for fifty years persistently, even cruelly, ignored the desires and interests of Southern people. During all of these years, in which these concerns have been callous to appeals and threats alike, the South has suffered injuries that are beyond possible excuse or pardon. Millions of money have been taken for books that were often offensive to the people.

"The South has advanced as no other section of the Union in the development of her material resources, but by neglecting her mental resources and failing to encourage the abilities of her people, she has lost fully fifty years of advantage; and instead of controlling the forces of literature and learning in America as she did fifty years ago, she is looked upon to-day as the weakest portion of the Union; and finds herself, as to education, etc., the object of charitable concern of other sections of the Union, and is paying dearly and bitterly the tribute of her prodigality. These are plain words, but the situation demands blunt facts.

"In the direct matter of text-books for schools, the South is in bondage, practically. The present generation is, if anything, more servile to text-books than its predecessor. The books used relate so little of the South that, like unlettered races, our real story is mere tradition, handed down from father to son and mother to daughter.

"One of the leading statisticians of the South has asserted that we have to-day one hundred capable writers in the South to one a half a century ago; and as we guided the national thought at that period, could our writers of the present find recognition, through some great publishing house, we would again enjoy the envied prestige.

"The literary lethargy existing in the South, and the pitiable lack of appreciation of the efforts of Southern writers, is due to the fact that the manufacturing and publishing of books are almost entirely controlled by concerns outside of the South. These concerns accept only such manuscripts as commercially and, worse still, politically, conform to their views.

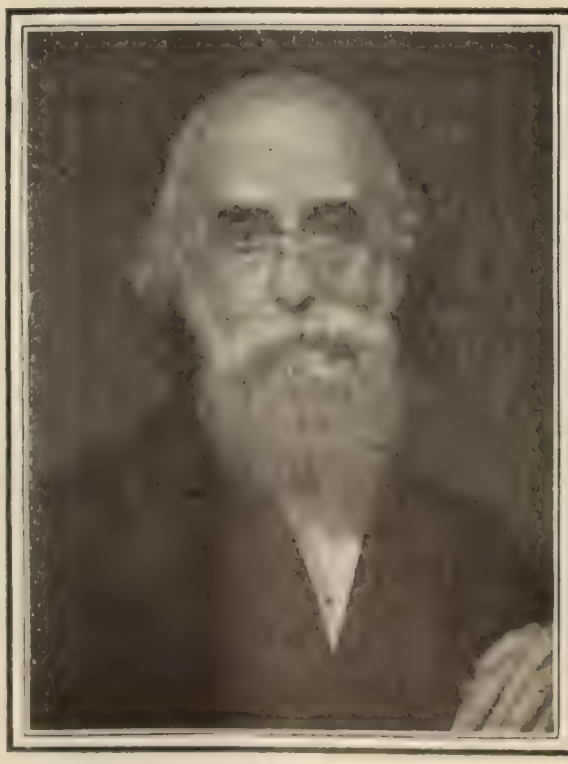
"The South has produced over 10,000 writers, orators, and statesmen, physicians, divines, artists, musicians, lawyers, inventors, financiers, and other men and women of conspicuous talent, ability, and genius; but we seek in vain to find any considerable number of them included in the list of eminent Americans in any line of achievement. The persistence in ignoring the South by the publishers in common merits the rebuke of the entire country, and that it will be properly dealt with there can be no doubt.

"Fifty years of Southern effort will now take the place of the lost half-century marked by idleness, and worse—neglect. In 1950 those who are so fortunate as to live in the South will enjoy the distinction of possessing a literary and educational excellence equal to the superlative of any people on the globe. All lands will be honored to have in their homes and schools books written and published in the South. Compare such a brilliant gratification to the gloom of to-day."

The plan outlined is not viewed with approval by the Northern press. The New York *Sun* thinks that "the consequence would be that Southern literature would suffer in the general esteem, rather than be benefited, by the attempt at artificial stimulation. A literature must grow of itself; it can not be forced by hot-house methods." The New York *Times Saturday Review* declares that the whole enterprise is a typical illustration of "provincialism." "There is no such thing as 'Southern literature,'" it says:

"There are Southern writers who have taken Southern subjects and produced literature. But, just in proportion to the success with which they have treated them, their works transcend local limitations and become part of the literature of the English language. As a matter of fact, writers of Southern birth or residence, who have taken their themes from their surroundings, have been, during the last generation, among the most important contributors to American literature. But we gravely doubt whether any of these will be found on the 'list' of the Southern publishing company. We can not imagine that Mr. Cable, or Mr. Page, or Miss Murfree, or Miss Johnston, to

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
Editor of *The Independent*.



LYMAN ABBOTT.

HAMILTON W. MABIE.

Editors of *The Outlook*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—IV. THE INDEPENDENT AND THE OUTLOOK.

name the latest recruit to their ranks, or even Mr. Harris, to name a writer who happens to live in Atlanta, would care to narrow their field or their pretensions by publishing in circumstances which would seem to constitute an appeal to readers on the ground of a local patriotism rather than of literary merit. It has been observed in world's fairs that no exhibitrix will allow her products to be exposed in the 'Woman's Building,' provided she can get them exhibited anywhere else, where they will be entered in a wider competition, and held subject to more general standards. Similarly, we should not expect a writer to desire to be published and 'encouraged' as a 'Southern' writer unless it were because otherwise he could not get himself published at all. This disinclination, if it exists, is not auspicious for the pecuniary, any more than for the literary, success of a 'Southern Publishing Company.'"

EDMUND GOSSE'S ESTIMATE OF VICTOR HUGO.

VICTOR HUGO died on May 22, 1885, and the elaborate and impressive celebrations in Paris a few weeks ago were held, as all the world knows, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Edmund Gosse, however, the eminent English critic, suggests that it is hardly appropriate to "speak of any one as dead until his voice is silent," and he declares that to him at least this centenary seemed to mark the solemn funeral, at the age of one hundred years, of Victor Hugo. Every year since 1885, he observes, "the ghost of Hugo has published a thick new volume in prose and verse," and only with the last book of poems, completing his posthumous works, can it be said that the existence of this writer, as a living force, has ceased. Mr. Gosse (writing in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, April) continues as follows:

"To the nineteenth century in France he [Victor Hugo] was what Voltaire had been to the eighteenth. That is to say, an absolutely momentous power, extending so far in so many directions as to pass outside the bounds of convenient definition. To ask whether Hugo had any influence on letters in his own country is like asking whether, if the Atlantic Ocean were let into the Great Sahara, it would have any influence there. In the first place, he was original to a quite extraordinary degree. It is difficult to point to any modern writer, at least any writer of the last two centuries, who owes so little to preceding forms of expression as Hugo does. He cultivated a sort of graceful fealty to Vergil, which was rather like the tribute of a dish of fruit which some great chieftain may think it courteous to send once a year to a nominal head of his clan; but, as a matter of fact, Victor Hugo owed little or nothing to Vergil. In his own country he had been preceded in his revolution against the prevailing languor of poetry by Chateaubriand, by Lamartine, by Vigny; but when the moment came and the age was ripe, it was the trumpet-note of Hugo's celebrated formula, and not the voices of his elders, that broke down the walls of the classical Jericho. . . . . .

"There are many reasons, which even an Anglo-Saxon can appreciate, for the amazing vogue of Hugo. He has had thousands of imitators, but not one of them has contrived to give anything of the Hugonian impression of life in its fulness. Hugo sees everything enormous and distended, exuberant and colossal, but he preserves alongside of this dangerous tendency a sense of harmony, almost of logic, which prevents it from being too obviously preposterous. We are prepared to laugh, but something makes us grow serious as we listen; the smile dies away and we kindle with admiration, terror, and joy. It is the evidence of splendid vitality which carries us on, which drags us unwillingly in the train of Victor Hugo, which induces us to throw up our hands and resign ourselves to this tremendous and astounding tide of energy. If he seemed to force the note, or, as people say, 'worked himself up,' we could easily turn from him with a smile, with a shrug. But that is impossible. The spontaneity of the man is irresistible. The fountain of his song leaps and gushes and flows forth in all directions; we can but sail upon it. It takes us out of sight of shore, it tosses us on that luminous and buoyant ocean which is the personal genius of Victor Hugo. This extraordinary amplification of everything—in which the pig becomes a rhinoceros, the lizard a crocodile, and the breeze a simoon—was noted as early as 1826 by Sainte-Beuve as a danger to Hugo. But it really proved to be one of the most useful and the most predominant of his characteristics, and of immense advantage to his influence."

Not the least part of the literary achievement of Victor Hugo, Mr. Gosse declares, were his lyrics, written while he was still young, "some of the most refined that were ever composed, so

AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF VICTOR HUGO

This portrait of Victor Hugo is interesting because it shows him at the zenith of his fame and creative power. It is a remarkably fine example of the art of photography in the years of its infancy, being taken in 1853 during the poet's exile in Jersey.

human and sweet, so melodious and simple, that the eyes fill with tears of pleasure to read them." He adds:

"I think that the ordinary reader of Hugo, even in France, has a little forgotten what manner of singer he was from 1830 to 1840, and how great a part of his influence was built up upon his devotion to beauty, upon the intoxication of his exquisite and unobtrusive melodies. He went much farther than this; he became one of the wonders of the age. He grew to possess such sovereign power over language that Shakespeare alone was his equal in the transfiguration of images and the processional pomp of metaphors. He reached such a point of mastery over the abstract idea that he realized the gift of Mephistopheles to Faust, and every thought, every aspect of mortality, appeared to him at will clothed as a concrete object with color and light and form. After the downfall of the empire—and even for some years before it—Hugo became an accredited seer, a sort of unofficial Ezekiel or unattached Isaiah. But he never, or seldom, regained those 'wood notes wild' which had thrilled his earliest admirers with ecstasy, and from which all that is most truly poetical in the literature of France for the last seventy years is lineally descended."

In view of the wonderful influence of Hugo over French literature, it may seem strange that he has made so little impression upon English and American poetry and prose. "Heine, Tolstoy, and Ibsen," Mr. Gosse confesses, "during the same half-century, have left a far deeper impact upon Anglo-American literature than Victor Hugo." The reasons for this are given by the English critic as follows:

"The reforms which Hugo carried out between 1827 and 1835

were momentous in France, because they were extremely needed, but they were without importance to England, because England no longer required them. The gates were closed in France; they were massive portals of solid bronze, and needed the strength of a Hercules and the vigor of a Samson to break them in. Victor Hugo rose in his giant energy, and, with a song that was like a blast on the trumpet at his lips, he advanced and battered them down. They fell, with a clangor which echoed through the whole of France and far into the neighboring Latin kingdoms. But in England, in 1830, there were no gates to batter. All the business of breaking down the classic barriers had been done thirty years earlier by Wordsworth and Coleridge. If France had produced her 'Lyrical Ballads' in 1798, she would not have required her 'Feuilles d'Automne' in 1831. If she had borne the brunt of Romantic battle under Byron in 1812, if she had endured the ecstasies of liberated song with Shelley in 1816, if the harmonious secrets of antiquity had been revealed to her in perfect form by a Keats in 1820, the feeling with which she greeted the dramas and lyrics of Hugo would have been full of admiration and joy, but not of astonishment. These books would have delighted every instructed reader, but they could not have caused a revolution."

A PLEA FOR AN "ORGANIZED" THEATER.

AT the close of a memorable journey of the Comédie Française to England in 1878, Matthew Arnold wrote a characteristic essay in which he took the view that the visit of the French company would be fruitless unless it left Englishmen with a strong desire to "organize" the theater. Brander Matthews, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University, sees the same need now as then for the "organization" of the theater in the English-speaking world, and points to the revival in England of the demand for a national theater as an evidence of renewed interest in this question. At the same time, he is far from ready to admit that there is any serious decline in the modern drama. He says (in *The North American Review*, March):

"Apparently the theater is flourishing; never were there more playhouses than there are to-day, and never were these various places of amusement more thickly thronged with playgoers, pleased with the entertainment proffered to them. There is no denying the sumptuousness, the propriety, and even the beauty of the scenery and costumes and decorations set before us on the stage nowadays. There is no doubt that we have many opportunities for observing acting which attains to a high level of technical accomplishment, even if actual inspiration and indispensable genius are as rare in the twentieth century as they have been in all its predecessors."

In the light of these facts, it may be inquired: What need is there for any modification of the situation? Why can not the stage be let alone to take care of itself? To these questions Professor Matthews replies that the serious defect in the theatrical management of to-day is that it is "governed too much by purely commercial considerations," and that dramatic art "is the only one of the arts which is compelled to pay its own way, and which is forced to make its own living under conditions which limit its exertions to what is immediately profitable." He continues:

"So long as the theater is left to the operation of the law of supply and demand, it is idle to look for a manager who will make it his business to produce plays which he knows can not be forced into a long run, and who will take pleasure in presenting the masterpieces of dramatic literature as they ought to be presented. Without a subsidy or an endowment or financial support of some kind, he could hardly hope to pay his expenses. . . . The manager has to present the kind of play which is calculated to please the largest number of possible spectators, and he will be likely to shrink from the kind of play which would appeal to a small public only, which can not be forced into a long run, and which does not lend itself to circus-methods of booming. In fact, the conditions of the theater being what they are now in New York and in London, the wonder is that the level of the stage is not lower than it is actually, and that the more intelligent playgoers ever have an opportunity to see anything other than spectacle and sensation. That we have a chance now and then to behold plays of a more delicate workmanship and of a more poetic purpose, is due partly to the courage and the liberality of certain of the managers, and partly to the honorable ambition of certain of the actors and actresses, seeking occasion for the exercise of their art in a wider range of characters."

In considering remedies for the evils of the present theatrical system, Professor Matthews takes the view that state aid, in this country at least, is neither desirable nor possible, and he cites the government building at the Chicago World's Fair as a disastrous example of government incompetency in the domain of the fine arts. Municipal endowment is open to the same objections. "No lover of the drama," says Professor Matthews, "would face with composure the prospect of a municipal theater in New York, where Tammany could turn it over to the control of some uncultured spoilsman." He adds:

"It is not by seeking government aid that the problem of the theater can be solved in the United States or in Great Britain. Those who wish to do something for the drama must rely on themselves, taking pattern by those who have been able to accomplish wonders for the elevation of music. When this decision is once reached, the question is easier of answer. What is it we really want, after all? We want to find a retort to the manager who tells us that he can not afford to attempt certain more delicate forms of dramatic art, or to present the masterpieces of the drama as they ought to be presented. We want to help this manager to accomplish that which the existing purely commercial conditions of the theater prevent him from attempting. What has to be done is to come to the aid of the drama, just as the owners of the Metropolitan Opera-House came to the aid of the opera. . . . . .

"The same problem presented itself in Vienna and in Berlin, in spite of the fact that there were state-aided theaters in both cities; and the solution discovered by the Germans is at the service of the Americans and the British. It is very simple, but it is perfectly satisfactory. A body of subscribers raises a sum of money sufficient to pay the rent of a theater, and they then turn the theater over rent-free to a manager who will pledge himself to conduct it along certain lines, and to accord certain privileges to the subscribers. The manager will try to make the theater pay him a profit, and he will try to attract the public; but it will be rather the smaller public that likes the better class of play than the larger public that is more easily pleased by sensation and by spectacle. With a subsidy equivalent to his rental, the manager would bind himself to give up the habit of unbroken runs,—the practise of acting the same play six and seven and eight times a week. He would be able to return to the earlier custom of the English-speaking theater,—that of a nightly change of bill, such as we still expect at the opera and such as we find at the Théâtre Français in Paris, at the Lessing Theater in Berlin, and at the Volkstheater in Vienna."

The promoters of such a plan as is here outlined, declares Professor Matthews, should be "practical men, taking a common-sense view and trying to improve the conditions of the actual theater." The greatest difficulty before them would be that of finding a "fit manager, who must be a man of taste, of tact, of experience, of executive ability, and of sufficient means to support the enterprise." Professor Matthews concludes:

"These suggestions may seem very commonplace; and it may be confessed at once that they are not epoch-making. They do not point toward any theatrical Utopia, nor do they promise any dramatic millennium. They propose to make an easy beginning, in the belief that the best way to get the attention and the assistance of the public-spirited is to show that an improvement is actually possible. When interest is aroused by the realization of a modest program such as is here set forth, then it will be time to be more ambitious. If the theater here outlined were successfully established in New York, and if it had proved its utility, the first step would have been taken along the right path,—at the end of which there might loom an American rival of the

Théâtre Français. This is a prediction which one need not be afraid to make, in spite of George Eliot's remark that, 'among all forms of mistake, prophecy is the most gratuitous.' "

"WALT WHITMAN'S CHILDREN."

THE intimate personal relations of any man or woman are matters about which the outsider as a rule can know but little, and about which he instinctively feels that he has no right to inquire. At the same time, remarks Edward Carpenter, the radical English poet and essayist, "one can not help being conscious that a person's general relations to the subject of sex are an important part of his temperament, personality, and mental outfit—so important that it is difficult or perhaps impossible to get a full understanding of his character without some knowledge on this side; and one feels, for instance, that a biography which ignores it is far from complete." Going on to speak of Walt Whitman, whom he knew personally, Edward Carpenter says (in *The Reformer*, London, February):

"In the case of Whitman, whose writings deal so much, both directly and indirectly, with the subject of sex, it seems all the more natural to wish to have some general outline of the author's personal and intimate relations; and to suppose that such outline, if rightly conceived, would be helpful toward a true understanding of the poet.

"There is, however, curiously little known in this respect about Whitman's life. Every one is aware that he was never married—that is, in any formal or acknowledged way. His life after the Civil War was clouded by intermittent paralysis, bringing with it invalidism and infirmity; and of his history before his arrival in Washington, *i.e.*, prior to the age of 44 or so—the period when he would be most likely to knit up such relations—only the barest outline is known.

"'Leaves of Grass,' that extraordinary piece of self-revelation, gives us the mental attitude of the author. . . . It would not of course be reasonable to suppose that all the personal utterances, of acts done, of passions expressed, of experiences lived through, or of individuals loved—which are to be found in 'Leaves of Grass'—are to be taken as literal records of things which actually happened to the author himself. They could hardly be gathered into a single life-time. Yet one can see that they are to be taken as experiences, *either* actual or potential, for which his inner spirit was prepared—and as a record of things which he could freely accept, understand, and find place for."

At times, observes Mr. Carpenter, one can hardly avoid the conclusion in reading certain passages of Whitman's poetry that he is describing actual occurrences in his own life. "In a life so full and rich as Whitman's there must have been many intimate personal experiences, of which the world knows nothing, and will know nothing." He continues:

"He [Whitman] has himself told his friends that he had children—and in a letter to J. Addington Symonds (dated 10th August, 1890), he mentioned that he had had six. . . . . .

"On the other hand it would be a rash, and I think a wrong, conclusion to suppose that because Whitman had several children (out of the bounds of formal marriage), he was therefore a dissolute and uncontrolled person, much given to casual *liaisons* with the opposite sex. We know nothing, as I have said, of the circumstances which led to these connections, nor have we the material for passing any judgment of the kind referred to—even if we were so disposed. We know at any rate that in his later life Walt was singularly discreet, almost reserved, in his relations with women; and in that very interesting interview with Pete Doyle, which is given by Dr. Bucke in his edition of 'Calamus'—one of the best running accounts of Walt which we have—Pete says in one passage: 'I never knew a case of Walt's being bothered up by a woman. . . . Walt was too clean, he hated anything which was not clean. No trace of any kind of dissipation in him. I ought to know about him those years—we were awful close together."

In conclusion, Edward Carpenter remarks on Whitman's warm friendships for men, declaring that "in his poems we find his expressions of love toward men and toward women put practically on an equality." On this point he says:

"Whether this large attitude toward sex, this embrace which seems to reach equally to the male and the female, indicates a higher development of humanity than we are accustomed to—a type super-virile, and so far above the ordinary man and woman that it looks upon both with equal eyes; or whether it merely indicates a personal peculiarity—this and many other questions collateral to the subject I have not touched upon. It has not been my object in making these remarks to enter into any vague speculations, but rather to limit myself to a few conclusions which seemed clear and obvious and fairly demonstrable."

SCIENTIFIC PREDICTIONS IN FICTION.

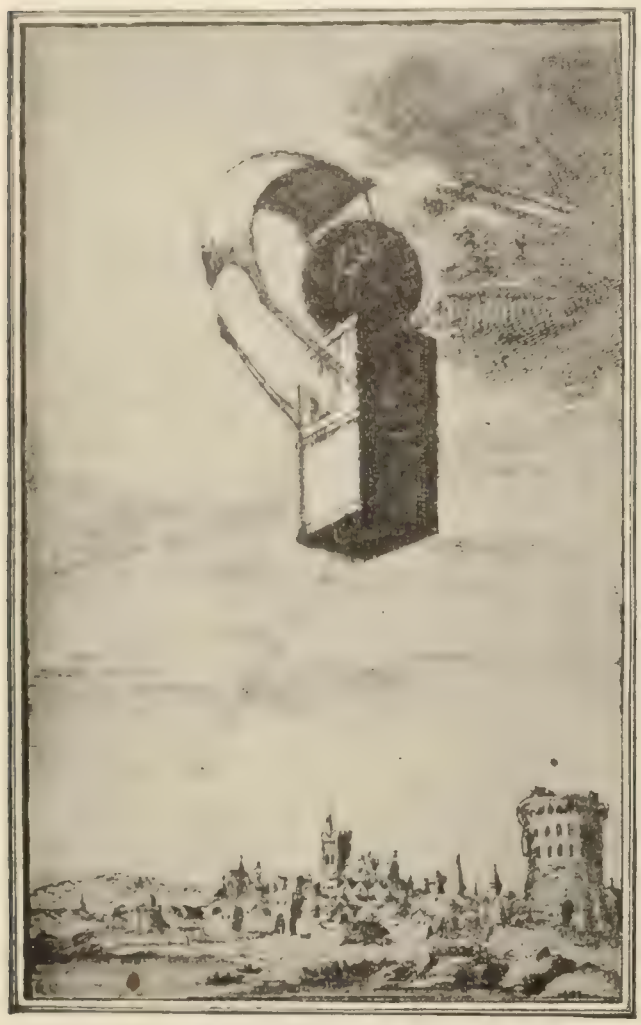
MR. H. G. WELLS'S new book, "Anticipations," in which an attempt is made scientifically to prophesy the development of civilization during the next century, opens up an interesting field for speculation and has suggested to several writers the important part that fiction has played in forecasting the triumphs of science. A correspondent of the London *Pall Mall Gazette* recently called attention to "a very clear prevision of Marconi's wireless telegraphy" in a drama by Calderon, the Spanish dramatist. The passage referred to may be freely translated as follows: "They say that when two instruments are properly attuned together they communicate to each other the wind-borne echoes; touch the one instrument, and the winds excite its fellow, tho none be near it." A much closer approximation to Marconi's discovery, however, is to be found in the writings of a contemporary of Calderon, Strada, the learned Jesuit historian, whose "Prolusiones" were published in Rome in 1624. Says the London *Spectator*:

"Strada tells us how two friends carried on their correspondence 'by the help of a certain lodestone, which had such virtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, tho at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner.' Of course the modern reader sees in this a premonition of our telegraph, in which the electric impulse, propagated in the older fashion along a wire or in the new way by a simple radiation in the ether, causes a magnetic needle to move according to the signals transmitted by the sender of the message. Strada went on to describe how these two friends made a kind of 'alphabetic telegraph,' as one of the predecessors of the telephone was called,—a dial-face with the letters of the alphabet round its edge, and a needle in the midst which could be made to point to any of them at will. These correspondents saw no need for wires, or even for the simpler apparatus which Mr. Marconi requires. 'When they were some hundreds of miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend, in the mean while, saw his sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant, over cities or mountains, seas or deserts.' Even Mr. Marconi has not yet attained such simplicity as this, tho Professor Ayrton (as we lately pointed out) believes that we shall reach an even higher standard one day."

A classical instance of the novelist's "intelligent anticipation" of future scientific discoveries is afforded by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels." In the third part of that work he describes the discovery of two satellites of Mars by the Laputan astronomers. *The Spectator* comments:

"When Swift wrote, astronomy had not advanced greatly beyond Huygens's contentment with the twelve bodies—six plan-

ets and six satellites—which made up the 'perfect number' of the solar system. Certainly no one suspected that Mars had moons of its own. Thus Swift made a very wild guess when he announced of the Laputan philosophers: 'They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the center of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost five; the former revolves in the space of ten hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a half.' Not only were there no grounds for the prediction of two satellites, but such an estimate of their distance from the planet was unprecedented: it was as if our moon should be within twenty thousand miles of the earth, and rise and set twice or thrice in the twenty-four hours. Nothing could be more improbable. Yet in 1877 Prof. Asaph Hall, with the great Washington equatorial, actually discovered two tiny satellites of Mars, whose distances from the planet are 1½ and 3½ diameters, whilst their periods are 7½ and 30 hours respectively. The agreement with Swift's guess is in the main so remarkable that it is hardly possible to ascribe it to mere accident; and yet these satellites are the merest points of light, which no telescope in existence before Herschel's day could possibly have shown."



BERGERAC'S ANTICIPATION OF THE BALLOON.
—*From a 17th Century Engraving.*
Courtesy of *The Era* (Philadelphia).

Many other similar anticipations are chronicled in the Philadelphia *Era* (April). We quote as follows:

"The law of gravitation was announced by Newton in the year 1685. Had it not been foreseen by Shakespeare in 1609? At all events, in 'Troilus and Cressida,' he put these lines into the mouth of Cressida:

> But the strong base and building of my love
> Is as the very center of the earth,
> Drawing all things to it.—Act iv. sc. 2.

"A contemporary of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, anticipated the modern air-cushion. In 'The Alchemist,' he makes Sir Epicure Mammon, in enumerating the pleasures to be his when in possession of the philosopher's stone, declare that

> I will have my beds blown, not stuffed;
> Down is too hard.

"In another play the same author credits the Dutch with an invention that foreshadows the Holland submarine boat:

> It is an alderman runs under water,
> With a long nose, and has a nimble tail
> Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
> Between the coats of a ship, and sinks it straight.

"In France, Cyrano de Bergerac showed himself full of scientific prescience. The air-ship in which the hero of his 'Voyage to the Moon' (1650) made his trip to that sphere was a pretty close foreshadowing of Montgolfier's balloon, as will be seen from our illustration, made for an edition that long antedated the aeronaut.

"In the same book he clearly foreshadowed the phonograph.

"The supernatural being who acted as the hero's guide gave him for his entertainment some of the books made by the inhabitants of the moon. They were enclosed in boxes. This is what he saw and heard:

"'On opening the box I found inside a concern of metal, something like one of our watches, full of curious little springs and minute machinery. It was really a book, but a wonderful book that has no leaves or letters; a book, for the understanding of which the eyes are of no use—only the ears are necessary. When any one wishes to read, he winds up the machine with its great number of nerves of all kinds, and turns the pointer to the chapter he wishes to hear, when there comes out, as if from the mouth of a man or of an instrument of music, the distinct and various sounds which serve the Great Lunarians as the expression of language.' . . . . . .

"Among Fénelon's Fables, written in 1690 for the instruction of Louis XIV.'s grandson, is one entitled 'Voyage Supposé,' and among the supposititious marvels of which it is compact we read: 'There was no painter in all the country, but when they wished the portrait of a friend, or a picture representing some lovely landscape or other object, they put water into large basins of gold and silver, and made this water face the object they wished to paint. Very soon the water would congeal and become as the face of a mirror, where the image dwelt ineffaceably. This could be carried wherever one pleased, and gave as faithful a picture as any mirror.'"

"Is not this an anticipation of photography?"

Great men of the imaginative temperament, observes *The Era*, build better than they know; and "the world looks back and sees what they were striving for, what they were aiming at, tho they themselves knew it not, or only dimly recognized it."

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

THREE new novels—"If I were King," "In the Fog," and "The Fifth String"—win a prominent place in the book-dealers' reports for the month ending March 1. The librarians' reports show but slight change when compared with those of the preceding month. We quote the appended lists from *The World's Work* (April):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
3. The Cavalier—Cable.
4. Lazarre—Catherwood.
5. If I Were King—McCarthy.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.
7. In the Fog—Davis.
8. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
9. The Fifth String—Sousa.
10. The Eternal City—Caine.
11. Count Hannibal—Weyman.
12. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
13. A Lily of France—Mason.
14. Marietta—Crawford.
15. Graustark—McCutcheon.
16. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch—Hegan.
17. The Benefactress—Anon.
18. Cardigan—Chambers.
19. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
20. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
21. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
22. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
23. Circumstance—Mitchell.
24. Truth Dexter—McCall.
25. The Pines of Lory—Mitchell.
26. At Large—Hornung.
27. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
28. The Red Chancellor—Magay.
29. The Making of an American—Riis.
30. The Methods of Lady Walderhurst—Burnett.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Crisis—Churchill.
3. Lazarre—Catherwood.
4. The Cavalier—Cable.
5. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
6. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
7. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
8. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
9. Cardigan—Chambers.
10. The Making of an American—Riis.
11. Graustark—McCutcheon.
12. The History of Sir Richard Calmady.—Malet.
13. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
14. Up from Slavery—Washington.
15. Marietta—Crawford.
16. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
17. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
18. The Benefactress—Anon.
19. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
20. If I Were King—McCarthy.
21. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
22. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
23. The Life of J. R. Lowell—Scudder.
24. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
25. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
26. Tarry Thou till I Come—Croly.
27. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
28. The Christian—Caine.
29. The Heroines of Fiction—Howells.
30. The Octopus—Norris.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman* (April), are as follows:

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
3. Andrex—Johnson.
4. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
5. If I Were King.—McCarthy.
6. { Lazarre—Catherwood. / The Crisis—Churchill.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO PLANTS POSSESS MINDS?

THE answer to this question depends largely on definition. If we regard manifestations of mind as including all phenomena of movement adapted to environment, doubtless we may answer it in the affirmative. If we include only conscious movement, the answer must be more doubtful; yet here again we must settle on our definition of consciousness. It is certain that the movements of vegetable life are much more complex and much less accidental and mechanical than the ordinary observer thinks. It seems at time as if plants had the power of seeking what will benefit them and avoiding what will injure them, in the same way, altho not with the same freedom, as animals. Francis Darwin, son of the great naturalist, is one of the best recent authorities on this subject, and he sets forth his views of it in an article published in the *Revue Scientifique*.

Mr. Darwin notes at the outset that to consider power of movement as a characteristic that distinguishes animals from plants is confusing. Trees, to be sure, are stationary, in the sense that they are rooted to one spot; but they can and do move within limits. Huxley said that a plant is "an animal shut up in a wooden box." If its stem is placed horizontally it begins at once to curve upward as if it were comfortable only in an upright position, and as if its disquietude manifested itself in an attempt to assume that position. This power it is that enables trees like the pine to grow so straight, and it seems to consist in a wonderful sensitiveness to gravitation. The plant, as it were, feels the direction of the earth's center and governs its growth accordingly. The mechanism of this action is yet undiscovered; possibly alteration of pressure causing loss of balance in the protoplasm will explain it. It is evident, however, that gravitation does not act as a direct mechanical cause, for, if it did, the root and stem should follow the same direction, instead of opposite directions. Gravitation acts, in fact, only as a sort of external stimulus.

Mr. Darwin believes that this stimulus need not even act on the part of the plant that responds to it. A crumb of bread in a man's throat makes him cough; in other words, irritation of the throat causes contraction of the abdominal muscles. So in plants we may distinguish, says the writer, a region of perception and one of motility, and we are led to conclude that there must be some connection between the two corresponding to the nerves of animals. It has been shown that in the case of plant-movement toward the light it is the action of the light on the tips of the stems that causes the motion, for if these are shaded the motion does not take place, tho all the rest of the plant is illuminated. So, too, Peffer has demonstrated that, in the case of movements due to gravity, the tip of the root is the sensitive point.

The interesting bearing of all this on the question of resemblance between plants and animals is clear. This action in one part of the organism due to stimulation of an entirely different part is of the same type as actions, in animals, that are usually regarded as psychical. Have plants the germs of minds, then? Have they a sort of consciousness? That depends on the point of view and on one's definitions of these things. Says Mr. Darwin:

"The properties of which I have spoken have been compared to instinct, and altho I prefer to call them reflex actions, it is because the term 'instinct' is generally applied to actions that have an indubitable mental basis. "I do not wish to be understood as saying that in plants we find nothing that can be interpreted as a germ of consciousness—nothing psychical, to use a convenient term; but it is our duty to explain the facts, if possible, without supposing a physiological resemblance between plants and human beings, for fear of falling into anthropomophism or sentimentality, and in obedience to the law of parsimony, which forbids us to look to higher causes to explain an action, when those of inferior order will suffice.

"The problem presents itself clearly as possible of treatment by the evolutionist method; for example, by the application of the principle of continuity.

"Man comes from an egg, and we can suppose that the protoplasmic germ that gives him birth possesses a quality that develops into the form of consciousness. By analogy, we may suppose that other protoplasmic bodies, for example those found in plants, have at least the basis of similar qualities. . . . We may also maintain that if a portion of protoplasm may accomplish the essential functions of life without any appearance of consciousness, the supposed value of consciousness in man is but an illusion. This is the doctrine of animal automatism so brilliantly set forth by Huxley [in 'Science and Culture']. Without entering further into this question, I will simply say at present that there is nothing unscientific in classing plants and animals together from a psychological standpoint. In this I rely on the opinion of a well-known psychologist, Mr. James Ward, who reaches the conclusion that mind 'is always implied in life.' The same author remarks that 'it would be scarcely going too far to say that Aristotle's conception of a plant-soul . . . is tenable even to-day; at least, as tenable as a notion of this kind can be in an epoch when souls are no longer in the fashion.'

"Here is opportunity for an investigation that I am quite incapable of carrying out. It is better for me to regard plants as vegetable automata, just as certain philosophers look upon man as an automaton; but this does not satisfy me, and I hope that other biologists will also find insufficient a point of view from which consciousness is only an accessory product, an automatic action; and that in time they will reach a definite conception of the value of consciousness in the economy of living organisms. Doubtless the facts that we have examined will contribute to the elaboration of this larger psychologic conception."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

A COLD or an attack of indigestion is a "minor ailment" to the physician; but to the one who is suffering from it, it may be very important. The victim may easily undergo more inconvenience and even actual pain than he would if his malady were a rare and interesting one. In *The Lancet* (March 8), a plea is made editorially for the study of such diseases. Our hospital training, the writer points out, is deficient in that it accustoms the practitioner to somewhat abnormal conditions. The aches and pains of every-day life are not treated there, and when the young doctor comes in contact with them they are strange to him. Says the writer:

"No revelation is more perplexing to the young practitioner fresh from hospital work than this—the majority of his patients seek his aid on account of ailments which were not seen, or were thought of little account, in hospital work. Instead of finding that for every case with which he is confronted he can at once remember a parallel supplying him with confidence in his treatment of his patients. He realizes to his surprise that now for the first time he is called upon to deal with some common ailment of which he has often heard, from which, indeed, he may have suffered, but to which he has never had his attention directed during his days of pupilage. His ingenuity in devising suitable treatment becomes at once subjected to a severe test. Qualities are asked of him for which he has hitherto had little need, and thus it happens often that coolness and tact, if based on sufficient knowledge, may lead the practical young man to early success that may be denied to the 'best man of his year,' who, with a large amount of definite knowledge, lacks the accessory qualities which permit this to be brought into play in private practise.

"Recent correspondence in our columns on the treatment of the common cold and the removal of the unsightly wart would in itself suffice to show how great an interest for practitioners may center round a subject which the text-book or the lecturer on medicine passes by with a word or two. Minor ailments are

common ailments. Common ailments provide the bulk of practise; while it is rare cases that loom large in the student's eye, and it is mainly from the exceptional instances that his teachers provide their lectures and demonstrations. Yet these common ailments should provide as much food for reflection as the most elaborate medical problem. The common cold is not more easily explained than the etiology of pernicious anemia, and Friedreich's hereditary ataxia is almost as amenable to treatment as a simple headache in certain persons. Yet hundreds of pathologists and bacteriologists probably busy themselves about the more high-sounding diseases, for every one who attempts to unravel the equally obscure problems of a so-called simple complaint. This is a practical error, for surely that disease which affects the largest number ought to be grappled with first."

HOW THE AMERICANS HAVE CLEANED HAVANA.

THE city of Havana has so long been considered as a sort of nursery of diseases that it is hard to realize that it is now more healthy than Washington and many other cities on the American continent. In 1899, the year of least yellow fever during eleven years, 1889–1899, 101 persons died in Havana of that disease. The average for the eleven years was 440 fatal cases. In 1901, for the first time in the history of the city, the yellow fever season—April 1 to January 1—passed with only five fatal cases of the disease occurring. October, November, and December, 1901, the months during which the fever used to be most prevalent, came and went without a single case. These facts we owe to an article in *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington, April), whose writer assures us that the deliverance of the city from filth and disease has been due to the wise, conscientious, persistent measures which for three years the United States officers have been enforcing throughout Havana, despite the opposition and dislike of the Cubans. The article is accompanied by photographs that show strikingly the contrast between Havana of the past and Havana of to-day. In January, 1899, the engineering work of Havana was given over to the charge of Major William Black, of the engineer corps, and to him are due in large measure the splendid results that have been achieved. By the end of the second year of American occupation every house in the city had been cleaned from top to bottom at least once under supervision of American officers. The cleaning squad washed the floors with electrozone (made by the electrolysis of sea-water) and the walls with a solution of bichloride of mercury. As many as 16,000 houses were cleaned in this way in a single month. The writer in *The National Geographical Magazine* says:

A SECTION OF THE COLON PARK, HAVANA, WHEN THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE CITY.

Courtesy of *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington).

"It may at first sight seem to have been an arbitrary course of proceedings, to enter a man's house thus and wash it while he and his family looked on, but the health and safety of the whole people demanded that a complete cleansing of the city be made. The sights that met the cleaning squad may be imagined but not described. Accumulations of years and decades of filth were heaped in cellars and courts and closets.

"The cleaning of the houses, however, was not a circumstance to the work of opening and cleaning the sewers. These had not been touched since they were built, long ago. Years of refuse had choked many of them, so that the system had become a continual source of danger to the city. Without hesitation, however, they were attacked by the energetic squads and every foot of sewer thoroughly cleansed and repaired. So scientifically was the work done that, tho the men were working deep down in the ground all day long, not a single man of the squads was taken sick.

[illegible] COLON PARK A FEW MONTHS LATER.

Courtesy of *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington).

"The former condition of Colon Park is shown in the picture. The park had run to weeds and coarse grass. It was not only unattractive because of its general untidiness, but quite unsafe for women and children. At night-time it was haunted by thieves and thugs. To pass by after dark was to risk being held up and robbed of one's purse or even of one's clothes.

"To-day the park is one of the pleasure-spots of Havana. Children and nurse-girls throng the walks in the daytime. In the evening it is a popular promenade for the people. The walks have been cleaned, the grass and trees trimmed, new trees and shrubs planted, benches have been placed under the trees, and at night-time electric lamps keep the park bright and safe."

One of the most striking changes effected in the city has been in the proper paving of streets and roads. Referring to one such transformation, the writer says:

"The holes and stones have disappeared and in their stead is a hard, smooth, well-drained way. One hundred and twelve miles of streets in Havana and its suburbs have undergone this

transformation. The width of the streets ranges from 4.4 meters [14½ feet] to 13 meters [42½ feet].

"The engineers had a problem on their hands to remake such narrow thoroughfares without blocking the traffic, but they solved the problem, and the work progressed rapidly without interruption to the stream of carts and vehicles. During the repairing of one street, which was only 4.4 meters [14½ feet] wide, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. Major Black counted 2,371 vehicles passing one point; during the busiest part of the day 324 passed in a single hour. On another street, 6 meters wide, 2,500 vehicles passed a certain point in one working-day.

"The streets were washed as thoroughly as the houses, 33,000 gallons of electrozone often being used in one day for this purpose. . . . Two strengths were used: one, of a very strong quality, for a disinfectant, and the other, of a weak quality, for a deodorizer.

"The magnificent sea-wall and promenade shown in [another] picture was built under Major Black's personal direction. The promenade is placed at the end of the Prado, the wide avenue

THE SEA-WALL BUILT AT THE END OF THE PRADO PROMENADE BY MAJOR BLACK.
Courtesy of *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington).

which is a favorite drive of the inhabitants. Formerly the beach was the dumping-ground of everything offensive to the nose and eye. . . . When the plan of building this wall was announced a great outcry arose about American extravagance, and the Government was charged with scheming to squander a quarter of a million dollars of the people's money.

"As a matter of fact, the wall cost about $10,000. Its cheapness has been a wonder to the citizens of the town, who are accustomed to generations of officials careless of the course of public funds. . . . . .

"The Cubans have not liked the process which has made them cleaner and healthier. If they could have voted on it, probably they would have vetoed to a man the house- and street-cleaning proposition. What was good enough for their fathers and grandfathers was quite good enough for them. But now that the parks have been made enjoyable and sea promenades built where they can loaf at ease and in safety, they begin to take pride in the improvements to their capital.

"The reputation of the city of Havana is rapidly changing for the better. The beautiful surroundings which nature has given it and the mildness of its climate in winter make the city a paradise to northerners during the harsh season of the year. There are many who believe that Palm Beach and the winter resorts of Florida are many times eclipsed by the charms of the Cuban capital, and that in the near future it will rightly become the most popular of American winter resorts."

A REMARKABLE collection of birds' eggs has just come into the possession of the British Museum, according to *La Nature* (March 15). This collection, which was willed to the museum by the naturalist Philip Crowley, contains 15,200 specimens, some of which are very rare, notably the eggs of the great penguin and of the Labrador duck, both now extinct species.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

PRESS despatches inform us that the German Government has practically given a monopoly of wireless telegraphy in that country to the Slaby-Arco system, and has warned Marconi "off the premises." This is the system devised by Herr Slaby, president of the Charlottenburg Technical Institute, and by Count Arco. It has already done practical service in China, has been adopted in the imperial navy, and is commercially fathered by the "Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft" [General Electric Company] which has been experimenting extensively with it of late. We translate below part of a descriptive article on this system published in *La Nature* (Paris, March 8). Says the writer:

"The German system differs from the Anglo-Italian system in the connections of the antennæ or aerial conductors. In the Marconi system, at the transmitting-station, the two points between which the spark passes are between the earth-connection and the insulated antenna; the same is true of the receiving station where the coherer is between the earth-connection and the receiving antenna—also insulated. There is then, in the system by which the London 'Wireless Telegraph Company' asserts that it has exchanged signals between Cornwall and Newfoundland, . . . an open circuit between the top of the antenna and the earth. On the other hand, in the Slaby-Arco system the circuit is closed through the earth, since the tops of the transmitting and receiving antennæ are both in connection with the ground. Besides this, the Slaby-Arco antenna, instead of being a single cable or a zinc cylinder, as with Marconi, is made of a kind of tangle of metallic threads."

Marconi, it appears, experimented with the Slaby-Arco system in 1901 and reported on it unfavorably; but the writer believes that the conditions of the experiments were not such as to conduce to the proper working of the instruments. He specifies several instances in detail. Professor Fessenden, of our own weather bureau, after experiments with both systems, however, finds that Marconi's gives the better results. Slaby calls his method "spark-telegraphy" (*Funken-Telegraphie*), altho, as the writer notes, other experimenters have shown that transmission may take place to great distances without using sparks, by the employment of alternating or intermittent currents. The following description of the Slaby-Arco apparatus is given:

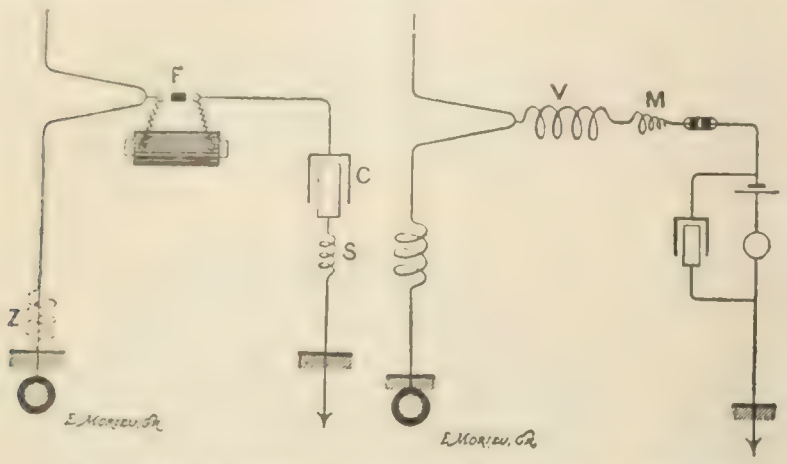
"The transmitter (Fig. 1) consists of a wire attached to a flagstaff or to the mast of a vessel, which is connected to earth. . . . An elbow in this wire is brought in at a window and connected to an induction-coil *F*, the other pole of whose secondary coil is connected to earth through a condenser *C*. If it is desired to telegraph with a different wave-length it is only necessary to include an additional coil *Z* in the earth-connection. This corresponds to a certain equivalent length of wire, by which the whole is lengthened by a quarter of a wave-length; and a whole series of these coils may be thus used. In each case, however, it is necessary to 'tune' the oscillation produced in the circuit closed by the earth-connection to the oscillation in the wire in order to get the greatest effect. To this end a regulable self-induction *S* is inserted. . . . . .

"A similar wire serves as receiver (Fig. 2) and to it . . . is also connected an extension wire. The pressure is at its maximum at the end of this latter, and is reinforced by a coil *M* which increases the intensity and is connected to the coherer. . . . The [German] General Electric Company guarantees with this arrangement the required agreement of wave-length within certain limits and a clear reading of signals to distances of 100 kilometers [62 miles] at sea, with masts 50 meters [164 feet] high. . . . . .

"The distance of transmission, according to Slaby, depends

essentially on three things—the length of the parallel antennæ, the frequency of the oscillations, and the mean value of the current used. The two first can scarcely be increased . . . so that M. Slaby believes that the future of spark-telegraphy lies exclusively in the direction of the production of the high electric pressures.

"What we have accomplished in this line hitherto is very modest, compared with what has been exhibited to a few of the elect on the other side of the Atlantic, on the high Rocky Mountains



1. SLABY-ARCO, TRANSMITTER. 2. SLABY-ARCO, RECEIVER.

near the sources of the Colorado, by Nikola Tesla. Slaby says that he can affirm nothing as a witness, but can form an opinion only on the strength of the photographs sent him by Tesla. Here we see the American experimenter in his house, insulated, surrounded by artificially produced spark-discharges that exceed in wonder all that the boldest imagination could dream. Slaby concludes that the theoretical knowledge of Tesla and his great technical skill can shortly be practically utilized in spark-telegraphy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHODDY.

THE bill requiring goods containing shoddy to be labeled to that effect continues to meet with the opposition of the manufacturers. *The Textile Record* (March) says of it:

"With respect to the tagging of goods containing shoddy, we may say that the purchaser of the goods is clearly entitled to protection from fraud; but no purchaser of an eight-dollar heavy overcoat needs to be told, if he has fairly good sense, that the fabric is not made of long-staple wool. Shoddy properly used is a valuable commodity to manufacturer and wearer. The production of shoddy is an absolutely honest business. The manufacture of goods which, because they contain cotton and shoddy, may be sold at a low price, is not only an honest business, but it is as much a benefaction to the people as the production of any serviceable article from cheap materials. The manufacturer who permits a poor man to get a comfortable and well-wearing suit of wool, shoddy and cotton clothing for about one-fourth the price of an all-wool suit, performs a service of immense value to his fellow men. It is an outrage to intimate that his business is in any way fraudulent unless he shall misrepresent the character of his goods, and this would be perfectly useless, for the dealer who buys from him is quite able to determine the nature of the stock in the fabric. . . . . .

"If shoddy and cotton should be ruled out by law from the fabrics in which wool is the predominant element, or which merely imitate pure woolen goods, the principal sufferer would be the poor man. The ingenuity of the manufacturer now permits him to clothe himself decently and comfortably for little money; and competition is so sharp among dealers that he usually gets just about what he pays for. That he will be any happier, any more comfortable, any richer, if he shall get an analytical statement with his suit, explaining what it is made of, seems to us unlikely. . . . The rescue from waste of the woolen material in rags is useful in precisely the sense that valuable acids and other products are rescued from sawdust or from petroleum distillation. In each case, the general wealth of the community is enlarged. The oleomargarine business, for example, is a business of great importance, and when the product is sold for exactly what it is, no one is harmed. On the contrary, there is much benefit to the people. Shoddy has a far worse name than it deserves, but only among people who know little about the matter and are indifferent to the right of the manufacturers who use shoddy to fair play."

Protective Imitation in Plants.—The methods employed by plants for obtaining protection from enemies by mimicking or resembling other plants which are efficiently protected are thus described in *Knowledge* (London, February) by Rev. Alex. S. Wilson. Mr. Wilson writes:

"Mimicry is perhaps more frequent in the seed than in any other part of the vegetable organism; it occurs, however, in other organs, and even the entire plant body may assume a deceptive appearance. A well-known example is in the white dead nettle, which so closely resembles the stinging nettle in size and in the shape and arrangement of its leaves. In systematic position the two plants are widely removed from each other, but they grow in similar situations and are easily mistaken; any one who has occasion to collect quantities of *Lamium* is almost sure to get his hands stung by *Urtica*, an experience calculated to convince one of the efficacy of protective resemblance. Among animals it is species provided with formidable weapons of defense that are most frequently mimicked by weak, defenseless creatures. The stinging nettle is therefore a very likely model for unprotected plants to copy. A somewhat analogous case is the yellow bugle of the Riviera, which has its leaves crowded and divided into three linear lobes, some of which are again divided. In this the plant differs very greatly from its allies; it has, however, acquired a very striking resemblance to a species of *Euphorbia*, abundant on the Riviera. The acrid juice of the Euphorbias secures them immunity against a host of enemies. As the two plants grow together there is little room to doubt that, like the dead nettle, the bugle profits by its likeness to its well-protected neighbor. One of the pine-apple family grows on trees in tropical America, and has a resemblance to a shaggy lichen so marked that it is generally mistaken for a plant of that order. The fly agaric, our most conspicuously colored fungus, according to Dr. Plowright, is closely imitated by a parasitic flowering plant, *Balanophora volucrata*, the scarlet cap, the dotted warts, the white stem, and volva, being all accurately represented."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE regrassing of wasted cattle ranges in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and the Dakotas is to be attempted by the railways penetrating these States, according to a press report noticed in *The Engineering News*. Says this journal: "The first problem to be solved is the finding of a grass plant which will be suitable for stock purposes, and to this end 3,000 or 4,000 acres is to be fenced off and divided into 30 smaller plots for experiments in planting. . . . These Western cattle-ranges have been ruined by too much crowding and by sheep. The latter especially, if too much bunched, soon destroy every growth except sage brush with their sharp teeth and equally sharp hoofs. It is expected that once the feasibility of regrassing is proven, the federal and state governments will lend their aid to the movement."

"THE interesting fact is noted, in a recent United States consular report from Rouen," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "that automobilism, directly or indirectly, maintains more people in France than any other industry. All the factories have tripled their output during the last three years, and manufacturers formerly making cycles now produce automobiles. At first, Paris was the only city where automobiles were made, but now Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lille, St. Etienne, Nantes, and Rouen have factories to supply local demands. By reckoning all the workmen in the various branches that are benefited by the automobile industry, a total is obtained of nearly 200,000 persons dependent upon it. The general consensus of opinion among the French makers is that the big machine is a thing of the past because of the restrictions upon speed in all. The demand is growing for a strong, light, and comfortable machine of modern speed for general use."

SOMEBODY, says *Good Health*, has studied the question, "How much wheat is required to make a given quantity of pig?" and claims to have established that just one hundred and ninety pounds of wheat will make exactly one hundred pounds of pork. It must be remembered, however, says the editor, who is a strict vegetarian, that "one pound of original wheat, eaten before it has been swallowed by the pig, and rolled around in the mud for six months or so, is more than equal, in nutritive value, to two pounds of pork." He continues as follows: "Wheat, also, is more digestible than pork. It is evident, then, from a nutritive point of view, that wheat has an advantage over pork in the proportion of four to one. This principle applies to corn and all other grains, as well as to wheat. Grain is not improved by being passed through the hog, but is rather deteriorated. The hog, in running about, contaminates the cereals with his own waste products, so that when corn is eaten in the form of pig, it is not elevated or refined by being passed through the body of a scavenger animal. It has been degraded and deteriorated by the addition to its pure nutritive elements, of the waste products of the pig, to say nothing of the parasitic diseases, trichina, and tapeworm, which are often present."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"PULPIT HANDICAPS" IN AMERICA: AN ENGLISH VIEW.

AN English Nonconformist minister, who recently spent a year in this country, during which he attended many services in Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Protestant Episcopal churches, has come to the conclusion that American ministers labor under severe disabilities when compared with the clergymen on the other side of the Atlantic. The first of these disabilities is the domination of "false and harmful conceptions of the functions of music in public worship." He writes (in *The Independent*, March 20):

"Music is appropriate and helpful in a service in so far as it either is used by the members of the congregation to express their religious emotions, or is employed by some devout and skilful singer or singers to carry a message of Christian stimulus or comfort to the hearts of the listeners. As a means of entertainment it has no place at all in the distinctively religious meetings of the church; but the strongest impression left upon me by what I have heard Sunday after Sunday has been that it is for providing musical entertainment that the average church quartet earns its salary. I admit the technical ability which distinguishes the performance in the best-equipped churches. My complaint, however, is not against exhibitions of imperfect training but against exhibitions altogether. The concert-room and the Christian sanctuary can not be satisfactorily combined under one management. I have a theory that this prominence of musical display in the usual program of church service is one of the causes of the late attendance of so many members of American congregations. Except where the popularity of the preacher makes early arrival necessary to secure a seat, the virtue of punctuality is much less common among American worshipers than English. I am not now as surprised as I was at first to find a congregation doubled by the end of the first half-hour. Why, indeed, should people take the trouble to come any earlier? They miss little but a concert, and they go to concerts during the week. There is no thread of continuity which their late coming breaks; no spiritual influence which it dispels. For myself I am bound to confess that I am in a better mood to take profit from a good sermon if I come straight to it from the street than if my ears are filled with the operatic bravuras of a soprano who has just been singing 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' to the tune of 'Robin Adair.'"

The second great difficulty with which American preachers have to contend, says this English critic, is the excessive and unwholesome warmth of American churches:

"What reason is there in heating a church to 75°—a case I observed in the early autumn—when the shade temperature in the street is 57°? I stood the New York summer without flinching and went on with my literary work all the time, but the baked air of the churches tries my constitution and consequently my temper. The physical and mental irritation caused thereby has to be overcome by an exercise of will-power before I can put myself into a suitable frame either for prayer and praise or for an appreciative hearing of sermons. In England going to church never gave me a headache or made me feel sleepy; it has several times produced both these unedifying effects here."

These may seem small matters, declares the English minister, but they are vital ones. He concludes:

"I am convinced that the American preacher is handicapped by these local customs more seriously than he himself realizes. When he stands up to begin his sermon he is not touching the highest point of an ascending scale of spiritual emotion. His discourse must be disjointed from what has gone before; the preceding part of the service is no preparation for what is to come. The devout mood has yet to be created, and created in spite of lassitude and wandering thoughts. The preacher has to overcome not only his own languor—the product of an unwholesome atmosphere and the tediousness of listening to uninspiring music—but the languor of his hearers. . . . . .

"Whether these conditions are the deliberate choice of the churches of to-day or are simply the following of some fashion set in previous years I am not able to say, but it would be interesting to watch an experiment at reform and to see whether people would not really prefer services conducted in a Christian atmosphere, both literally and metaphorically. At any rate, there is one comfort. No one can fear for the continued vitality of religion in America who remembers that it has existed until now in spite of the sexton and the prima-donna."

A NEW RELIGION IN JAPAN.

JAPAN is thoroughly aroused by the impassioned discussion still occupying the reviews as to the possibility and necessity of endowing that country with a new religion. Neither Buddhism nor Shintoism nor Christianity appears to be longer to the taste of the *élite*, and each is emulating the other in searching after a supreme doctrine. Among the most earnest and ardent seekers is Dr. Inoue Tetsujiro, who, while conducting the Japanese toward the promised land of a new faith, attacks on the way all the religions and all their heads. This has stirred up the reviews against this "breaker of idols." Dr. Inoue, with characteristic impetuosity, replies, in the review *Tetsugaki Zasshi* (Japan), to his critics and detractors:

"My new religion is not a whitewashing of ancient doctrines. I should like to find a new substance for our life, but not a new form. The form has constantly changed throughout the ages, and all the forms are alike in value. But the substance has never varied."

Dr. Inoue expresses himself as opposed to Roman Catholicism, which he holds to be inferior to Protestantism, and regards all religions as superannuated because they are based upon exterior words and ceremonies. Christianity and Buddhism are playthings, he tells us. In fact, all religions are more or less corrupt, and his compatriots, he thinks, would only be losing their time in searching after an ideal religious doctrine, for the simple reason that there is none. The only thing to do is to create a new religion by borrowing the best from existing beliefs, and then reconciling the principles thus elaborated with modern science.

In the same review, Dr. Enryo combats the theories set forth by Tetsujiro. It would be childish, says Dr. Enryo, to try to build an entire religious edifice from certain of its parts. The believing portion of humanity is accustomed to its articles of faith. These are imperceptibly connected with the state of the soul, and it is chimerical to expect to find a man skilful enough to effect with impunity an amputation of the kind. Dr. Enryo writes further as follows:

"He [Inoue Tetsujiro] says among other things that Buddhism is impracticable and bad because it contains numerous doctrines and sacred books far too voluminous. But when we open Webster's large dictionary, are not the incalculable number of English circumlocutions and words equally formidable? What would be said, however, of any one who, acting on this principle, should condemn this language as useless or too complicated? Buddhism, it is said, teaches pessimism and asceticism. . . . This is rather due to its commentators than to Buddhism itself. . . . The Shinn priests eat meat. . . . The Buddhist sect of the Nichiren has rejected pessimism and gaily enjoys life. . . . The Mahanya, the essential doctrine of Buddihsm, might be developed into a system of optimism perfectly in accord with the obligations of modern life. Was not the Christianity of the Middle Ages equally a doctrine of pessimism and of renunciation of life? See what it has become to-day!"

Elsewhere, Dr. Enryo criticizes Tetsujiro and his numerous adepts for wishing to base religion upon science:

"Is that necessary? The number of people who understand science is exceedingly limited, while religious principles interest everybody. Admitting the possibility of creating a religious doctrine that should be in complete accord with science, what a sorry religion it would give us! . . . It would above all be

robbed of its primordial charm, its perfume of the past. . . . What would you think if any one were to offer you an ideal soup made of beans, meat juice, milk, and fish sauce? What a strange mixture that would be, and yet each article, taken separately, is good and highly esteemed."

He says further:

"Humanity already has a religion of this character, that of Auguste Comte. And when, after incredible efforts, I succeeded in finding his church in London, I was told that the number of these adepts has never exceeded forty or fifty persons."

Enyro concludes that there is but one solution possible of the religious problems which vex humanity, and that is to ameliorate and reform the existing religions, but not to try to create a new one, for "it is easier to repair an old building than to build a new one."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN RELIGIOUS LIFE.

TO the average French mind, the sects of the Protestant Church are bewildering in their number and variety. The religious liberty enjoyed by its members is irreconcilable with the conception of "the church" in which is reared a people of the Roman Catholic faith. Albert Schinz, professor of French literature in Bryn Mawr College, has made a careful study of the church as it exists to-day in the United States, and he has presented the result of his labor in an intelligent and impartial article published in the *Revue Chrétienne* (Paris). The writer examines the American churches in their development from Puritanism, and weighs their influence for good and evil upon society. After a detailed statistical review of the various religious denominations of the United States, he thus broaches the subject of the general spirit pervading the churches of America:

PROF. ALBERT SCHINZ

"The places of worship the most commonly met with may be divided into two categories. In one is found the plain, square frame building, barely covered by a roof, that might be mistaken for a barn or stable were it not for the large windows and the inscription above the door of Bethel or Eben-Ezer; the interior corresponds to the exterior—a few benches without backs, a table for a pulpit, bare walls, sometimes not even planed. Those of the second category, more or less elegant or rich as to their exterior appearance, are most comfortably, sometimes luxuriously, arranged inside. There is first a large hall for worship, then a hall for reunions or lectures, which may be easily transformed into a theater, one or two richly furnished drawing-rooms, libraries, billiard-rooms, and finally, in the more modern church buildings, a kitchen in which to prepare the banquets or suppers for musical, literary, dramatic, gymnastic, or even dancing [illegible].

"Exactly corresponding is the spirit of the churches. On the one hand, the simple, naïve, profound faith, sufficient to satisfy the aspirations of its happy possessor, the faith of the primitive church; on the other hand, the religion that has submitted to social exigencies, that has maintained its power by sacrificing to the spirit of the age. More and more has it yielded to this current, and it may to-day be said, without risk of contradiction, that this part of the church—which may be called the official church, the one which meets in numerous congresses, which publishes newspapers and reviews, the one, in a word, which occupies the attention of the public and the press—is a social much more than a religious institution. . . . To-day if a church change in character, it is never the one of the second kind that is transformed into that of the first, but the reverse. This is the present course of the religious movement in the United States: the church, as a social institution, is steadily gaining ground upon the church as a religious institution. In a number of cases the state of things is alarming, and the practical efforts in favor of a reaction are somewhat rare, probably because they are felt to be useless. There are, however, no lack of prophets to anathematize the indifference of the church in religious matters. Hardly a day passes that is not signalized by the publication of some energetic, sincere, and despairing protestation. These reclamations would probably be still more numerous were it not feared to injure the church outside by indiscreet confessions. The religious duties are accomplished with an ever-increasing tendency to formalism."

After dwelling further upon the church as a factor in social life, with a graphic picture of the means employed by the church to increase the number of its members, and the social advantages resulting from the choice of a church, the writer points out that the church of to-day is the natural outgrowth of the religion of the Puritans. It is easy to understand, he continues, that the rapidity of its transformation should strike terror to the hearts of the noble and sincere Christians of America, for it has not taken more than twenty years to pass from the most rigid Puritanism, the traces of which have not indeed altogether disappeared in some districts, to excessive liberty. But the modifications in the ecclesiastical order of things are only the consequence of the modifications in the social conditions. The command of the church seems to be: Yield, yield, rather than lose the mastery over minds. It would seem that this course of action is more closely followed in proportion as modern culture has struck deeper root in the different States of the great republic. It is evident that this culture must go on increasing more and more, especially in this epoch of railroads and newspapers. The West will in all probability follow the East, and the South the West. The writer proceeds as follows:

"It must not, however, be concluded from the foregoing that the church is a dead body in the United States. It would be unjust not to recognize a beneficial element almost everywhere. And it would be an error to think that its increasing social character has only a bad side. If that is one cause of its weakness, there also incontestably lies its strength. As regards its humanitarian activity, it can, in many cases, serve as an example to Europe. Much more than we, the different churches contribute to foreign and domestic mission work. . . . Dogmatic and religious convictions being relegated to the background, there is so much the more energy to be utilized in the field of practical life. The enterprising character of the Americans, it is unnecessary to say, adapts itself perfectly to this new spirit. . . . Mention should here be made of the influence of the church upon the morality of the nation. There is no doubt that the moral level of America is much superior to that of Europe. There is much wickedness in New York, perhaps more than in the great cities of Europe; and in Chicago, houses of corruption extend their arms to you; but, in general, dissimulation is better understood than in the old continent, and innocence is less quickly dragged into the abyss. The church has certainly much to do with this purity of customs. The strict habits of the Puritans could not disappear from one day to another, and the church was the natural guardian of this moral element. It will doubtless be said that there is not much merit in doing good if it is not done for its own sake and not because evil is reproved by the Bible and society. True. It is like the wheel that continues to turn after the potter has withdrawn his foot. But here again the effect subsists, and if the welfare of a nation depends upon it, formalism must

be accepted. Furthermore, in proportion as the ancient precepts, purely formal, lose ground before reason, others, less superficial, may in time take their places and contribute to maintain and perhaps definitely fix this solidity of customs."

The article concludes in part as follows:

"The Protestant Church in America is passing through a period of transition. The passage to a new phase and a less equivocal character will not be made until she has resolved one way or another the problems of the relations between religion and morals. For the time being, theologians and pastors are doing their best to embroil the question; their aim, avowed or not, conscious or unconscious, is to confound religion and morals, and to present the second under the name of the first. This is easily understood, for if ever the moral tendency which prevails so strongly to-day should come to triumph definitely, it would be the end of the church as church; if its members continue to walk in the name of the principle, 'Christianity is a life and not a doctrine,' the sole possible result will be the gradual disappearance of all the religious element in the parishes. . . . An indication of future reaction may be seen in that instinctive opposition that they [the Protestants] are now making to the immolation of religion to morals. It is, therefore, not yet time to inter the church of America."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS: THE APOSTLE OF THE "NEW HUMANISM."

PROF. EDWARD H. GRIGGS recently closed a series of ten Saturday morning lectures on "Moral Leaders" in Tremont Temple, Boston. The vast auditorium was taxed to its full seating capacity on the occasion of each address, and at the closing lecture several hundreds who desired to attend were unable to purchase tickets. Inquiries brought to light the fact that about one-fourth of the audience came from places over ten miles distant, some from as far south as Fall River and others from the Connecticut valley. This phenomenon, already paralleled in some of its features in New York and Philadelphia, is considered so remarkable that the Boston religious papers are devoting much space to Professor Griggs, his personality and his influence. *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc.), in an editorial article, declares that the paid attendance at these lectures is unprecedented, and that Mr. Griggs has a "drawing power" as a public speaker never before seen even in Boston. "Who is the lecturer?" it asks; and continues:

"Professor Griggs is a young man about thirty-five years of age. Educated in the Middle West, he became a professor of English literature in Stanford University. After a few years of success there, especially as a lecturer, he resigned his position, going abroad for a season of study and travel with the purpose of becoming a peripatetic philosopher and lecturer. He is rather tall and spare, weighing perhaps 140 pounds. His face, of the feminine type, is beardless, and his black hair, worn rather long, is an admirable crown for his impressive countenance, especially when he is speaking. He is not an orator in the ordinary acceptance of the term. His voice is soft and never loud, but possesses marvelous carrying power, so that those who were located in the most remote seats of the Temple heard every word. There is an unintended pathos and persuasive power in his voice which is always agreeable, and, on occasion, very expressive. We have often seen a large part of the great audience in tears at some tender reference. His diction is chaste, elegant, and rhythmical. He begins without note or memoranda of any kind before him, and for an hour pours himself out on his theme, not as if the subject had been written out and memorized (as it probably has been), but as if he was so full of it that he could talk endlessly about it."

The best lecture of the course, in the opinion of the same writer, was that upon Francis of Assisi, who was represented as a man "dominated by the one wholly absorbing purpose of reproducing the Christ life upon this earth." The poorest lecture, on the other hand, was that upon Erasmus and Luther, for the reason that Professor Griggs seemed to be "lacking, in personal experience and apprehension, the requisite qualities and emotions" which would have enabled him to enter into the life of these early theologians. Of the two lectures on Carlyle and Emerson, that dealing with the English writer was "more comprehensive and satisfactory." *Zion's Herald* says further:

"He seems absolutely sincere in his presentation of his subjects, determined to do every man exact and discriminating justice. He does not deal in panegyric or extravagant eulogy, but is loyal to facts. In every instance he shows the weaknesses as well as the strength of his moral leaders, and leaves his hearers with well-balanced views of men and movements, and the ebb and flow of what he styles the 'New Humanism,' of which he is the apostle—the evolution of the fuller life which God, in nature and men at their best, is ever unfolding. He is sane, wholesome, and ofttimes very inspiring in his ideals for the family, the home, and noble living and doing. Charmingly reticent in referring to himself, he is especially considerate of the convictions of others, seldom, if ever, uttering a harsh word against anybody, and seeking to find good, if possible, in things which seem evil."

EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.

Theologically and religiously, Professor Griggs is mainly an enigma, and no catechizing has succeeded in making him reveal his view of the person and work of Jesus Christ. On this point *Zion's Herald* says:

"He freely concedes that Jesus was the consummate fruitage of humanity, the best and noblest man that ever lived; but he eludes every inquiry that seeks to make him define his views of Jesus as touching his supernatural claims and mission. That Professor Griggs holds what is known as the Unitarian view of Jesus Christ rather than the evangelical is apparent to the critical hearer; and that his course of lectures has been a great makeweight for the opinions and philosophy of that school of thinkers is equally clear. This is the missing note in his message. . . . As a student of epochal men and movements, Mr. Griggs is critical, fair, and just; as a religious teacher, as he sometimes unintentionally, we think, assumes to be, he is inadequate, unsafe, and misleading."

Yet, in spite of what it considers to be his limitations, *Zion's Herald* predicts for Mr. Griggs "a brilliant and remarkable career," adding that, if heard "with open ears and with calm and unshaken trust in the great fundamentals of Christian truth," he can not fail to prove one of the most stimulating teachers before the public to-day.

BISHOP QUIGLEY'S ATTACK UPON SOCIALISM.

AT the time of the issuance of the Pope's Encyclical last year, it was predicted in several quarters that this message marked the beginning of an organized crusade against Socialism on the part of the Roman Catholic Church. That there was some truth in this prophecy is already apparent. The active "Christian Democracy" of Italy is an organization whose special function is to undermine the influence of the Socialist movement, and in this country an equally direct propaganda is being carried on. Archbishop Corrigan's sermons against Socialism, to which we have already referred (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 11), have been followed by similar addresses from prominent prelates in various parts of the country, and on the occasion of a recent lecture tour of Father McGrady, the Socialist priest, in the West, Bishop Messmer, of Wisconsin, published a letter severely condemning McGrady and warning Roman Catholics not to go and hear him. Even more emphatic is the utterance of Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, who has been spurred to action, it is said, by the growing strength of the Social-Democratic doctrine in the German trade-unions. The bishop recently addressed a meeting of 3,000 Catholic workingmen in Buffalo on the "fallacies" of Socialism, and he has issued an open letter on the subject to the priests of his diocese. From this manifesto, which is printed in full in the Buffalo *Catholic Union and Times*, we quote as follows:

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BISHOP QUIGLEY, OF BUFFALO.

"As a political party Social-Democracy is a recent importation from continental Europe. Here, as there, its avowed object is the creation of a new order of things totally destructive of the existing social, political, and economical conditions under which we live. The attainment of this new order of things is to be effected by political agitation in the main, but revolutionary and violent methods are freely urged by its leading advocates as soon as the masses shall be sufficiently organized to cope with the powers of capital and class.

"Everywhere this movement is characterized by unbelief, hostility to religion, and, above all, uncompromising and bitter hatred and denunciation of the Catholic Church. Its official programs, the platforms of its party conventions, the public utterances of its leading advocates, its newspaper organs and periodicals, breathe hatred and threats against revealed religion, its doctrines and institutions. . . . . .

"Social-Democracy denies the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, eternal punishment, the right of private ownership, the rightful existence of our present social organization, and the independence of the church as a society complete in itself and founded by God. Therefore no Catholic can become a Social-Democrat. Therefore no Catholic can become a member of a Social-Democratic organization or subscribe for or in any way contribute to the support of a Social-Democratic newspaper organ."

The New Century (Rom. Cath., Washington, D. C.) regards Bishop Quigley's letter as of more than ordinary importance, and discusses the matter at some length. It reaches the conclusion that "Catholics are opposed to the present Socialist movement in so far as its leaders insist on making it irreligious, and, in so far as it is economic, they demand more convincing proofs of its claims than have yet been given." The Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.) adds: "The Catholic Church will help all laborers to right their real grievances and get what is justly theirs, but they should not accept the wild theories of Socialism and then expect the church's aid to commit wrong and to destroy belief in God."

The Worker, the New York organ of the Social-Democratic party, takes up the gauntlet thrown down by Bishop Quigley in a spirited editorial bearing the title, "Shall the Church Rule the Labor Movement?" It says, in part:

"The bishop's charge is a sweeping one. We now challenge him, as bishop or as honest man, to prove, not the whole, but one-hundredth part of what he has alleged. He can not do it, for it is not true. Our national party platform is printed in this paper; let readers search there for 'hatred, denunciation, and threats' against the Catholic Church or any other. We have in our ranks, not only men holding to the beliefs of Protestant churches, but men belonging to the same communion with Bishop Quigley and wearing the same cloth of priesthood. In the Socialist movement we ask no man his creed. We demand only his faithful adherence to the working class in its battle with the forces of capitalism. . . . . .

"Bishop Quigley, let us advise you to reconsider your action. Your attack is an unprovoked one, for the Socialist party makes no attack upon you or your church or your beliefs. But if you persist in the attack, let us tell you that there is no organization on earth that can fight as we can. Bismarck has measured strength with us, and failed. Russian czars and French dictators have tried to crush our movement, and they have failed. You will not succeed.

"There is nothing more fearful than the fires of religious prejudice and antagonism. We have sought to let them slumber till they should at last die out. Beware how you stir them up. The people of America are patient and good-natured; they endure much. But at heart—Catholic and Protestant and Jew and Atheist alike—they hold dear the principle of religious liberty and the separation of church and state. Once awake them and it will not be well for him who attacks that principle.

"The Democratic party may be afraid of you, bishop. The Republican party may be afraid of you. But the Socialist party is not afraid of you, because it is right, because it stands for all that is best in American history and in the world's history, and because it knows that, the fiercer your attack, the greater forces will you rally to our side."

The Rev. Dr. A. Heiter, of Buffalo, Bishop Quigley's friend and representative, has issued a challenge to the Socialists to publicly discuss the questions at issue, and it is announced in *The Worker* that the debate will take place in the near future.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE eightieth birthday of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, which fell on April 3, was made the occasion of a demonstration in Symphony Hall, Boston, attended by thousands of the leading citizens of Massachusetts. Senator Hoar delivered an address of greeting and congratulation, and Dr. Hale responded in person. Letters were read from President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge. One of the features in connection with the celebration, but one which did not figure in the evening program, was the presentation to Dr. Hale of a purse of between $25,000 and $30,000, which has been raised for him, and to which Andrew Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan were contributors. He found it when he returned to his home.

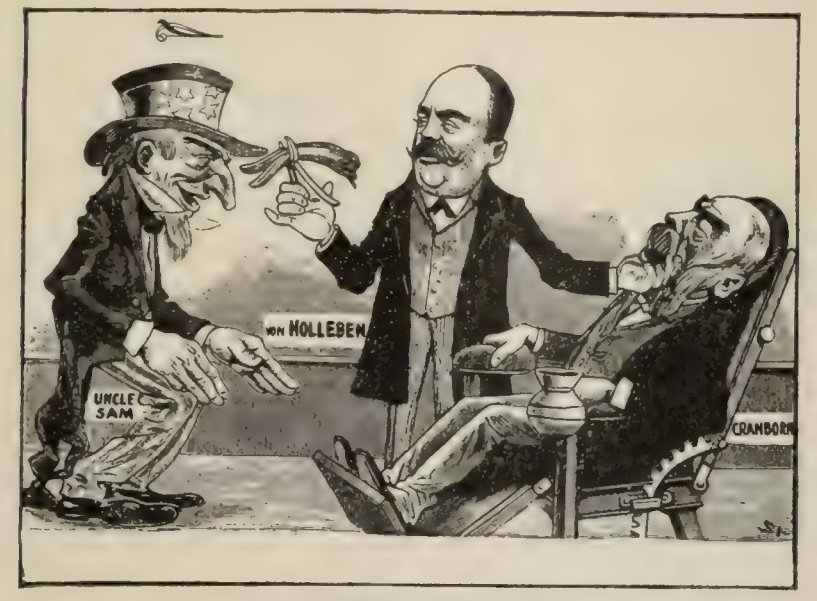
MR. Robert STEIN, from whose article in *The Anglo-American Magazine* we quoted in our issue of March 22, under the title "A Roman Catholic Plan to Achieve Anglo-Saxon Unity," writes to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST that his position was not correctly represented. "You impute to me," he says, "the opinion that nothing would tend to draw the Anglo-Saxon nations together in bonds of comity more thoroughly than would a renunciation of the [British royal] anti-Catholic oath.' I can not find in my article any sentence susceptible of this interpretation. . . . To say that the oath is an obstacle to union is one thing; to say that the removal of the oath is the best means to promote union is another thing. The former no one will dispute; the latter is an absurdity."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN OUR POLITICS.

THE charges implicating Herr von Holleben, German Ambassador at Washington, in certain political intrigues extending back to the last Presidential election, attract more than passing notice in the European press. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) goes into the subject at length:

"Much noise has been made in the international press over a scandal purely political in its nature, and of which Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador at Washington, is the hero or the victim. This diplomatist is accused, as our readers know



A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

Doctor von Holleben finds out the cause (a cloven tongue) of Cranborne's failure of speech. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

through the despatches we have published, of having, in the Presidential election of 1900, worked for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan, in the hope that Mr. Bryan, once elected, would grant Germany the coaling-station she wants in the Carribean . . . . What truth is there in all this? The German embassy in Washington officially denies the accusations brought against Baron von Holleben, who has never betrayed the obligations of his mission by interfering in any way in the internal affairs of the United States. Anyhow, if the American Government really had irrefutable proofs of the German Ambassador's guilt, it would only have to notify Berlin that Baron von Holleben's recall was desired."

This step would have avoided all talk, according to this paper, which sees in the affair English intrigue and jealousy, or, at any rate, thinks "that is possible." It concludes:

"William II. has made too many advances to Mr. Roosevelt to hesitate now to sacrifice his ambassador if the latter's presence at Washington displeases the United States Government. The Emperor means to gain the friendship of the Americans, cost what it may, and he will systematically remove all obstacles in his path. We shall see by the attitude of the United States in this affair whether or not it accepts the charges made against the German Ambassador, and whether the campaign conducted against the latter has in any way affected the good impression left by Prince Henry's trip."

The subject is one which very much interests the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. This paper recalls an article that appeared in the *Schwäbische Tagwacht*, the Social-Democratic organ of Würtemburg, under the "significant" title: "Behind the Scenes in German Diplomacy: A Companion Piece to the Ems Despatch." This article was published August 4, 1900, and was written by E. Witte, "formerly press attaché at the German Embassy in Washington." Mr. Witte's article ran as follows:

"This bitterness [against England] attained such proportions that on April 1, 1899, Count von Bülow sent a cipher cablegram to the Ambassador which he requested be made public in the American press. . . . Sunday came and with it the Sunday papers, but not one of them contained Count von Bülow's despatch, not one heralded the great sensation of the threatened severance of diplomatic relations between the German empire and Great Britain. Not a sign of life came meanwhile from Mr. Hädicke [of the Associated Press]. The same thing over again on Monday, until at last, late on Tuesday afternoon, I received a brief telegram from him saying that a carrying out of the arrangement was unnecessary, as Lord Salisbury had meanwhile acceded to the German demands. With this announcement in my hand, I hastened to the Ambassador, who made a very queer grimace when he read it, but when composed was pleased that the Bülow companion piece to the Ems despatch had not been made public."

"Whether this presentation corresponds to the facts, we can not determine," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, adding:

"Significant as to Herr Witte's place in the German Embassy at Washington is his remark that he accepted from necessity and not from inclination the offer of Dr. von Holleben (who before his transfer to Washington was envoy in Stuttgart) to become officially connected with the Embassy."

The German papers manifest a suspicion of England in their comments, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* observing:

"It is apparent that no thoughtful man in the United States has any wish to make himself a laughing-stock by taking such hair-raising blood and thunder seriously. The matter became serious only through the efforts of American correspondents of English papers on their return to Europe. If it was supposed that the silly business would be viewed more seriously in Berlin than in America, a great mistake was made. The attempt at blackmail was serenely left to the American criminal law. To the English press, naturally, a tale of scandal involving the German Ambassador was very welcome just now. They have noted with sinister eyes that England has no monopoly of the friendship of the 'American cousins,' that America has rather grown suspicious of England."

English papers show a tendency to consider the incident only in connection with Prince Henry's visit. Says *The Pilot* (London):

"If the German Ambassador has really been trying to work the press, which seems incredible, the effect of the visit will be almost destroyed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "FUSS" OVER MISS ROOSEVELT.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT is the subject of some odd comment in European newspapers, her name being associated with the Constitution of the United States, republican institutions, the wrongs of Ireland, and the Boer war. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"English people will sympathize deeply with Miss Roosevelt in her disappointment at the decision of the American President not to permit her to attend the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The disappointment will be felt on both sides, for many in this country would be pleased to see and make the acquaintance of a young lady who is distinguished, not only by her position at Washington as the President's daughter, but by her own beauty and amiability. Apparently the reason why Miss Roosevelt's father will not permit her to come over is that there was a not unnatural intention to make, in common parlance, too great a fuss over her. The German Emperor and Empress were to take the opportunity of her stay in London to invite her to Berlin, and no doubt wherever she went she would be warmly welcomed and publicly fêted. This would seem to be not in accordance with the simplicity which marks American republicanism, and, if permitted, it might excite some unfriendly remark in circles in America which the President would desire to conciliate. French republicanism is of a more flamboyant type, and it is pointed out that if Mr. Roosevelt imitated the methods of the late M. Felix Faure, his chance of reelection to the Presidency would be gone. None the less do we share the mutual disappointment that we are not to see Miss Roosevelt,

and she is sorry to have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the English people and seeing the King of England crowned."

The following particulars are supplied by *The Weekly Scotsman* (Edinburgh):

"The decision that she should not attend was arrived at, it is understood, for reasons of etiquette which tended to complicate the situation. American journals now to hand, however, throw a somewhat different light on the matter. Miss Roosevelt was 'crazy to go,' says one newspaper. What young girl of eighteen wouldn't be? President Roosevelt had doubts; but Mrs. Roosevelt finally prevailed, and it was promised that Miss Alice should go to the coronation. As soon as this fact became known in England, it was announced that Miss Roosevelt would be received with the honors due to the oldest daughter of an emperor. Then the trouble began."

A remarkable editorial utterance on the subject is that of the Paris *Temps*. A few weeks ago it made repeated mention of Mr. Roosevelt's paternal pride in Emperor William's treatment of Miss Roosevelt as a "princess of the blood," showing his Majesty's "tact." The same paper now observes:

"Washington will forget the slight annoyances occasioned by a certain want of tact on the part of William II., his affectation of treating Miss Roosevelt as a princess of the blood and of implicating in state affairs and in official telegrams the name of this charming young person whom the Constitution of the United States does not know, and whom her father would willingly have put less to the front."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN DILLON'S STRONG LANGUAGE.

ENGLISH newspapers seem at a loss for words in characterizing the epithet applied to Joseph Chamberlain by John Dillon under circumstances thus set forth in a London *Times* editorial:

"Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his argument had occasion to dwell a little on the fact that some three or four thousand Boers are fighting on our side, and that General Vilonel called upon the others to abandon a hopeless struggle. Mr. Dillon interjected the remark, 'But he is a "traitor,"' to which the Colonial Secretary replied that Mr. Dillon is no doubt a good judge of traitors. Of course he appealed to the Speaker, who told him that he began it, and that if he would abstain from interruption he would not be subjected to retorts. Whereupon Mr. Dillon called Mr. Chamberlain 'a damned liar,' and refused to withdraw the expression. . . . Mr. Dillon, too, is by way of being a moderate and constitutional Nationalist, being credited with deprecating the recent scandalous conduct of Mr. Swift MacNeill. If this be the conduct of the moderate, what are we to expect from the more violent and irresponsible members of the Irish party?"

The Standard (London) is unreserved in its condemnation:

"Mr. Dillon's defiance of the House of Commons and disobedience to the Speaker are the culmination of a series of Nationalist demonstrations, of which they were not in reality the worst example. To give the lie direct, and in the language of the gutter, to a minister is less intolerable and provocative than to cheer the defeat of a British force and the capture of one of our generals. The Irish explosion of delight which greeted the announcement of the Tweebosch disaster will not soon pass from the memory of the House of Commons. We can not affect to regret it. It showed what manner of men these Nationalist representatives are, and what is the character of their real ends and aims."

A view which, as coming from England, has at least the merit of uncompromising originality, is thus expressed by the advanced Radical *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London):

"To call the Birmingham—or, rather, the Camberwell—renegade 'a d—— liar,' as Mr. Dillon did in the House of Commons on Thursday night, may have been unparliamentary, but probably the majority of our people will agree that it was a thoroughly accurate description of the vulgarest politician in Parliament. He accused Mr. Dillon of being an authority on 'treachery'—he whose whole life has been a constant betrayal of his political allies. Chamberlain's entire career has been a lie, as any one may ascertain for himself by reading his past speeches and contrasting them with his present professions. Lord Salisbury called him Jack Cade—an epithet which charged very much more serious offenses than mere lying. Chamberlain has the satisfaction of knowing that he is the most loathed man in this country, of which he is the greatest enemy, his unscrupulous conceit having brought it almost to the verge of ruin."

Irish papers devote much comment to the episode. *The Daily Express* (Dublin) says "the attitude of the Irish Nationalist members is intelligible enough, since it is their deliberate purpose to degrade the House of Commons." *The Irish Times* (Dublin) thinks too much importance should not be attached to Mr. Dillon's act in England. *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) says decent men will condemn Chamberlain, not Dillon. *The Evening Telegraph* (Dublin) says that Dillon was "guilty of a slight exaggeration" in replying to Chamberlain: "He called him a damned liar, but the damnation is only coming. It is in sight, and as to Mr. Chamberlain being a liar, that goes without saying."

IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

FOR some little time the question has been "discreetly mooted" in certain European capitals "whether the United States are well advised in extending the Monroe Doctrine to South America," according to the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*. Whereupon *The St. James's Gazette* (London) observes:

"Whether wise or unwise, we do not imagine that Americans are likely to tolerate for a moment the treatment of this matter as an open question. It will require a good deal more than a visit of civility from an amiable German Prince before the United States will let William II. lay hands on Brazil without sacrificing the bones of a good many Pomeranian grenadiers."

The comment of *The Spectator* (London) connects the subject with German world-policy:

"We have repeatedly pointed out that this policy must in the nature of things include a wish for territory in South America whither the surplus population of the empire can betake itself without losing its nationality. We note, therefore, with some interest that friction has begun between the numerous German settlers in Rio Grande do Sul and the Government of Brazil. That Government, it is stated, is raising after many years a question of the settlers' titles, and compelling them to repurchase their lands, not at their original price, but at their value after their own improvements have been counted in. As this disposition is not shown toward the Italian settlers, it is possible that priestly influence is at work; but the Germans will undoubtedly appeal to Berlin, which can protect them fully if only Washington permits. Washington will not permit; but she does not even pretend to interfere in the internal quarrel, and it has just been noted in the German parliament that emigrants ought to go to Brazil rather than to North America, where they are lost. When there are enough of them an insurrection would not contravene the Monroe Doctrine."

With reference to the claims of the German settlers in Brazil,

the *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes an elaborate article, thus summing up:

"The colonists may be referred to the Brazilian courts. . . . But the only appeal open is to the courts of third instance, the tribunal being in Rio Janeiro. But such a legal procedure requires not only much time but a great deal more money than the colonists can afford. No, aid and protection can be given them only by a stronger Power. . . . 'If only we were Italians we should be free from such oppression,' is the universal sigh of our countrymen there. Our Government has every motive to give them the same protection that the emigrants of smaller Powers receive. If our colonists, as a result of the general naturalization law of 1890 have lost the right of German citizenship, the German empire has nevertheless ample means to obtain redress for such violation of its rights."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN ON THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE Japanese press, native and non-native, comments in an almost unanimously enthusiastic chorus upon the treaty of offense and defense between Great Britain and Japan. The subject is apparently inexhaustible. Most noticeable is Japanese pride in such recognition of Japan by a great civilized Power. The *Mainichi* (Osaka) says:

"The contracting Powers are Great Britain and Japan on paper, but there is also the unofficial American support of the alliance. It is an alliance of the three Powers which hold the balance of power in the Far East, in commerce, in navigation, and in naval and military strength. The three Powers in combination can defy the world, and we do not hesitate to assert that their alliance is sufficient to guaranty the peace of the world. The mist of uncertainty which has hung over the Far East since the China-Japan war has been dispersed by the alliance. Dreams of dismemberment, schemes of territorial aggrandizement and the other policies of some Powers have been blown away from the Asiatic continent. The alliance in truth protects the lives and the safety of one-third of the population of the world. The condition of affairs in China and Korea which has hitherto been disastrous will become a paradise. All who hope for the peace of the world should hail the alliance, securing, as it does, the happiness of mankind. The alliance is one of the great successes of the world. The two Powers in the East and the West have clasped hands, have cleared a great problem, and have thrown their sash of protection over China and Korea. They have succeeded where the greatness of Rome and Genghis Khan failed."

The *Jiji* is of opinion that the peace of the Far East has been made enduring, and adds:

"We welcome the alliance as Japanese subjects; but also because it assists the progress and peace of the world. Great Britain does not often enter into such agreements, but she has now contracted one with Japan. It may be said that general political conditions led her to take this determined step, but it may also be said that she had appreciated the worth of Japan."

The paper concludes by cautioning the Japanese people that their responsibilities have been made heavier by the alliance, and they are advised to go forward maintaining their dignity and their position.

It would be possible to quote echo after echo of these views. Still there is dissent here and there, as may be seen in the following from the *Niroku* (Tokyo):

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance stipulates that on a third country declaring war against one of the contracting Powers the ally is not to assist its colleague. Hence a third country which is superior in strength may be led or tempted to declare war against one of the contracting Powers. As a result of the alliance British interests in China will be perfectly protected and Japanese interests in China and Korea will be constantly endangered. This is the great fault of the alliance. Another fault is that the sphere of influence of Great Britain and Japan in China is not distinctly stated in the alliance."

The journal in conclusion warns the public that the alliance will lead to a new covenant between Great Britain, Japan, and Russia in after years.

The non-native Japanese press expresses various opinions, depending usually upon the national affiliation of the particular paper making the comment. *The Japan Times*, which occupies a place of its own in that it is under Japanese control, says:

"An alliance with one of the foremost nations of the world, if not the foremost! The very idea can not help arousing in us a feeling of the gravest responsibility, especially because the object of that great alliance is purely and absolutely peaceful, and especially also as the news has been sprung upon us with such startling suddenness. We do not mean to minimize the sense of unmixed satisfaction with which we hail the announcement of the alliance just concluded. We would have been untrue to ourselves if we were to feel otherwise, for the alliance constitutes a fact unique in the long annals of the country and is concluded with a Power which has always shown itself disinclined to enter into written engagements with any foreign nation. This alli-

THE BEAR'S PART IN THE LITTLE ANGLO-JAPANESE ARRANGEMENT.
—*Silhouette.*

A pictorial presentation of a clause in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Chamberlain pounded by Russia (Count Lamsdorff) while Japan waves the onlooking Powers away. —*Ut der Tag* (Berlin).

PICTORIAL HITS AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

ance, furthermore, will henceforth form a powerful factor in shaping the course of events in the extreme East and will therefore insure peace on this side of the world, while it lasts. And we desire nothing so much as peace in this quarter, for our desire as a nation is now, as it has always been, the progress of the country on commercial and industrial lines. On the other hand the alliance marks a new epoch, a new departure, in our national policy which has hitherto been one of isolation and independent action."

At this point it behooves us to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Kobe *Herald* (Kobe), from whose columns we have "lifted" the Japanese comments here quoted. An elaborate editorial on "Japanese Opinion on the Alliance" appears in the Kobe *Chronicle*, a British daily, from which we quote:

"The anticipation expressed by the Premier in announcing the conclusion of the convention, that it will not raise any bad feeling among the other Powers, is echoed by the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*. The peculiarity of this alliance, that it is not a secret one, is sufficient, our contemporary thinks, to disarm opposition, while the fact that its object is for the maintenance of peace in the Orient should delight all the other Powers. A reference is also made by the *Nichi-Nichi* to the new policy inaugurated by Great Britain in forming the alliance. It is perhaps inevitable that the Japanese press should compare the Anglo-German agreement, signed the year before last, with the present convention. As the *Nippon* points out, however, the Anglo-German agreement was merely a temporary arrangement, and was in no respect a defensive alliance such as the Anglo-Japanese convention formulates. . . . With the exception of the *Niroku*, the papers receive the convention with lively expressions of satisfaction. Probably political reasons account for the silence on this subject of the papers associated with the Constitutional Association, such as the *Chuo* and the *Jimmin*."

The delight of the Japanese native press generally is not entirely sympathized with by the Kobe *Herald*, which remarks:

"It will be noted that the language of some of the Japanese newspapers is quite extravagantly enthusiastic. In their exuberance some of them are in danger of magnifying the scope of the new alliance. Their jubilation is understandable, but it is well if other of the influential Japanese papers take more moderate views. The Far East situation is not yet clear of the wood, altho it may be permissible to hope that the alliance will show the way."

SUPPRESSING STUDENTS IN RUSSIA.

STUDENT uprisings in Moscow and St. Petersburg, Poltava and Kieff, their chronic suppression by the Russian authorities, and the grave portents in all these things are agitating the European press outside the Czar's dominions. *The Times* (London) prefaces its long editorial on the subject thus:

"There is no country in the world with any pretence to civilization where the authorities exercise a censorship over the press comparable to that which is exercised in Russia. The suppression, not merely of opinions, but of statements of fact distasteful to the Government, is regarded in the official world as amongst the chief bulwarks of the autocracy. Education, and the natural and wholesome aspirations which education brings, are necessarily spreading year by year amongst the subjects of the Czar, but the cherished tradition that discussion is dangerous to the state still directs the action of those responsible for the domestic peace of the empire. They have applied it with rather more than the usual severity since the beginning of the present year."

The outbreaks of last month in St. Petersburg are thus characterized:

"Such importance as the disturbance at St. Petersburg has consists in the facts that it is not an isolated disturbance and that it is not limited to the intellectual proletariat only. Outbreaks organized in the same way, but attended by much more formidable riots, have taken place at Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, and Odessa within the last few months, and all of these outbreaks have been marked by a common feature. In all of them the workmen have joined the students. It is this cooperation of the proletariat of labor with the proletariat of the universities which is the most remarkable and not the least disquieting symptom in this movement. It is a new symptom, and, as it seems to be due to permanent changes in Russian society which are themselves in progress, it does not appear likely to diminish. Prominent amongst those changes is the extension of elementary education and the growth of a class of factory operatives."

Those who participate in these movements no longer desire to conceal their true nature, announces the Social-Democratic *Vorwärts* (Berlin):

"They proclaim openly their forcible resistance of the Government's brutal Cossack proceedings, which they will no longer endure empty-handed. The Russian intellectual proletariat and the Russian toilers see no other solution than that of arms. . . . The Government has uncommonly advanced the revolutionary cause during the past three years. By slow degrees the Government's imbecility is being made as plain as day. It has scarcely a single way of escape left. The swelling flood rises over its head."

Conservative German papers ridicule this view of the situation. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says any idea of revolution is absurd:

"We believe no true Russian will hear of any abolition of the Czar's absolutism. He feels satisfied with the prevailing order of things. Any attempt on the part of Nihilist students or of revolutionists of foreign birth or training to bestow the blessings of parliamentary government upon Russia would be resisted by the Russian people."

The still more conseravtive *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) draws a vivid picture of the dire consequences of any change in the Czar's absolutism:

"Great as are the evils of the present system, evils a hundredfold worse would follow if the parliamentary system made its entry into Russia. Jewish and Russian 'intelligence' in combination would call down chaos in the shortest possible time and hopelessly ruin the empire. No one who has even a half knowledge of Russian conditions can doubt this for a moment. Here if anywhere applies the proverb: They will be as they are or they will not be at all."

The Russian press is undergoing a system of suppression or penalizing in connection with the disturbances. The *Viedomosti* (Moscow), a semi-official paper, has been "summarily dealt with" for reporting a student demonstration.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

MAKING GERMAN SOLDIERS EAT GRASS.—Denunciation of German military methods is voiced by *Vorwärts* (Berlin) because training officers compel recruits to go down on their hands and knees and eat grass like cattle. This practise is intended to punish the refractory. The *Vossiche Zeitung* reports a case in which a recruit was so hurt that he committed suicide. The subject has been brought up in the Reichstag, in connection with like instances of military punishment, and is attracting notice in the German press.

A CHINESE PAPER ON CHINESE EXCLUSION.—That influential Chinese newspaper, *Shen Pao*, has given expression editorially to its views of our Chinese exclusion law. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) has translated this Chinese opinion as follows: "In the twelfth year of the present reign, Chang Yin Huan signed the convention forbidding Chinese entering the United States. From that day to this, our Chinese residing in the United States have been repressed and oppressed on every side. Chinese passengers are not allowed to land at all in San Francisco. They are carefully watched night and day lest any should escape into the United States. Their names are checked off twice a day. Without distinction of good or bad, our countrymen are all treated like criminals until they leave for South America. In the twenty-first year of Kuang-Hsu, a new law compelled all male and female alike to go ashore on a small island, strip, and bathe in a big tank. After that a foreign doctor examined them one by one to see if they had any venereal disease. Then they were all driven into a wooden shed to await the arrival of the South American steamer. Such treatment was enough to drive the self-respecting to suicide. . . . The respectable people of the United States do not approve of these anti-Chinese laws, only the working-classes are strong, and are urging Congress to re-enact the exclusion laws."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A DILUTED DOLLY DIALOG.

NAUGHTY NAN. By John Luther Long. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 418 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company, New York.

THIS book is one long conversation, or rather series of conversations, between its various characters. The conversations are built after the manner of the Dolly Dialogs. In fact, had one of these talks between Dolly and Mr. Carter been dragged out to book length, and the wit that was condensed into a few pages scattered through a book, it would not be unlike "Naughty Nan."

The characters in the book are few—the hero, his aunt, Naughty Nan, the bank president, Nan's Poor Things, as she named her raft of admirers, and the various people in Little Italy, where Nan escapes occasionally for a breath of fresh garlic. The book starts gaily enough. Nan's aunt calls on the hero to "save" Nan, who is flirting outrageously with the Poor Things. The hero, who tells the story in the first person, is deemed a very staid and safe person with whom Nan could not possibly fall in love. That Mr. Long's story might not be without a plot, Nan was in infancy engaged to an English divine, Cawdor by name. Of course Nan and the hero had been in love a long time and only Cawdor had kept them apart. This situation Nan left in charge of her cousin, the hero, and, engaged to another man, gives an opportunity for any amount of Dolly Dialoging. So for chapter after chapter the hero and Nan talk at cross purposes, and flirt at cross purposes.

JOHN LUTHER LONG.

Nan, tired of so much talk, no doubt, resolves to act. Cawdor has become for her an impossibility, so instead of throwing him over and bringing Mr. Long's book to an untimely end by so simple a proceeding, she resolves to elope with an Italian count, but elope in such a way that the hero may follow her and again save her. Cawdor would, of course, want no more of her after such an escapade, and she could marry her cousin in peace. Up to this time the book is gay and harmless enough. But Mr. Long inconsistently changes his key, and causes a railway accident in which the hero is severely injured. Nan, of course, visits him regularly in the hospital, and when the bandages are taken from his face he fancies himself repulsive to her. He goes away and wanders through Europe for two years, never seeing his face because of a promise he has made Nan not to look at himself in the glass. Of course it all ends well, except so far as the art of the story is concerned. The book, which might have been a merry extravaganza, ends as a farce with the laugh on the author. The book is artificial from beginning to end, but the artificiality is dainty and inoffensive, and to intrude railway accidents, scarred faces, and heart-breaks into such a setting was to sacrifice whatever merit the book has.

A STUDY IN SOULS.

WISTONS. By Miles Amber. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 346 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

THERE is a new color in this book, but it is partly due to the author's technic and partly to the impersonal attitude of "Miles Amber" toward her psychological spinning. One is impressed by it somewhat as the suggestion of "reserve force" in an actor arouses the spectator's expectancy. At the very end, when the patient reader sees his hope frustrated, the author rather confesses to the weakness which the reader has become convinced of, and also reveals sex by three or four quite personal paragraphs of self-exposure. They may be quoted entire:

"And now that you have been told of them, tell me: Did Esther and Rhoda live only because the shadowy Georgina died? Or have souls no ancestry, and is heredity of the body only?

"And tell me, too, if character be indeed predestination, will nothing be deducted from the debit side when the stern angel sends in his accounts?

"You have no answer for me, even you, who feel the irony of things; who have the ultimate, the crowning sense of pity; you, to whom has been vouchsafed the rare, the supreme revelation of vastness.

"And I, too, have accepted the silence, and I wait."

After which specimen of the author's subjective mood, and the style it precipitates, one may be grateful for the gray, negative atmosphere that enshrouds the narration. There is no lesson taught by "Wistons," and the character-drawing is a labored rather than spontaneous exposition of bizarre creatures. The "story" interest is almost null, and even the tragedy of it is brought out with the impassiveness of a master surgeon, but without his merit.

Wistons is an estate of rural simplicity whose masters are bucolic. George, the heir of the Woolvenhursts, after a university course at Oxford (the first in the family), falls in love with a lusciously beautiful gypsy and marries her. A more discordant note could hardly have been sounded in the Doric rhythm of Wistons. She bears him two girls, Esther and Rhoda. The child-life of this pair is interesting, with the tang of their Romany blood and the education and guidance they received from Betty Hurst, a distant connection adopted by George's mother, who had been his nurse as she is his children's. Bella, the gypsy mother, lolls around in the background, like a lazy Irish setter, all through the story, an unconvincing "studio effect."

A young man, Robin Yaldwya, as "freaky" as the other characters, walks across to "Wistons" one day, sees Esther in the woods, and even at sight of him the girl said "Yes, yes, oh yes." The next day he asks her to marry him. He is "going to write" a novel. Usually, nothing is to be feared in the shape of a novel from those who are "going to write" one. The "going" takes up all the capacity for doing.

Robin turns out selfish and flirts with other women. Esther comes back to Wistons, and there, soon after, Rhoda, who has been extravagating in London on her own account, also appears bringing a rosy infant which she has acquired in the Metropolis. She has no desire to marry the infant's father, and in a fit of jealousy, and at her coldness, when he comes after her, he stabs her and she dies. Esther is called to London the same day by Robin's mishap in trying to rescue a baby from a fire "because he thought Esther would like it."

This is "Wistons"! It is only fair to add that it is more interesting as set forth by Miles Amber than in a brutal analysis. But as you feel a trifle "put upon" when you get to the end, and, despite the tragic episodes, realize that nothing has happened, the result is much the same. The mystery of life, its irony, its malevolent conjunctions, souls with eccentric tentativeness and fierce cravings that are frustrated—all this is no new thing, and a work of fiction that coldly and unsympathetically illustrates them with no strong thread that binds them, and no climax, does not seem to have achieved the highest result in the field of fiction.

THE STARRING OF THE HEROINE.

SPINDLE AND PLOW. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 342 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THERE have been recently published a number of books wherein the authors have starred the heroines. Not only was the heroine the central figure, but she was allowed off the scene for hardly a moment. All the episodes and all the minor characters merely served in these various novels either to round out the drama of the heroine's life or to throw light on her character. It is rather amusing to contrast these heroines, for, by chance, four of them happen to represent four differing schools of literature, and all of them enter more or less into feminine psychology. Miss Johnston's "Audrey," the seventeenth-century wood nymph, lives through her various adventures with the grace and spirit that belong to a properly brought-up heroine of the historical school. The gay and artificial talk of Mr. Long's Naughty Nan fills the pages of his book. Lady Walderhurst, of Mrs. Burnett's creation, is a very perfect example of the art of a finished story-teller. Finally Shalisha, the heroine of Mrs. Dudeney's new book, "Spindle and Plow," is the latter-day heroine.

MRS. H. DUDENEY.

It must be confessed that Shalisha looms larger as a personality than any of the others. Mrs. Dudeney can not, of course, compare to Mrs. Burnett as an accomplished writer, for Mrs. Burnett has all the tricks of her trade at her finger-tips. But there are an earnestness and a depth to Mrs. Dudeney's work that one rarely finds. "Spindle and Plow" is the sort of story where nothing very much happens and where the heroine is so much of a personality that she is quite above being a personage. Mrs. Burnett's book is literature showing a very attractive picture of a real person. "Audrey" is a romantic informality who skilfully is made to seem probable. But in Mrs. Dudeney's book, literature is done away with and we are face to face with a real woman. Mrs. Dudeney, to be sure, has a text, for she has not yet learned to do without one. But it is the wholesome one that it is not well for men or women to live alone; that the soil is good, and wealth doesn't matter. Shalisha triumphs above every text, robust and feminine, a noble picture. One feels oneself out of doors away from the conventional world of books in reading about her.

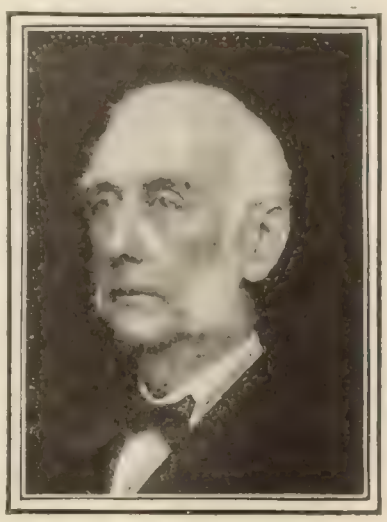
Mrs. Dudeney has made too many of her minor characters too per-

sistently unpleasant. She has not drawn them impartially; one feels that they had no chance, for Mrs. Dudeney bore them a grudge from the first. In this book the author has gotten away from the morbidness that characterized her previous work, and has certainly drawn a more convincing picture of a woman than that presented by any other of the recent authors who have written books around the characters of their heroines.

STILL ANOTHER DISCUSSION OF MORAL LAW.

The Moral Law: or, The Theory and Practice of Duty. By Edward John Hamilton, D.D. Cloth, [illegible] pp. Price $[illegible] net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

THERE is always a place for another book of ethics. In this one before us there is considerable that is new, and a general improvement of theories that are not new. Dr. Hamilton is sufficiently independent in his methods to be sure in advance of producing his own results and of speaking from a well-considered individual standpoint. In this volume, both the vocabulary which the author very happily commands and the order of treatment are on the whole original. The book seems to have issued partly from the author's critical dissatisfaction with many of the existing treatments, and accordingly he passes in review the chief theories of ethical philosophy, pointing out both their defects and the residue of usable truth in them. His own theory is inductively developed from an analysis of the ethical consciousness, after a quite extensive survey of the principal moral categories, such as Pleasure, the Good, etc. From the analysis and generalization of the moral judgments of mankind the attempt is made to obtain the final ethical principles to which the ascertained facts of moral conduct may be referred. Following this intention, Dr. Hamilton comes to the test point of his theory in his analysis of the Moral Law. The ethical obligation of man is not (as with Dr. Ladd in his recent volume) carried back directly to man's personal relation with an external Will. But Dr. Hamilton makes moral law a more concrete fact than it has commonly seemed by means of a somewhat original definition. In his view, a definitive and fundamental element in law is teleological,—that is, the end in view is a relation essential to law. Accordingly the Moral Law is the bond to seek an apprehended goal, the path to the final ethical end. This goal is the absolute Good, or the generic Right. The author would say that this is a final conception, not subject to any higher reference, in thus seeming to differ from those who derive the idea of Right and Good from the personal base.



EDWARD J. HAMILTON.

This is a work that will serve to suggest the radical need of improvement in our treatment of ethical problems, and whether one agrees or not with the author's views, will stimulate the student to a closer criticism of the current treatises, while provoking interest in the problems suggested.

AN EXTRAVAGANT PACE.

My Lady Peggy Goes to Town. By Francis Aymar Matthews. Cloth, [illegible] inches, [illegible] pp. The Bowen Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

THIS recklessly devised outing of Lady Peggy Burgoyne is a tabasco meringue. The author having set out with the buoyant resolve that probability shall not count a rap, and feeling that "the play's the thing," leads the twin-sister of Kenaston of Kenaston a swift dance. She is a country lass, who has been bred in a hoyden way that makes her strong, expert with sword, and a good horsewoman; but she is all woman and very much in love with Sir Percy de [illegible]. In a huff, she packs him off and he goes to London to drown his mortification in gaiety with the bucks of the Metropolis. Then Peggy and a maid must needs trot up there on one of woman's noblest missions—redeeming a man from his evil ways. They disguise themselves as old ladies (with the aid of veils) and in her brother's room (he is ignorant of her coming) Peggy dons a suit of his, buys a wig, and even her own twin-brother does not know her.

She is bowled over by Mr. Beau Brummell's coachman because that master-fop is taken with the knot of her Mechlin cravat. Then he takes her to his lodgings thinking she is Sir Robin McTart, and there she stays during her sojourn in London. She becomes the toast of the town, plays, fights, and is a *Deus ex machina* for Sir Percy, whom she loves even after she thinks he has given his affection to Lady Diana Weston.

In a gay road party, Lady Peggy, still as Sir Robin, actually "does" Captain Kidd, and is within an ace of being hanged as high as Haman for that worthy himself. But even a lady less hampered by the law of probabilities than this author would have had Sir Percy come before the "drop," which he does. The amusing part is that he hates Sir Robin McTart, whom Peggy is so brilliantly impersonating.

The story is sprightly, and there is a thin flavor of the London of that day, tho we are introduced to no celebrities except Beau Brummell, with one passing allusion to Sam Johnson. In short, if the motto for her book has been, "Leave all reason, ye who enter here," and the reader can live up to it, then may he essay it with a light mind and a good heart. For those who relish thistle-down fiction, here is something that may entertain them without a feather-weight of strain on the mind.

Literature would be an easy means of livelihood were this class of fiction in great demand. Sprightly action is all. It is a wonder that "Fiction" should be a term comprehensive enough to embrace "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," and "Romola," or "Vanity Fair." With a pleasant sense of fitness, the author narrates in the historical present, and there is more than this point of resemblance between her style and that of the prolific lady who signed herself "The Duchess." One thing that may be said without sin about the book is that it is prettily and appropriately gotten up.

WHAT AMERICA OWES TO PROVIDENCE.

The Hand of God in American History. A Study of National Politics. By Robert Ellis Thompson, S.T.D. Cloth, 4¾ x 7½ inches, 235 pp. Price, $1.00. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

FEW advocates of theism would question the proposition which this book seems intended to develop. The inference, however, is largely left to the reader. History is "providential" or otherwise quite consonantly with one's original assumption, and the author's theism naturally dominates his material. It is always easier, however, to predicate Providence on the whole than to point it out in detail. The author's manner of selecting and his method of treating his history are such that the reader of this book may be left with the suspicion that he only means that whatever *is*, is from the "hand of God." When progress occurs and the course of events seems to be promoted, it is from divine reasons; but we are liable to more or less skepticism when we find an equal or greater providence predicated of the evil that seems to retard progress and shatter the ideal. On this principle, what course of history can not be demonstrated as providential?

This convenient method is followed by Dr. Thompson until he reaches the era of "imperialism," when he seems less willing to trust his weight upon it. The application of his "providential" assumption to the recent expansion movements too drastically, seems to him nearly blasphemous, and he deliberately repudiates the assumption, laying this part of our history to the "pride" and volition of the American people. When, on the other hand, we reflect that no period of our history has seemed quite so clearly and divinely "providential" as the past few years to great numbers of religious thinkers, the peculiar peril of this philosophy of history begins to emerge. This apparent drawing back of the author from his main method may itself be the soundest criticism of the attempt to make a category of things providential. Perhaps the utmost that any history yields for such a conclusion is a very generalized aspect of the spiritual progress of men and nations. To interrogate the special and single event, with the hope of educing a clear article of divinity, is a task too complicated for the average philosopher. If he succeeds, he usually lands in the philosophy of the great "Essay":

"—— whatever is is right."

Aside from this fundamental *petitio principii* of the book we have here a nearly remarkable survey of American events, the moral and providential significance of which is pointed out in a way to make our national history fascinating to every hopeful mind. One is not obliged to accept the author's assumption in order to gain inspiration from the book, and he will find much of the writing original and acute. Especially suggestive are the author's conclusions that our immigrant population is our bulwark of power and safety; that this is the most temperate of civilized nations in the matter of alcoholic liquors; and that our damage fees against China forebode a policy that we shall find uncomfortable in some future applications of it to ourselves.

In pointing out the special vocation of this republic, the author does not conjure with the term *democracy;* but that commonizing of the suffrage, of education, and more and more of wealth, which he names as items of our mission, is in fact the movement of our country toward the best results of democracy.

As to the main theme implied in the title of the book, much less is done with it than seems to be required. The hand of God in history is not to be best discerned and discussed by a single comparison with the Hebrew commonwealth, but by some clear analysis and synthesis of the dominance and progress of inherently spiritual ideas and standards, in their understood relations with the progress of man—or in this case the progress of the republic. In this treatise the reader will not find this work done for him, but he may gather hints from which such a spiritual rationale of our history might be worked out.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Thrall of Leif the Lucky."—Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.)

"The Little Brother."—Josiah Flynt. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Sin of Jasper Standish."—Rita. (R. F. Fenno, $1.25.)

"An Island Cabin."—Arthur Henry. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Land of Nome."—Lanier McKee. (The Grafton Press.)

"The Son of a Fiddler."—Jennette Lee. (Houghton & Mifflin Company, $1.50.)

"The Life of Jesus Christ."—Rev. Walter Elliott. (Catholic Book Exchange, New York.)

"The Unsealed Bible."—Rev. George Chainey. (The School of Interpretation, Chicago. $3.)

"The Girl Warriors."—Adene Williams. (David C. Cook Publishing Company.)

"Wonderland."—Olin D. Wheeler. (Charles S. Fee, Northern Pacific Railway Company, St. Paul, $0.06.)

"A Roman Mystery."—Richard Bagot. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Shakesperian Synopses."—J. Walker McSpadden. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.45.)

"Angelot."—Eleanor C. Price. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.)

"Mary Garvin."—Fred Lewis Pattee. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50.)

The Wayside Cross.

By EDWARD J. WHEELER.

Across the blue of a summer sky
  The storm-king urges his coursers black:
His rumbling chariots roll on high,
  And the lightning flashes along their track.

Facing the blast and blinding rain,
  From a wayside cross, the Christ looks down,
His eyes of compassion filled with pain,
  His temples torn by the cruel crown.

But, safely sheltered amid the storm,
  And twittering softly, as in a nest,
Beneath an arm of the sacred form,
  A bevy of sparrows has flown to rest.

They have no knowledge of rite or creed,
  They raise no question of whence or why;
They know that here, in time of need,
  Are shelter and peace when the storm is high.

I look, and ponder: "Were it not best,
  When the storms of life obscure the sky,
To turn from reason's unending quest,
  And on as simple a faith rely?"

But lo! a rift in the cloud appears,
  A gleam of heaven's abiding blue,
And, like a rapture that shines through tears,
  A flood of glory comes sweeping through.

The bow of promise its beauty flings
  Above the stricken and sullen earth;
Again, with flutter of eager wings,
  The little birds flit joyfully forth.

What now, to them, is the wayside cross
  When skies are clearing and earth grows gay?
With lives unaltered for gain or loss,
  They chirp and chatter upon their way.

Then to my heart there comes a prayer,—
  "Not like the birds would I come to Thee,
O Lord, for shelter from strife and care.
  From the pain and peril of life to flee.

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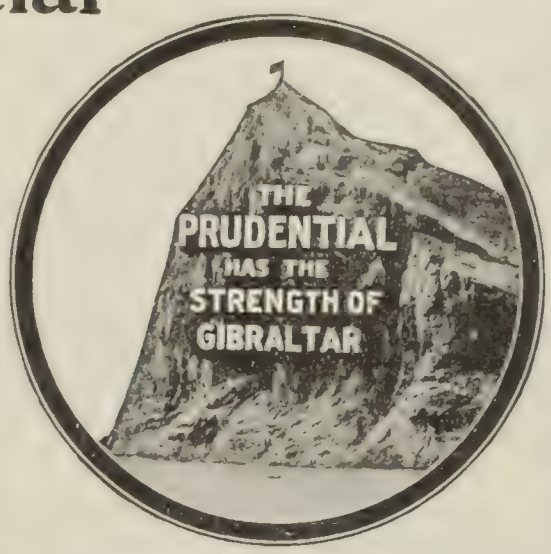

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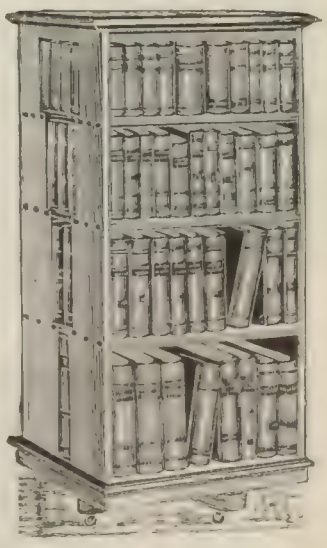

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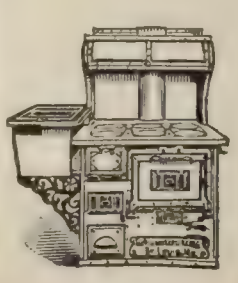

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Didst Thou seek shelter when, o'er Thy head,
The clouds of muttering hatred burst?
When friends were fleeing, and, in their stead,
Came cross and spear and the raging thirst?

"I ask not shelter, but ask to be
With Thine own resolute soul endowed,
In time of trial to stand like Thee,
To front the tempest, or face the crowd.

"And when the glory regilds the sky,
Thy spirit of service to me still give,
For I would be able Thy death to die,
Were I but able Thy life to live."

—In April *Success.*

Two Worlds.

By WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

A world of ceaseless toil and strife,
With vast extremes of death and life,—
Passions that throb with love or hate,
And dark complexities of Fate,—
This is the world of Men.

A mighty world where Thought is king,
With words forever blossoming,—
A realm no discord ever seeks,
Peopled with silence that yet speaks,—
This is the world of Books.

—In March *Critic.*

Renunciation.

By MARGARET RIDGELY SCHOTT.

The lips we love and may not kiss,
The self we love and cast aside,
The flowery ways we choose to miss
For paths where rue and thorns abide;

The wistful eyes that see the shore,
They may not seek beyond the seas—
Ah! Life to Come, hast thou in store
A fit exchange for gifts like these?"

—In March *Scribner's Magazine.*

Hinc Illæ Lachrymæ.

By I. ZANGWILL.

Not hence, O Earth, the saddest tears we weep—
That we are puny creatures of thy crust,
And swift revert to our parental dust,
Which breeds from e'en the ashes of our sleep;
Nor that the span of time 'tis ours to creep
Above our graves is darkened by distrust
And marred by sordid cares and pangs unjust;
Not from our pain the deepest tears upleap.

But hence these tears—that through the mists of youth
There gleams a golden world of miracle,
Which, even when its glamour fades and ruth
Has dispossessed our sense that all is well,
Still stirs by lovely face or lofty truth
Some dream of Beauty unpossessable.

—In February *Bookman.*

Remote.

By CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

Somewhere, perchance, there is a love
That one day I may gain;
But oh, it is so very far
Through darkness and the rain!

And yet more distant than the dream
Of joy that still may be,
Is that old love gone down
The aisles of Memory!

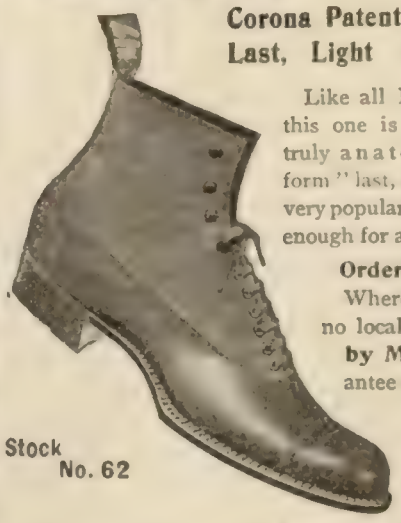
—In New England *Magazine.*

STOVE ANNOUNCEMENT.

In another column of this paper appears a special announcement of the Kalamazoo Stove Company at Kalamazoo, Michigan, who announce that they will now sell their entire line of the Celebrated Kalamazoo Steel Ranges, Steel Cook Stoves and Oak Heaters direct to the user at factory prices, saving the purchaser all dealers' and jobbers' profits.

Ralston HEALTH Shoes $4.

Corona Patent Kid, Solace Last, Light Single Sole



Like all Ralston Shoes, this one is made over a truly anatomical "foot form" last, of pleasing and very popular shape. Stylish enough for anybody.

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Wherever we have no local agent we **sell by Mail,** and guarantee a perfect fit.

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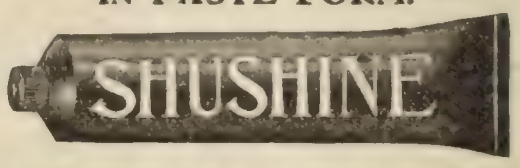
Good as any $5 Shoe

Better Value than any at $3.50

Send for our Catalogue—It tells you of twenty other styles, for men and women, eight toe-shapes in six varieties of leather, all made on anatomical lasts. Our shoes require no "breaking in."

Ralston Health Shoemakers, Campello, Mass.

A Perfect SHOE POLISH
IN PASTE FORM.



In a tube, each tube in a neat pasteboard box; most up-to-date package on the market. Can be carried in your grip, trunk or pocket. **YOU CAN'T SPILL IT.** Easy to apply—quick to polish. When applied, a little rubbing with a dry cloth gives a beautiful polish to all kinds of leathers. Especially adapted for Patent Leather and Enamel shoes. **Does not smut or crackle the leather**—keeps it soft and pliable. It pleases the ladies as it does not smut or black the skirts. **Made in Tan and Black, two sizes, 25 and 10 cents.**
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and for sale. If you want to sell or buy (no matter where located) send description and cash price and get (FREE) my successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER,** North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Death's Claim.

By MONTROSE J. MOSES.

"Hush," whispered Death, "by the lingering light
Of life, we'll creep into the night,
You and I alone;
Leave what is done for men to judge you by,
Now that you come to die,
The tone
Of melody, full muffled, melts away,—
But men will feel thee in the echo, in the clay
Or stone,
Shaped by thy hand; will laud the pen
That sang for the hearts of men;
The throne
Of something higher, and the light
Of life eternal, waits us in the night—
You and I alone;
I claimed not that of Keats to which the world is clinging,
I claimed but his power of singing
As my own."

—In the March-April *Things and Thoughts.*

PERSONALS.

The Uncrowned King of South Africa.—Most of the newspapers, in commenting on the death of Cecil Rhodes, call him the "uncrowned king of South Africa." He was born at Bishop Stratford, Herts, in South England, on July 5, 1854. He was educated in one of the English public schools and at Oriel College, Oxford. He was sent to his brother Herbert, a planter in Natal, to regain his health, and when the rush to the diamond mines of Kimberley set in, the two brothers decided to try their luck there. The New York *Sun* in an account of his life continues:

"The two young men shouldered picks and shovels and went into the mines to dig for diamonds along with the rest. They got what they went after, but when the first excitement wore off Cecil Rhodes concluded that he knew a better game than digging his own jewels. He made up his mind, young as he was, that there was more money for him in South Africa in hiring men to do the digging for him.

"So he left the mines and went on the floor of the Kimberley Mining Exchange. With what money he had he began speculating in mining stocks. In the midst of the early success young Rhodes thought of the degree which Oxford owed him after he had paid Oxford two more years of study, and when he felt that he was ready he went back to Oxford, took his degree of A.B., after passing the necessary examinations, and returned to South Africa.

"In the mean time, one of the many mining companies which had been organized in Kimberley was the De Beers Mining Company, whose capital was £200,000. Rhodes became a stockholder in the company and not long afterward became its president. At the same time all the other companies were fighting one another and the price of diamonds became ruinously low."

Rhodes decided to consolidate the various companies, and in 1889 succeeded, Rhodes being made the head of the consolidation:

"Then came the organization of the Imperial British South Africa Company, for which Rhodes obtained the charter from Parliament. In order that all opposition from the Irish benches might be shut off, Rhodes, apropos of nothing, sent his

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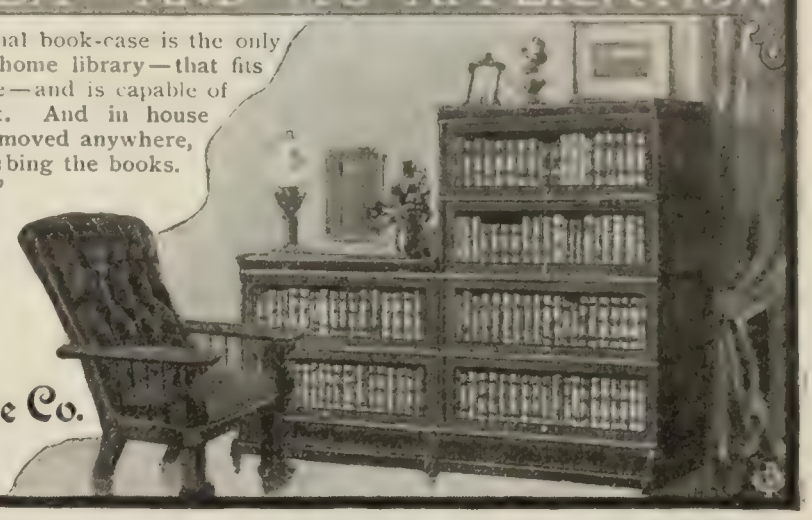

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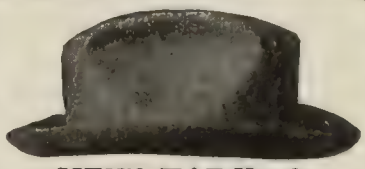

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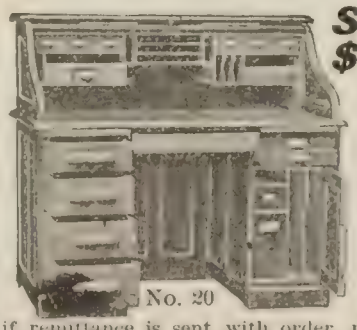

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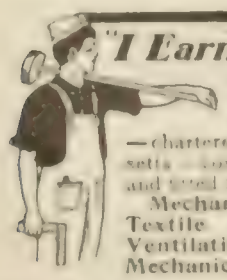

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check to Mr. Parnell for $10,000. There was little opposition to the charter. The history of South Africa after the organization of the Chartered Company and up to the time of the Jameson raid during Christmas week of 1896 is the personal history of Cecil Rhodes.

"The Jameson raid followed. It is now known that Rhodes planned it and used all the power of the office he held to further it. That he did not succeed was due, some have said, to the fact that Rhodes left the arrangement of important details to others.

"Not long after the Parliamentary investigation, Rhodes's successor as Premier of Cape Colony was appointed, and he sent in his resignation as a director of the Chartered Company. No one doubts, however, that, altho only a stockholder, Rhodes still remained the directing spirit in that great corporation."

Rhodes's fortune is given as $72,000,000. He never married, and the bulk of his fortune outside of some personal bequests, is left for the promotion of a vast plan of education.

A Man Who Won't Write Letters.—That a man can successfully conduct a vast business for a number of years without writing or signing a letter seems to be incredible in this age of universal letter-writing, but it is said that Mr. J. Edward Addicks, who is president of a dozen corporations, never writes or signs a communication of any description.

Some years ago Mr. Addicks, according to the story, wrote a hasty letter to an old friend and business associate, but, by some fortunate accident, it was not mailed. The next day the injustice of the letter was so strongly impressed upon his mind that he vowed that he would never write another letter.

He has telephones in each of his four homes, in those of all of his confidential agents and employees, and in the private offices of all of the many corporations with which he is identified, and all are paid for by him personally, and all are supposed to be for his exclusive use.

His secretary conducts all of the usual correspondence of his office.—*The Saturday Evening Post.*

A Tale of Three Shoemakers.—Frank D. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, Frank D. Shoemaker of St. Louis, and Frank D. Shoemaker of Butte, Mont., were guests at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, one day last week, and trouble began at once. First, the Butte man received a delicately perfumed note intended for the Philadelphia man. Later on the St. Louis man read it, and when it finally reached the Philadelphian it bore two penciled marks, "Opened by mistake." An hour later the Philadelphian received a bill for $8 for cab fare. This should have gone to the Butte man, and there was excitement until it was explained. Meanwhile, the Philadelphian's laundry had gone to the room of the Butte man, whose shirts found their way to the room of the Philaphian. The St. Louis man received the baggage of all three Shoemakers. The climax came in the evening, when, despairing of getting their own letters or laundry, three men dashed down to the clerk's desk and demanded their bills. The Philadelphia man had been at the hotel one day, and received a bill for $38. He immediately set up a roar, to which was added the strenuous voice of the cattleman from Montana, who found, by reference to his bill, that he was paying just twice what he had been told was the price of his room. The St. Louis man had been at the hotel 19 days, and was handed a bill for $4. The clerk finally introduced the three Shoemakers and straightened out the bills.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

All for Nothing.—An old woman entered a savings-bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

"Do you want to withdraw or deposit?" asked the clerk.

"Naw, Oi doant. Oi wants to put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature and said:

"Sign on this line, please."

"Above it or below it?"

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't write."—*Cambridge Tribune.*

Then They Went.—A man was recently sitting in Hyde Park with a dog of very doubtful breed beside him. Two little urchins stopped and looked intently at the animal for a few moments. Then one said to the other: "Bill, I wish that was mine, don't you?"

The man, hearing the remarks of the boys and being somewhat pleased, said: "And what would you do with it if it were yours, eh?"

The lad looked at his companion, and then, seeing that the coast was clear, wickedly replied: "I should sell it and buy a dog."

Then he and his companion hurriedly left.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Little Tale of Wo.—

Oh, a funny little dickey-bird sat singing on a tree,
(Peep, peep—peep, peep),
When along came a poet, and a sorry sight was he
(Weep, weep—weep, weep).
And he sang a verse he'd written,
Telling how his heart was smitten
(Deep, deep—deep, deep).
And how *she* he loved the best
Now beneath the sod did rest
(Sleep, sleep—sleep, sleep);
But the bird went right along
With his funny little song
(Cheep, cheep—*cheap, cheap*).

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Coming Events.

April 23-24.—National Baptist Missionary Convention at Binghamton, N. Y.

May 6.—Convention of the American Trotting Association in Chicago.

May 7-9.—Convention of the Proprietary Medicine Association of America in New York.

May 13-15.—Convention of National Piano Manufacturers Association, at Baltimore.

May 14-15.—Convention of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers of the United States in New York City.

May 15.—General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Mo.

Convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at St. Louis.

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We receive deposits of $50 and upward. The testimony of clergymen and others who deal with us, of expert accountants who have examined our books, of the State Banking Department under whose supervision we are placed by the laws of New York, and other detailed information of interest to prospective depositors will be forwarded promptly on request.

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Assets Jan 1, 1894, $9,413.45—Jan. 1, 1902, $1,557,272.75
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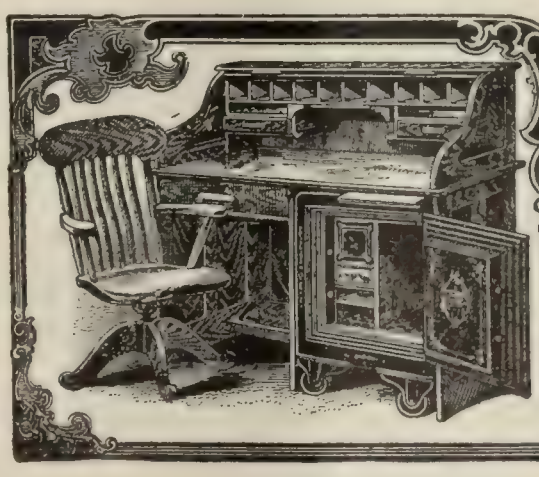

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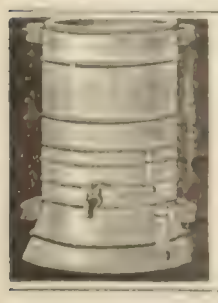

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For your children's sake fill out, preserve Cope's Ancestral Chart ($1.00, postpaid). Free circular. Am. Publishing Co., 709 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 4.—The Boers are repulsed near Hart's River, Transvaal colony. Heavy loss on both sides.

April 6.—The Chamber of Mines holds its first meeting in Johannesburg since the beginning of the Boer War. The president expects to have the mines working to their full extent in a few months.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 31.—A revolution breaks out in San Domingo.

Manuel San Clemente, ex-president of Colombia, dies at Villeta.

Two victories of Conservatives is reported in the Department of Boyaca, Colombia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 31.—In the Punjab, India, seventy thousand deaths from plague are reported monthly.

April 1.—Boer agents in Europe are reported to be short of funds.

The third instalment (1,800,000 taels) of the Chinese indemnity is paid at Shanghai.

April. 2.—The Japanese Government decides to send the cruisers *Aisama* and *Takasago* to attend King Edward's coronation ceremonies.

Archdeacon Shaw, for thirty years a missionary in Japan, died at Tokyo on March 13.

April 3.—The funeral services of Cecil Rhodes take place in Parliament House, Cape Town.

Fourteen revolutionary bands are reported to have crossed the frontier from Bulgaria into Turkey.

April 4.—Mr. Conger leaves Peking for Shanghai to open negotiations for a new commercial treaty.

The will of Cecil Rhodes is made public.

April 6.—John M. D. Meiklejohn, Professor of Theory, History, and Practise of Education at the University of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Scotland, dies in London.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 31.—*Senate:* The Philippine Civil Government bill and the Oleomargarine bill are discussed.

House: Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is discussed.

April 1.—*Senate:* Debate on the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

House: Debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is continued.

April 2.—*Senate:* Senators Bailey and Depew speak on the Oleomargarine bill.

House: Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is passed.

April 3.—*Senate:* Oleomargarine bill is passed by a vote of 39 to 31.

House: Bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue-cutter service is passed.

April 4.—*Senate:* Chinese Exclusion and Indian Appropriation bills are discussed.

House: Debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is begun.

April 5.—*Senate:* The debate on the Chinese Ex-

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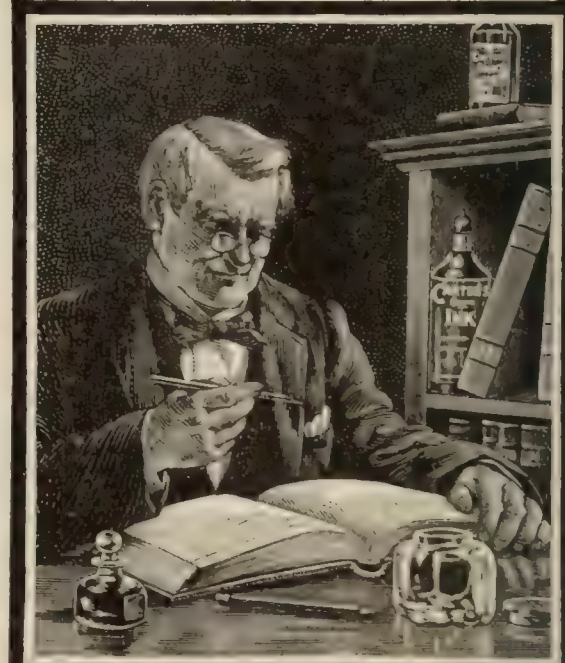

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Better take his advice and use Carter's.
Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.
The Carter's Ink Co., - - Boston, Mass.

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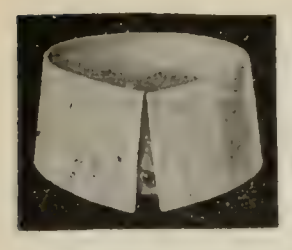

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Absolutely perfect collars, 15c each. A sure cure for the 25c collar habit.

All our collars are made in ¼-inch sizes, 14, 14¼, 14½, 14¾, 15, etc., to 18. Our anti-swear collar buttoner free.

If you are not a good dresser you do not need me:
If you are a good dresser you do need my "Correct Dress Guide"
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We show 200 exclusive patterns of our own make of shirts—$1.50 to $2.50. Shirts different from your neighbors'. 4 cuffs to each shirt without extra charge. 200 samples for 6 cents postage. This cut shows one of our demi bosoms for good dressers. Our handsome booklet, "Correct Dress" free. Everything in Men's Furnishings reproduced in exact colors. Send for it. *Ladies Also*—200 exclusive patterns of shirtwaist materials, 2c stamp.

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Easy to button and unbutton, when buttoned stays buttoned. It cannot break, but if damaged from any cause, you get another without charge.

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Select a Pen for your Writing

from a sample card 12 different numbers, sent post paid on receipt of 6 cts. in stamps.

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BATH CABINETS

We make 8 styles of cabinets, under our patents, for taking Turkish Baths at home. We sell on approval, and warrant them to be the best cabinets made. More of the best families use the **Racine** than all others together. Write for catalogue.

RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY,
Box X, Racine, Wisconsin

clusion bill is continued; the Indian Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The Chinese Exclusion bill is discussed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 31.—Señor Concha, the Colombian minister, delivers to Secretary Hay a protocol giving Colombia's consent to the sale of the Panama Canal company's property to the United States.

Secretary Shaw appoints Robert B. Armstrong of Chicago his private secretary.

April 1.—Inquiry into the charges of bribery made by Captain Christmas is begun.

Attorney-General Stratton, of the State of Washington, prepares his brief in the action against the Northern Securities Company.

April 2.—President Roosevelt appoints Brigadier-General Hughes a major-general, and Colonels De Russy, Burt, and Sheridan brigadier-generals in the regular army.

April 4.—The descendants of Absalom Case claim $80,000,000 worth of property in the heart of Cleveland, Ohio.

April 5.—Secretary Hay orders an investigation into the governor of Louisiana's complaint against the purchases of supplies for the British army.

April 6.—The silver jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. is celebrated in the cathedral in Baltimore.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 31.—*Philippines:* Major Waller testifies in his own behalf, at his trial by court-martial on the charge of killing natives of Samar without trial. He explained the hardships the marines endured owing to the treachery of the natives and the attempted robbery of arms.

CHESS.

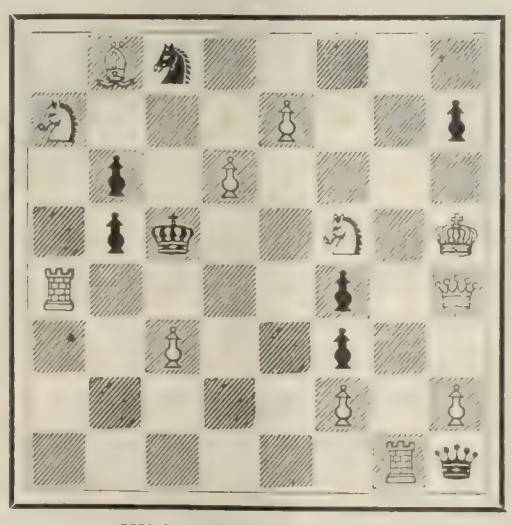
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 658.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

1 B s 5; S 3 P 2 p; 1 p 1 P 4; 1 p k 2 S 1 K; R 4 p 1 Q; 2 P 2 p 2; 5 P 1 P; 6 R q.

White mates in two moves.

YOU CAN'T DIGEST

woody fibre (*cellulose*). Any food containing it is injurious.

WHEATLET

is made of the entire wheat berry—nature's best food for man—*denuded of the woody outer covering or husk.*

It is a food for digestion, nourishment and strength.

PUT IT ON YOUR GROCERY LIST

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

The genuine made only by

THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO., Lockport, N. Y.

The National Filter Prof. Webster Edgerly, President Ralston Health Club of America, says:

"*We can prove that all typhoids and nearly all malarial, organic and contagious diseases are due to the water we drink.*"

Every Impurity in Suspension is Removed and since you cannot dissolve germs and bacteria, the **National Filter** supplies absolutely pure water. The National can be used in home, business house, cafe or factory where there is water pressure. Attaches to ordinary water pipe. Made in four sizes, furnishing from 10 to 80 gallons of pure water per hour. Price $14 to $60.

Sent on Approval. If after thirty days' trial it is not satisfactory, return at our expense and full price plus express charges will be refunded. We furnish certificates of famous chemists as to efficiency of the National, and absolutely guarantee purity of the filtered water. We want to send our booklet telling about importance of pure water for drinking and cooking, to every reader of this magazine—FREE. Write to-day.

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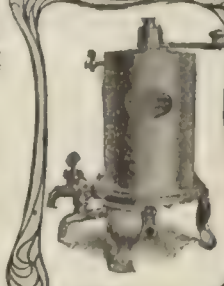
116 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BRANCH OFFICES:
113 Wyandotte Building, Columbus, Ohio.
707 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.
General Agents Wanted.



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IMPROVED HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER.

No tacks required to attach shade.

WOOD ROLLERS. TIN ROLLERS.

DON'T SET HENS the same old way when our new plan beats it 10 times. 100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only $2. Over 94,000 in use. 1000ds test'ls. 5000 agents wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today. Natural Hen Incubator Co., B 262 Columbus, Neb.

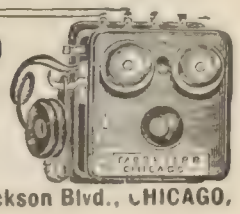
2 BATTERY CALL TELEPHONES for $5.50

Guaranteed good for 600 feet *metallic circuit.*

2 GENERATOR CALL TELEPHONES for $8.50

Good for 3 miles single iron wire, batteries included.

Sent C. O. D. if $1.00 is sent with order for express charges.



Telephones guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. FARR & FARR, 109 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO.

Problem 659.

By K. Traxler

Second and Third Prizes *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.

White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 1 b 2 p K s 1; 1 q P p 2 S 1; 1 P 3 S 1 p; 1 P 2 b k 3 P; 1 Q p 2 p 1 B; 3 R s P 2; 2 r 5.

White mates in three moves.

It is interesting to compare this problem with 615, the First Prize.

Solution of Problems.

No. 652: Key-move, Q—R 6.

No. 653.

This problem has two solutions: R—Q B 6 and Q x B. The reverend author asks to be pardoned for overlooking this variation: 1. $\frac{\text{Q x B}}{\text{K x Kt}}$ 2. $\frac{\text{R—Kt 6}}{\text{Any}}$ Q—K 4, mate.

3. ——— He writes that "placing the B on K 8 was an afterthought, as in the original diagram it stood on K R 8."

652 and both solutions of 653: M. W. H., University of Virginia.

652 and second solution of 653: P. E. Rapier, Mobile, Ala.

Both solutions of 653: O. P. Barber. Lawrence, Kan.

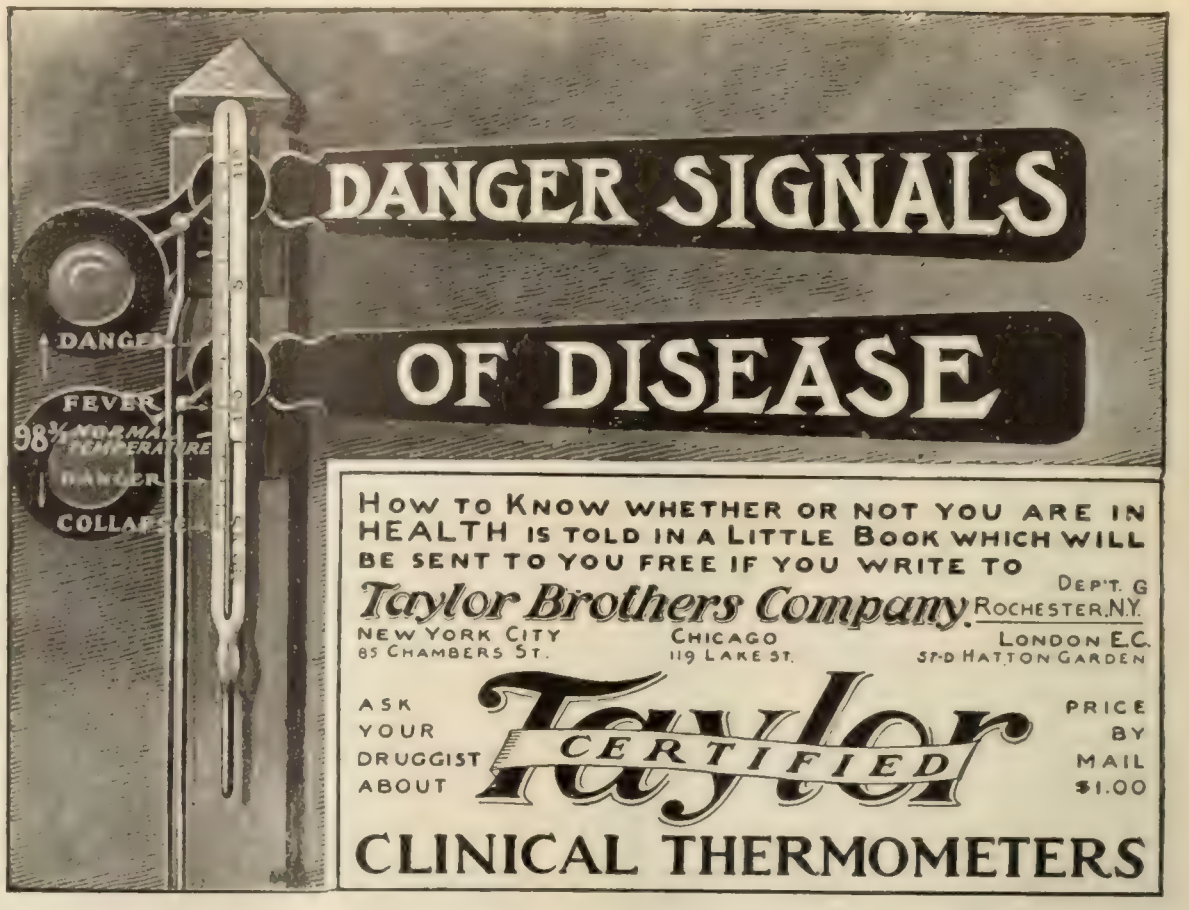
Second solutioe of 653: J. H. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.

652 and Author's solution of 653: the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; S. T. J., Denver; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; the Hon. Tom M Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

652: F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; Miss S H. Spencer and Miss L. V. S., Blackstone, Va.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; W. Renshaw.

653 (Author's solution): B. Colle, New York City; R. H Renshaw, University of Virginia; Prof. A. A Griffin, Franklin Falls, N. H.; A. W. Chappelle, New York City.

Comments (652): "Original, and has merit"—M. M.; "A good-natured crowd, easily managed"—G. D.; "Easy key, difficult variations"—F. S. F.; "Varied and intricate"—A K.; "A fine combina-



To all who suffer from SPINAL DEFORMITIES.

85 per cent. cheaper than the old methods. 100 per cent. better.

Weighs ounces where others weigh pounds. For Men, Women and Children; none too young, none too old to be relieved. We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition; cured the inventor Mr. P. B. Sheldon, of curvature of the spine of THIRTY YEARS' standing.

Throw away the cumbersome and costly plaster-of-paris and sole-leather jackets.

Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles, and is truly a godsend to all sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors, and those who know from experience of our wonderful appliances. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901. After having worn the plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes.
Yours truly, IDA BLOOD.

The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed 8¾ lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 17 ounces—a difference of over 7 pounds.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 84 Fourth St., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DIABETES IN LIFE INSURANCE

Thousands of men are now in danger from these diseases without knowing it. This is not an alarmist claim, but a serious and provable fact. Year after year the number of men who are terrified by learning, on applying for life insurance, that they are victims, is enormous. They had no hint of their condition, until the rigid examination revealed it.

This stealthiness is the terrible feature of these diseases. To most men the announcement of their condition comes as a death warrant.

Yet these diseases are curable. Our treatment has brought radical and permanent cure to a host of cases for whom the best physicians could do nothing. The patients have been mainly persons of culture and education. Their testimony makes doubt impossible.

Our single aim is that persons afflicted or threatened with these diseases will investigate our claims. We have seen and we know that our treatment offers the sufferer a hope that can be found nowhere else in the world.

Write for a copy of our History of Cures and how to secure a definite analysis. Dr. Tompkins' analyses and diagnoses always made without charge.

Tompkins-Corbin Co., Drawer B, 27 W. 24th St., New York.

Pears'

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

tion"—J. G. L.; "Remarkable for the massing of the pieces in close order, and for the unusual amount of 'pinning.' The key is suggested by need of pinning the Q P if B P x P"—S. M. M.; "It takes a genius to get Black into so much trouble" - A. M. H.; "A practically impossible situation; but the trick is finely done"—J. H. S.; "The study of this will give any one true pleasure"—W. W. R.; "Excellent"—S. T. J.; Difficult, with some fine variations"—J. H. S.; "Very good, indeed, and very odd"—F. L. H.

653: "Very nice, and not too easy"—M. M.; "Not difficult, but original"—F. S. F.; "Strong and interesting"—A K.; "Purity, simplicity and perspicuity its leading features"—J. G. L.; "Bright little problem. Key is fairly well concealed" S. M. M.; "Knights' play good"—A. M. H.; "Very pleasing, but the key is evident at sight"—J. H. S.; "The key is a crushing blow gently given"—W. W. R; "The three black Ps in a row offer strong suggestion"—S. T. J; "Exceedingly artful and interesting"—C. N. T.; "A good idea, with good key; but lacking in strength and variety"—B C.; "Fine example of block"—A. W. C.

The most remarkable thing about 653 is that so few solvers saw the second solution.

In addition to those reported, Miss S. H. S., Miss L. V. S., S. T. J., got 650 and 651; W. R. C., 651; Prof. A. A. G., 649.

Why Chess is Unpopular.

Dr. Schapiro writes (Baltimore *American*):

"In answer to a question why the game of Chess could not be made as popular as baseball or many other national sports, we can only say that Chess is a mental exercise for the few, not a pastime or recreation for the common herd. Its grip upon the public pulse can be tightened only in course of time. When people begin to realize the importance of leisure as a necessary element of their comfort this game of games will receive the recognition that it deserves. At the same time, Chess can never hope to become a 'popular' game. The intricacy and perplexity of its very rudiments, and the impenetrable barrier which it presents to all forms of general social intercourse, are in themselves sufficient to prevent an idiotic stampede in its favor, as marks the fashionable craze over progressive Euchre and Whist. And for this same exclusiveness, all sincere devotees of the game will render devout thanks."

Lasker vs. Janowski.

An interesting impromptu contest of two games, between Dr. E. Lasker and Mons. D. Janowski, was played in the Manchester (Eng.) Chess-club in December last.

First Game—Evans Gambit.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 R—K 3 (f)	Q—R 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 R-K Kt 3	K R—B 2
B—B 4	B—B 4	25 Q—R 3	Q—Q 5
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	26 Q R-K Kt sq	Q x P ch
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	27 Q R—Kt 2	R—K sq (g)
6 P—Q 4	P x P	28 P—R 3	R—K 8 ch
7 Castles	P x P	29 K—R 2	Q—K 4
8 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3	30 Q—Kt 4	P—Kt 3
9 B—K Kt 5 (a)	Q—Kt 3	31 P—B 4	Q—R 8
10 Kt x P	B x Kt (b)	32 R—Q 3	K R—K 2
11 Q x B	P—Q 3	33 Q-Kt 3 ch	K R—K 3
12 B—Q 5	K Kt—K 2	34 R—Kt sq	K—Kt 2 (h)
13 B x K Kt	Kt x B	35 Q x R (i)	Q—Kt 7 ch
14 Q x B P	Kt x B	36 R—Kt 2	Q x R ch
15 P x Kt	Castles (c)	37 K x Q	R x Q
16 K R-K sq	B—R 6	38 K—B 3	K—B 2
17 Kt—R 4	Q—Kt 5	39 R—K 3	R—B 3 (j)
18 Q-K 7 (d)	P—K B 4	40 R-R 3 (k)	K—K 3
19 K—R sq	R—B 3	41 R—R 7	R—B sq
20 Q x Q Kt P	Q R—K B sq	42 K—K 3	K—Q 4 and Black eventually won.
21 P x B (e)	Q x Kt		
22 Q x R P	Q x R P		

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The B. C. M.

(a) Compares with the standard 9 P—K 5, etc., in which this B is posted on R 3.

(b) Approved by Dr. Lasker in his book, especially when White proceeds as above.

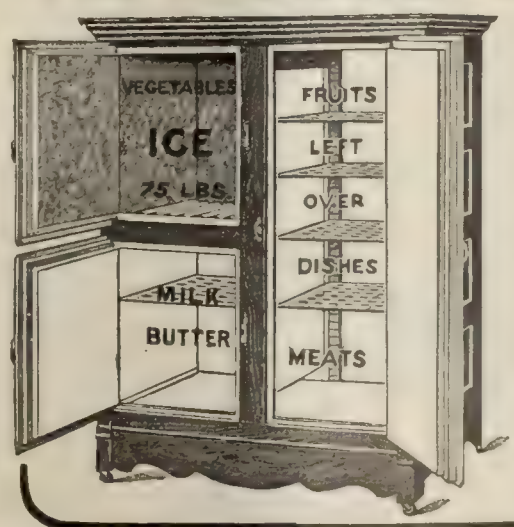
A WONDERFUL PLACE.

A peculiar element which has made Atlantic City famous is that its beauties, its delights, its charms are extolled and lauded everywhere by its ardent admirers.

It can be truthfully said that no resort has similar attractions and fascinations. The beach, broad and level and several miles in length, presents a grand sight at the height of the season. At the bathing hour thousands upon thousands enjoy the surf, innumerable sun chairs for onlookers skirt the crowd, and ponies and donkeys laden with children are scampering close to the water's edge.

The boardwalk, the piers, the band concerts, the sailing and the thousand and one social enjoyments contribute to this wonderful and interesting beach resort. What is fast becoming the popular route to Atlantic City is the Jersey Central, which its double daily three-hour service from New York. The trains are models of convenience, equipped with vestibuled coaches and parlor cars.

If you want to know more about Atlantic City send to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agent, 143 Liberty Street, New York.



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This Porcelain is the same material that the blue and white preserving kettles are made of. A luxury at the price of a necessity.

MADE IN GRAND RAPIDS.

This Style, Polished, quarter sawed golden oak case; size, 35 in. long by 22 in. deep, by 46 in. high, **Porcelain Lined, $28.00.** Sliding shelves adjustable to any height. Other styles and sizes from **$20.00** to **$50.00.** In zinc lined, **$8.50** to **$30.00.** With the **LEONARD-CLEANABLE** every part is accessible. It strains the back to remove the whole ice box which some makers compel. **Here is a vital point! THE LEONARD-CLEANABLE ALL METAL ICE RACK** purifies the condensation and prevents ice water dripping upon food. Avoid refrigerators with under wooden sticks—they mould and become musty. **Still Another Point: OUR EIGHT WALLS WITH MINERAL WOOL INTERLINING** save ice bills. **Where is another equal to the Leonard?** We ship the Leonard to you freight free anywhere east of Omaha or north of Tennessee, where we have no dealer; pro rata beyond. Guaranteed to be greater value than any other, or your money returned without comment. Sample of our Porcelain lining with booklet How to Use a Refrigerator and catalogue sent **FREE.**

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for all the family for one year $1.00 =
EXPRESS CHARGES PAID

The first year of this offer is now completed and duplicate orders are coming in and prompt deliveries made through local dealers.
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Our Family Case
CONTAINING
One Year's Supply

for the average United States family on receipt of only one dollar. Money instantly refunded if you are not satisfied with your bargain.
Sample sheets and unique booklet sent on request.

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ARE YOU DEAF

The Morley Ear-drum makes up for all deficiencies of the impaired natural ear. Entirely different from any other device. No drugs. No wire, rubber, metal nor glass. **Invisible, comfortable, safe. Adjusted by any one.**
For sale by leading druggists.
If you don't have them, write for booklet, FREE.

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BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL 33c.
Look for trade mark red bags. Good Coffee 12c. and 15c. Good Tea 25c. and 35c.
Cook Book Free
to customers, bound in cloth, 324 pages, 500 receipts.
The Great American Tea Co.,
31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.
P. O. Box 289.

(e) All this is safe enough, but should not some risk be incurred for material advantage? An *Evans* with the middle game mostly left out.

(d) The play about here maybe varied easily, but hardly improved.

(e) If 21 P—K 5, P—Kt 3, 22 K—K 2, Q—B 6; 23 R—K Kt sq, P—B 5; White would, probably, lose.

(f) Or 23 Q—K 3. But M. Janowski plays for an attack when he can.

(g) The maneuvring of Qs and Rs on both sides is highly instructive.

(h) Or 34... R—K 7 ch, 35 K—R sq, Q—Kt 7; perhaps better for Black. Or, 34.., R—K 7 ch; 35 R—Kt 2, Q—K B 8; and White's situation would be rather precarious.

(i) Almost necessary; or the attack would rest mainly with his adversary.

(j) Exchanging would mean Drawing, in all probability.

(k) Now 40 P—Q R 4 would be stronger to Draw; trying to exchange for Q P.

Second Game—King's Bishop Gambit.

LASKER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	31 R—B 6 (f)	R x Kt
2 P—K B 4	P x P	32 R x Q	B x R (g)
3 B—B 4	P—Q 4	33 Q—Q 2	R—B 6
4 B x P	Q—R 5 ch	34 K—R 2	K—R 2
5 K—B sq	P—K Kt 4	35 R—K 2	B—B 4
6 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 2	36 Q—K sq	B—K 3
7 P—Q 4	Kt—K 2	37 Q—K R sq	R—B 6
8 Q—Q 3 (a)	Q Kt—B 3	38 P—Q R 4	P—Q 6
9 B x Kt ch	P x B	39 P x P	R (Q 4) x Q P
10 Q Kt—K 2	P—K R 3	40 Q—K sq	B—Kt 6
11 B—Q 2	R—Q Kt sq	41 R—Q 2	R (Q 6)—K 6
12 Kt—K B 3	Q—R 4	42 R—K 2	R—B 6
13 P—K R 4 (b)	Kt—Kt 3	43 P—R 5	B—B 5
14 K—Kt sq	P—Kt 5	44 R—K 4	R—B 7 ch
15 Kt—K sq	P—Q B 4	45 K—Kt sq	R (B 6)—B 6
16 B x P	B x P ch (c)	46 R—Q 4	B—K 7 (h)
17 Kt x B	Kt x B	47 R—Q 2	R—B 8
18 Q—Q 2	P x Kt	48 R x B	R x P ch
19 Q x Kt	R x P	49 K—R 2	R x Q
20 Kt—Q 3	R—Kt 3 (d)	50 R x R	R—Q R 6
21 Q x Q B P	Castles	51 P—K 6	P x P
22 Q x R P	R—Q 3	52 R x P	R x P
23 P—K Kt 3	Q—Kt 3	53 K—Kt 3	P—R 4
24 R—K sq	K R—Q sq	54 K—B 4	R—R 2
25 Kt—B 4	Q—Kt 2	55 R—Q Kt 6	R—B 2 ch
26 P—K 5	R—Q B 3	56 K—Kt 3	R—B 6 ch
27 R—R 2 (e)	Q—B sq	57 K—Kt 2	R—K R 6
28 R—B 2	R—Q 2	58 R—Kt 5	R x P
29 Q—R 5	Q—K 2	59 R—Kt 3	Drawn. (i)
30 Kt—Q 5	Q—K 3		

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The B. C. M.

(a) For complication in opening attack the usual 8 Kt—B 3 is more advisable.

(b) Delay in King-side development has not helped White. Of course, on the lines chosen, the play is very fine.

(c) Had White played 15 P x P, then Q x P ch; 16 K—B sq, P—Kt 6; Q—K B 3, B—Kt 5! probably, and Black would win. Now, tho perhaps he does not like to part with the B, this seems to be the best way. Privilege of Castling remains; and it is valuable—as soon appears.

(d) Or R x B P would not be bad. The contest affords many views of masterly and interesting Chess.

(e) White's prospects have considerably improved,—and yet, perhaps except at move 20, it is difficult to see where Black could have done better.

(f) Or 31 Kt—B 6 ch, taking the exchange, simply. However, but for what may be called the luck of the position, White should win.

(g) And this is it,—that in the after-play R and B are equal to the Q.

(h) All this well deserves examination.

(i) It is obvious Black must surrender a Pawn, if he is to liberate his Rook, and a Draw naturally results. A remarkable termination.

New York vs. Pennsylvania.

In the Inter-State Correspondence Match, the latest score is: Pennsylvania, 64½; New York, 59½.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT CHARLESTON.

THE President's references to the reunited country are commented on more widely than any other part of his speech at Charleston on April 9. It was the anniversary of Lee's surrender, but the President did not refer to that fact, altho he did speak of "the delicate and thoughtful courtesy" that prompted the original invitation to speak on February 12, Lincoln's birthday. Aside from his references to the Civil War, and the reunion shown during the Spanish war and since, the President touched upon our duty to give reciprocity to Cuba, and upon the nation's duty regarding the trusts. "After corporations have reached a certain stage," he said, "it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them, cautiously and with self-restraint, but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation." This has aroused some comment, the Philadelphia *Press* remarking that "if this regulation is not exercised by a Republican Administration and the Republican party, the time is not far distant when a party will be in power bent not on the regulation but on the destruction of these vast combinations."

The warm comments of the South Carolina papers testify to the heartiness of the President's welcome and the character of the impression made by his visit. "Mr. Roosevelt may well feel proud of the impression he made in Charleston, not only on Charlestonians, but on the thousands of visitors from all parts of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States congregated within our gates," says *The News and Courier;* and *The Post* remarks that Charleston has "absolved South Carolina in the eyes of the whole country, for as the whole State suffered, however unjustly, from the ruffianly action of an unworthy state official, so will it be rehabilitated in the eyes of good men everywhere by Charleston's splendid entertainment." *The State*, of Columbia, S. C., says:

"This has been—for how many decades!—the Cinderella of States, living amid the ashes of old fires, neglected by those high in national authority, almost shunned by the men who command the ear of the country. Who among those whose memories extend fifty years into the past can recall a good word spoken of South Carolina by a President of the United States? Other States have been visited, praised, and honored, but, Republican or Democrat, what President in half a century has until now testified to his pride in South Carolina, his honor for her people and their history?

"The point that touches South Carolinians to-day is that Theodore Roosevelt has broken this long course of half-hostile, half-disdainful neglect, has claimed kinship with us, has distinguished our men of merit by frank and hearty praise, has claimed for the Union the right of pride in South Carolina. He has set an example to the country in not judging us by our worst but by our best. South Carolina is not longer to be blacklisted. The faith her own people have in her is stamped with the seal of highest approval.

"We do not hesitate to assert that the high recognition accorded by President Roosevelt to this State is of greater value to her than the gift of the best offices in the Union would be—because its moral effect upon the country is what is needed more than place or money."

Some of the Southern papers, however, are beginning to think that the "blue and gray speeches" are being somewhat overdone. The Nashville *Banner* remarks:

"It is a trite custom on the part of Northern speakers who come South to pass congratulations on the restored Union, and the President mildly transgressed in this regard. It is thirty-seven years since the Confederacy collapsed, and the entire acquiescence of the South in the arbitrament of arms for that long period, a period within which the President himself has grown from childhood to middle age, renders reiterated reference to the reunion of interests unnecessary. But the President's remarks in this respect were gracefully and delicately made. The war with Spain, he said, 'put the cap on the structure that had been building while we were almost unconscious of it, and it taught us how thoroughly, as one, we were.' The South did not need the lesson and was not surprised at the result. It would have been the same twenty years previous. With the exception of a few irreconcilables the South, after Appomattox, regarded itself as much in the Union as it had been prior to the attack on Fort Sumter. The result of the war was accepted in good faith, and Ben Hill's declaration in the Senate, 'We are in the house of our fathers,' was the feeling entertained by the great body of Southerners. Politics after the war more than fighting during the war estranged the sections, and it was long the policy of a large class of politicians at the North to represent the South as still rebellious. For this reason a great many people at the North were no doubt agreeably surprised when the South responded so heartily for the call for volunteers for the war with Spain, but in this section it was taken as a matter of course.

"It would be well enough in the future, when orators from the North address Southern audiences, or vice versa, to omit all remarks about 'restored good feeling,' 'a reunited country,' etc. Such expressions are musty and more than superfluous."

Hartford's Labor Union Mayor.—The election of Ignatius A. Sullivan, a labor leader of Connecticut, as mayor of Hartford, has brought out some comment from the press. He was the Democratic and Economic League candidate and was elected by a plurality of 571 votes. Most of the papers in commenting on his victory say that there is no reason why Mr. Sullivan's administration should not be a success, and the Brooklyn *Times* thinks that the only thing to be feared is the "abuse of power," and it adds that "capital has abused power quite as frequently as labor has." The Providence *Journal* looks forward to next year and tells us that if Mr. Sullivan's followers lose their next fight through lack of "cohesion," or mistakes, "they have taught the regular parties in that city what elements of strength

lie in the common people when they care to 'get together' and to put their best foot forward."

Mr. Sullivan was a clerk in a clothing-house, and a few years ago was one of the leaders in the organization of the Clerks' Union. Since then he has been a leader among workingmen. He was president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, and is now serving his second term as president of the State Federation of Labor.

Connecticut now has three labor mayors. The other two are Mayor Mulvihill, of Bridgeport, and Mayor Charters, of Ansonia. The New Haven *Register*, commenting on the work of these two mayors, says that their careers "have been of a character to reassure and not to frighten the conservative sense of the Connecticut people," and have also "shown a grasp of administrative requirements which reveal the educational faculties of free and independent citizenship."

EXACTIONS OF THE BEEF TRUST.

THE time when the cow is said to have jumped over the moon is recalled by the recent rapid rise in beef, and the astonishment reported as occurring at that time is paralleled to-day by the alarm voiced in the comment of some of the newspapers. The price of beef at New York, according to *Bradstreet's*, advanced more than thirteen per cent. between January 1 and April 1 of this year, while the price of beeves at Chicago on those two dates was unchanged. Other figures are quoted to show that American beef is sold at the same price in Liverpool as in New York, despite the transatlantic freight charges; and a number of papers reach the conclusion that beef is kept at an exorbitant figure in this country by a "beef trust." The New York *Herald* has devoted many pages of reading matter and pictures to an attack on the trust, Tammany Hall has formally denounced the combine in a set of resolutions and has appointed a committee of three to help suppress it, and the retail dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere are reported to be on the point of cutting loose from the "trust" and killing their own beef. Some newspapers suggest that the Eastern farmers return to raising cattle for the market; others are exhorting their readers to punish the trust by eating less meat.

The Baltimore *American*, the New York *World*, the Minneapolis *Times*, and a number of other papers call upon the Government to take action against the beef ring and bring relief to the people. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The onus of the entire affair comes back to the Republican party. It is the party of the trusts. There are laws which were enacted for the protection of the people from the rapacity of the trusts. These laws are wholly in the keeping of the Republican officials. It rests with the party whether they will be enforced or not. It rests with the present Republican Administration whether or not an earnest, effective movement is going to be made, or whether a mere perfunctory pretense of a movement is contemplated, or whether any notice at all will be taken of the evil.

"The belief is that the Republican party is so entirely indebted to the trusts that its leaders dare not take any action against them. At any rate, the situation is becoming very serious, and while the people will endure a great deal, it is probable that there will be, some time or other, an end of patience."

At the same time, however, some other papers are pointing out causes that would make beef higher anyway, trust or no trust. The price of beeves on the hoof at Chicago has almost doubled in six years, and has increased twenty-five per cent. in one year, according to *Bradstreet's*, while the price of beef at New York has not advanced nearly so much. "There is no denying," says the Boston *Herald*, "that cattle are selling in Chicago at high prices, we believe the highest prices, with but a single exception, reached in twenty-five years, and it has been stated that the average price for cattle last month was $1.50 above that for the last twenty-five years." The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, after noting the same fact, observes that in these prosperous times people are eating more meat, and that the increased demand raises the price. The high price of corn, too, has increased all meat prices. The profit, it declares, does not go to the packers so much as to the stock-farmers of the West who were hit so hard by last summer's drought. In any event, it adds, it is taking too much for granted to talk of a combine in meat, for, "wonderful as the resources of capital and capitalists are in the United States to-day, they fall far short of being able to control the real meat-producers of the country—the stock-raisers and farmers of the mighty West."

Opportunely for this discussion, Mr. J. P. Irish, who knows the West thoroughly, points out in the April *Forum* that the 400,000,000 acres of government grazing-land west of the hundredth meridian have been eaten almost bare by the great herds of sheep and cattle that have been allowed to graze there at will

THE PEACEFUL CITIZEN: "Come back to earth!"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A BULL FIGHT THAT THE PUBLIC APPROVES.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

BEEF PICTORIALLY CONSIDERED.

during the past few decades. The decline in the supply of cattle from this exhaustion of pasture had begun by 1880, and has now reached alarming proportions. Australia, Texas, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming have passed through this experience and have solved the problem by leasing the lands. This brings in a large sum in revenue, the lessee has an interest in keeping the pasture productive, and the ranges are restored to their original carrying capacity. It is thought probable that the Government may adopt such a plan. But more and more of the Western land is being taken up every year for other purposes, and the Pittsburg *Times* remarks: "It need not be surprising if the price of meat never again for any permanent period gets down to what it was while range cattle fed the United States and the Old World. It is just as well to look some unpleasant facts in the face."

"APPALLING" CORRUPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

WHAT the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* calls a "shocking, shameful, humiliating" record is given in the sensational report of the grand jury that has been investigating municipal corruption in St. Louis. The jury says that the conditions there "are almost too appalling for belief." One ex-alderman has been convicted of accepting a bribe of $9,000, two ex-councilmen have fled rather than face trial, half a dozen are under indictment, and a considerable number of others are saved only by the statute of limitations. The St. Louis *Star* says: "It has always been impossible to properly characterize the depravity of the House of Delegates, for the simple reason that most of our Houses of Delegates have been so wretched and debased that language failed to express their condition properly." The St. Louis *Republic* declares that "the city is at the mercy of the boodle gang," and adds:

"The attention of the entire country is fixed upon St. Louis at the present time. The local movement to suppress municipal corruption is of tremendous significance to all other American cities. If this movement is successful, if St. Louis manifests a willingness and an ability to expose and punish her boodlers and to permanently purify her Municipal Assembly, the city's just renown for such achievement will be widespread and of lasting benefit. If, on the other hand, a definite and convincing victory is not scored, the city must suffer grievously in repute."

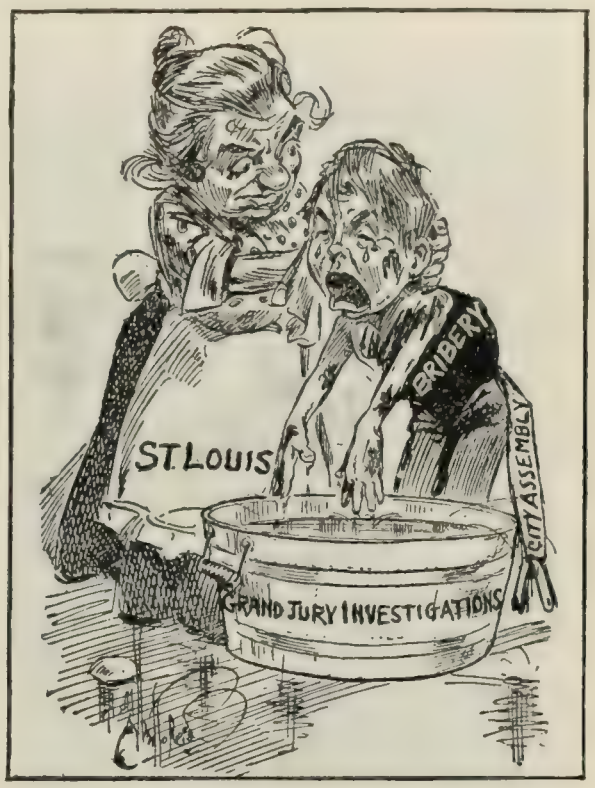
"No course remains open," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "but to hunt down every boodler, and that includes every one who has offered, given, or accepted bribes touching the municipal business of St. Louis." Some of the most remarkable paragraphs in the grand jury's report are the following:

"A far-reaching and systematic scheme of corruption has been carried on for years by members of the Municipal Assembly. These members form what are called combines for the especial purpose of holding prospective legislation until their demands in the way of money consideration are complied with. Instead of discharging the duties of office for the public good and in accordance with their oath, they become organized gangs for plunder, using their office to enrich themselves at the people's expense. Our investigation, covering, more or less, a period of ten years, shows that with few exceptions no ordinance has been passed wherein valuable privileges or franchises are granted until those interested in the passage thereof have paid the legislators the money demanded for action in the particular case. . . . . .

"The persons against whom indictments for bribe-giving and bribe-taking have been returned are but a small percentage of those whom inquiry convinces us deserve to wear the garb of convicts. We have had before us many of those who have been, and most of those who are now, members of the House of Delegates. We regret to report that we found a number of these utterly illiterate and lacking in ordinary intelligence, unable to give a better reason for favoring or opposing a measure than to desire to act with the majority. In some no trace of mentality or morality could be found; in others a low order of training appeared, united with base cunning, groveling instincts, and sordid desires. Unqualified to respond to the ordinary requirements of life, they are utterly incapable of comprehending the significance of an ordinance, and are incapacitated, both by nature and by training, to be makers of laws. The choosing of such men to be legislators makes a travesty of justice, sets a premium on incompetency, and deliberately poisons the very source of law.

"These men, through their corrupt agent, approach the legislative representative or powerful corporations competing for valuable franchises and demand and receive of them sums of money ranging from $100 to $100,000 for their individual votes and influence.

"From the evidence before us, it appears that an official of the city government boasted of the fact that he had made $25,000 a year out of his official position, which paid a legitimate salary of but $300 a year! Another official, according to evidence before us, agreed with one interest to do an official act for $75,000, and afterward from the opposing interests accepted the sum of $100,000 for doing the very opposite of that which he agreed to do for $75,000. One legislator received in cash at his own residence the sum of $50,000 for his vote on a pending measure. This was retained by him for a few days, then returned in the hope of receiving a larger sum. The measure was enacted, and the member, after much delay, was finally compelled to accept $5,000 in full for his vote on the franchise bill. In many other cases it was shown that members of the Assembly who, prior to their election, were wholly without means, upon induction into office were soon in affluent circumstances and independent positions financially, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the salary of such an official was only $25 per month!



"YOU DIRTY BOY!"
—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"Convincing documentary evidence was unearthed proving that the sum of $145,000 was placed in escrow in a bank in this city, to be paid to the members of the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis upon the passage of a valuable franchise ordinance. This ordinance failed, and a second bill was introduced, on the passage of which the sum of about $250,000 was distributed among those members. After the passage of this ordinance, the franchise was sold for $1,250,000. The city realized nothing whatever for this franchise. In these matters the statute of limitation was a bar to the finding of indictments against nearly all of the guilty parties. . . . . .

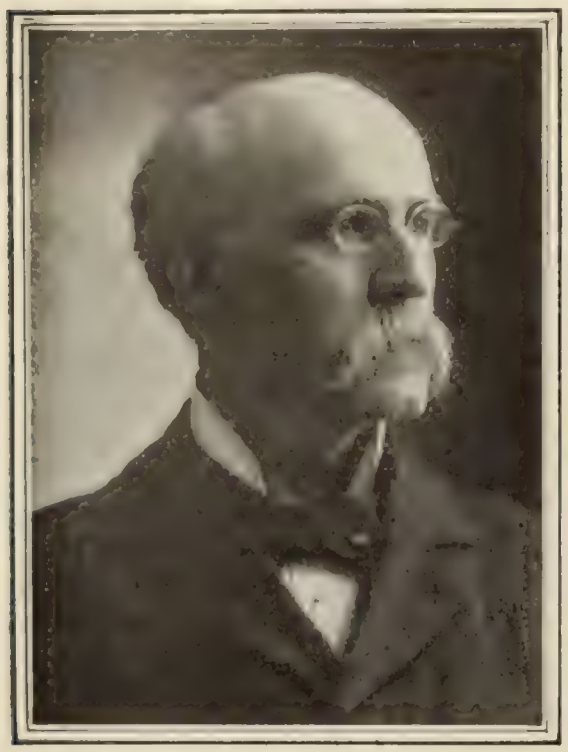
"The evidence shows us that there are in this city men of seeming great respectability, directors in large corporations and prominent in business and social circles, who have not hesitated to put up money for the purpose of bribing through the Assembly measures in which they were interested. When called before our board, some have added to the offense of bribery the crime of perjury, and only escaped the ignominy attaching to their infamous conduct by reason of the fact that the evidence, tho satisfying to our minds, would not be admissible in the trial courts. While legal evidence may be lacking to bring upon them the penalty for their acts, yet they are morally convicted by their connection with such debauchery. Some of these are as guilty as those against whom indictments have been returned, the only difference being that they have been more successful in covering their tracks."

The Chicago *Tribune* recalls that "it was not many years ago

that Chicago was in the same box in which St. Louis is now," and declares that the voters of St. Louis can purify their city government as those of Chicago have done. The Chicago *Evening Post* and the New York *American and Journal* draw the moral that boodle franchise legislation will lead the people to favor municipal ownership of public franchises.

MR. POWDERLY RESIGNS "BY REQUEST."

THE resignation of Terence V. Powderly, as commissioner-general of immigration, by request of President Roosevelt, rouses interest in the former's letter to Thomas Fitchie, commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, asking him to use his influence in behalf of Mr. Porter (formerly the private secretary to President McKinley) in his aspiration for the governorship of Connecticut. The President has named Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to be Mr. Powderly's successor. Mr. Powderly was removed "for sufficient cause and none too soon for the best interests of the bureau," says the Chicago *Tribune*, and adds that "he has proved to be the kind of person whom President Roosevelt particularly dislikes—the partizan politician in office."



TERENCE V. POWDERLY.

In reply to attacks made upon him for the letter he wrote to Mr. Fitchie, Mr. Powderly makes a statement in which he explains all the circumstances under which the letter was written. He says that on August 6, 1898, he had an interview with President McKinley and the President said to him: "Mr. Porter wishes to talk with you before you go out, and I hope you may find a way to help him." Mr. Powderly says he saw Mr. Porter, who informed him that he was a candidate for governor of Connecticut, and asked him for his help, at the same time explaining to him that a great deal depended upon the vote in Bridgeport. Mr. Powderly says he agreed to write to his friends, and among others he wrote to Mr. Fitchie. He also states that he thought it was the wish of President McKinley that he should assist Mr. Porter. Commenting on Mr. Powderly's statement, the New York *Evening Post* says:

FRANK P. SARGENT.

"Powderly is seeking to convict the late President McKinley of the most heinous offense in the eyes of party managers that could possibly be committed. He is trying to use a dead man as a shield for his own offense, and thus to escape the ostracism which awaits him. His wriggling will not save him. . . . Altho his defense of himself breaks down at all points, he finds comfort in the contemplation of his own frankness as compared with the despicable conduct of one who could 'find it consistent with his sense of propriety to give out for publication a personal letter.' Only a tiger's heart wrapped in a politician's hide would seek to deprive Powderly of that solace."

THE RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

THE efforts of the radical party in Belgium to turn that country into a republic are watched with considerable interest by the American press. It appears from the despatches that a man who favors universal suffrage and a republican form of government in Belgium is called a Socialist, and the New York *Mail and Express* remarks that "Belgium may be the scene of the first Socialistic experiment in Europe," altho if the demands of the reform party are granted the form of government may not be more radical than that of France or Switzerland. Says the Detroit *Tribune:* "There can be but one outcome to such a condition. There is no monarch on the face of the earth who does not hold his office subject to the will of his people. The great mass of the people is bound to control sooner or later." The reigning monarch, Leopold, is said to lack the affection and even the respect of a large part of his subjects. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* calls him "a frivolous old man, unloved by his immediate kindred and not in the least respected by his own people."

As to the political condition of the country the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The cause of the agitation is summed up in the cries with which the mob greeted the King: 'Long live universal suffrage!' 'Long live the republic!' The Socialists have been exceedingly active for years in working for universal suffrage. Constant agitation, disorder, and the universal strike of 1893 resulted in the adoption of universal suffrage, which, however, was hedged about with a peculiar system of cumulative or plural voting. Under the new law, first put to the test in 1894, every citizen over twenty-five years old was given one vote, and voters over thirty-five years old who were married were given an additional vote, provided they owned real property valued at 2,000 francs or public funds yielding a yearly investment of 100 francs. Voters who had graduated from institutions of higher education or who held positions implying such education or training were given two additional votes.

"Previous to the adoption of this system the suffrage was closely limited to about 130,000 electors. Under the new law the electors numbered, at the first election, 1,370,000, who cast by the plural system 2,110,000 votes. The result did not satisfy the Liberals, who were almost wiped out for the time; the Socialists won twenty-eight seats, and rose into political importance; but, nevertheless, the Clericals won a crushing victory by electing 104 deputies of the whole 152. The representation gained under this system, it was said, was not equitably distributed according to the strength of the several parties, and the Socialists, Radicals, and Liberals demanded proportional representation as a necessary accompaniment of plural voting. The agitation on this subject has led to exciting and dangerous senes in Belgium for several years, and on June 28, 1899, when fighting in the Chamber of Deputies was quelled by the soldiery, revolution seemed to threaten the kingdom.

"A qualified system of proportional representation, unsatisfactory to the opposition, was adopted in the following year, and in the parliamentary elections of June, 1900, the Clericals won 85 seats, the Liberals and Radicals 33, and the Socialists 34. This was a gain for the Socialists, and the Government's working

majority was reduced from 70 to 18. Voting is compulsory in Belgium, and at this election the 1,453,232 electors cast under the plural system 2,239,621 votes. Of these votes it will be seen that 787,389, or more than one-third of the total, were 'plural' votes cast by persons who had in addition their one vote.

"This great power is enough to control elections, but the Moderate Liberals and the Radicals in 1901 made an agreement with the Socialists to unite in the campaign for the specific purpose of securing plain universal suffrage either before or by means of the election of this year. The situation is complicated with race and religious questions, and the rise of Socialism, with discontent among the miners and other workers, causes Belgium to be regarded as a danger spot where serious trouble may occur at almost any time."

WAS CECIL RHODES CRAZY?

IT is the wellnigh universal opinion of the American newspapers that Mr. Rhodes's dream of world federation, as told by Mr. Stead, shows that the judgment of the great South African millionaire was not well balanced. Mr. Rhodes believed the federation could be brought about by a union of England and the United States, and by a secret society of millionaires, organized along the lines of the Jesuit order, "gradually absorbing the wealth of the world, to be devoted to such an object." Mr. Rhodes's scheme is related in an article written by W. T. Stead for *The Review of Reviews*. To quote a paragraph:

"America, both in its possibilities of alliance and its attitude of commercial rivalry, was apparently ever present in Mr. Rhodes's mind. 'The world, with America in the forefront,' he wrote, 'is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures. This is the supreme question. I believe that England, with fair play, should manufacture for the world, and, being a free trader, I believe that, until the world comes to its senses, you should declare war, I mean a commercial war, with those trying to boycott your manufactures. That is my program. You might finish the war by a union with America and universal peace after a hundred years.' But toward securing this millennium Mr. Rhodes believed the most powerful factor would be 'a secret society, organized like Loyola's, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something,' and who would be spared the 'hideous annoyance' daily created by the thought to which 'of their incompetent relations' they should leave their fortunes. These wealthy people, Mr. Rhodes thought, would thus be greatly relieved and be able to turn 'their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage.'"

His scheme was "wild," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, and the New York *World* calls it a "streak of madness." His dream was a "nightmare," thinks the Baltimore *News*: it was "illusory and impossible," declares the Hartford *Courant*, and the Detroit *Journal* says that "it is doubtful if anything less sane ever came from a man supposed to be in his senses." The New York *Evening Post* regards it as "almost grotesque," and the Chicago *Evening Post* considers it "incoherent, wild, self-contradictory," and "absolutely childish." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* calls Rhodes "a monomaniac," and says: "It is to be doubted whether Editor Stead in publishing these imaginings of his friend has done the dead a service. The publication does not add to the reputation of the author, altho as a human document, showing the remarkable workings of the brain of a Colossus, they are not without their interest." Says the Baltimore *Sun*:

"Mr. Rhodes studied the plan of creation and found many defects in it. The Creator, from his point of view, was plainly lacking in wisdom. Mr. Rhodes modestly offered to perfect the inadequate designs of Providence. When the world was made, the Creator of the universe gave it to man. That was a fatal mistake in the opinion of the South African Colossus. It should have been given to the millionaires. The globe is very old and the mistake is one of long standing. Mr. Rhodes was quite willing, with the assistance of his fellow money-kings, to take over the universe and relieve the Creator of any further responsibility for administering it along antediluvian lines. In a letter to Mr. W. T. Stead of London published in part in *The Sun* yesterday Mr. Rhodes twelve years ago outlined his plan for the control of the world by millionaires instead of by Deity. The money-kings are to be organized into an international secret society. These monarchs of billions are to pool their interests and become the real owners of the universe to administer this hoary old planet according to their notions of wisdom, justice, and self-interest. That was Mr. Rhodes's most daring conception. It is enough to stagger humanity."

Says the New York *American and Journal*:

"Rhodes seems actually to have dreamed of a secret society of millionaires whose business it should be to corner the money of the globe and then run things. That is, Rhodes conceived that the world's greatest need was the multiplication of himself. But as that could not be, the next best thing that occurred to him was for men of his own financial class to get together and organize a governing trust—to form a board of directors and manage the political concerns of the English-speaking race on a Rhodes basis.

"The news of the formation of such a trust would affect the English-speaking race emotionally much as sheep, if endowed

STAINED GLASS WINDOW DESIGN FOR THE WEATHER BUREAU.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

ANDROMEDA AND PERSEUS UP TO DATE.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CARICATURED.

with human intelligence, would be affected by a report that the wolves were holding a convention for the advancement of the wool and mutton interests.

"At best Rhodes's ideal was benevolent despotism. If possible of realization, his millionaires' governing trust would be the most intolerable tyranny of which the mind can conceive—the tyranny of a plutocracy.

"Cecil Rhodes was certainly no fool where money was to be made, but in the domain of world statesmanship he was very much of a fool.

"Which proves that the captain of industry who thinks that methods eminently efficacious for cornering mines can be applied to cornering minds and hearts and souls and bodies of millions of men is no wiser than was many a hardy and rum-expanded pirate captain who, as he paced the moonlit quarter-deck of his little booty-laden brig, dreamed of what a wonder he might have been had fate only been kind enough to make him the commander of a great navy.

"The world's sense of humor and not its fears will be touched by Cecil Rhodes's secret and oath-bound Society of Millionaires for the Suppression of Human Folly and the Proper Government of Mankind."

A BRITISH MILITARY BASE IN LOUISIANA.

"HORSES have now become a matter of greater urgency than men," says the Pretoria correspondent of the London *Times*, and the same paper declares editorially that "horses have been the key of the situation all the time." These declarations are of interest in connection with the report that in the last year and a half from 150,000 to 200,000 horses and mules have been shipped from the United States to South Africa, for use by the British army. Most of these have been shipped from Port Chalmette, La., which has become, by reason of this trade, a shipping-point of considerable importance. The large number of officers there, connected with this trade, has led to the charge that a British camp, or, at the least, a military base of supplies, is being maintained within the borders of the United States. Governor Heard, of Louisiana, says in a formal complaint to the State Department:

"As the executive of the commonwealth of Louisiana, whose people have always been ardent lovers of these Boers, I can not but feel that the establishment and maintenance of a base of war supplies for the British army, upon her soil, place upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette, it is claimed, are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence they must be considered as contraband of war, of greater value than arms or soldiers, that England can so easily furnish from within her borders."

It is also claimed that the muleteers employed on the transports are virtually impressed into the British army upon reaching South Africa, but the main allegation seems to be that England is maintaining a military base of supplies within our borders. The Attorney-General, in a reply to Governor Heard, says that the allegations and testimony are "sufficient to challenge attention," but defers his opinion, pending the result of an investigation now being made by an American army officer. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says, referring to the governor's investigation:

"Investigation has at length proved beyond a shadow of doubt what every one here has indubitably believed for two years, namely, that the soil of Louisiana is being perverted into a means by which a powerful nation may work its merciless will upon a numerically weak but truly heroic people. It is now known of all men that Port Chalmette is, and has for months been, a British military camp, and that this camp is furnishing the British army in South Africa with the essential sinews of war. . . . . .

"It is little less than infamous that by the splitting of hairs this British military camp may be permitted to continue to operate on the soil of Louisiana, every foot of which is the soil of the United States.

"Here, then, is a case which should be decided by a court of equity as well as by a court of law; and tho we should deprecate any attempt that might be made by state authority to break up this British camp at Port Chalmette, we ardently hope—the people of Louisiana fervently pray—that the United States Government may devise some means by which the national arm may drive from this commonwealth these British soldiers who, here at our very doors, are prosecuting an unrighteous war against a brave and liberty-loving people. It is clear that, bound by the authority of law, the State of Louisiana can not do what its people are eager to accomplish. In view of this distressing condition, it becomes the duty of the nation to strike a blow for liberty."

Says the Springfield *Republican:*

"Please observe that the British are making 'continuous' use of the port of New Orleans as a source of military supplies; hence, according to English authorities themselves, it must be classed as a military base.

"It is very important that this phase of the question should be given attention by the United States Government, since it can hardly be claimed that the privilege neutral citizens may have to sell war material to belligerents is susceptible of such extension as to permit a belligerent to organize supply depots, or military bases, upon the neutral Power's territory. It may be urged that an American powder company has a right to sell gunpowder to a belligerent, yet would Mr. Hay concede to that belligerent, as a necessary corollary, the privilege of operating powder-mills in this country? Would he concede to it the privilege of running openly a gun factory in this country? Now, Mr. Hay claims that American citizens may lawfully sell and ship to a belligerent horses and mules—which are universally recognized as contraband of war and as military supplies, rather than as simple merchandise—but how can he deduce from that the conclusion that the belligerent may establish, under his own immediate management and control, at a selected port, in the neutral territory of the United States, a horse and mule depot with a 'transport landing' where that belligerent's army transports constantly take on cargoes of military supplies—the establishment by its very organization, equipment, and permanence constituting a military base in every essential sense of that military phrase?

"In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71 Bismarck strongly protested to the British Government against the export of horses from British ports into France. He complained to the British ambassador at Berlin that the exportations were materially aiding France in her warfare against Germany. Yet Bismarck had scarcely any case compared with the one the Boers now have against our Government. The French had not organized supply depots in English ports, and they did not run a regular army transport service across the Channel. Nor did any French general go on a tour of 'inspection' among his horse and mule stations in the British isles. The French had no selected military base on British soil.

"A last word as to Major-General Sir Richard Stewart, K. C. M. G. and K. C. B. It is well that he came to the United States to include us in his tour of 'inspection.' He unconsciously throws a flood of light upon the situation."

The other side of the argument is presented as follows by the Columbus *Dispatch:*

"There seems to be no disagreement among authorities on international law that neutrals may sell anything to belligerents. It would follow that, if the latter have the right to buy, they have also the right to establish a purchasing station for their own convenience. The Boers have the same right and, if they can not use it, that is their misfortune. As for the enlistments, they seem to be no violation of neutrality, if they are not made on American soil and if those who enlist are not unwilling. The Supreme Court has held that 'an American citizen may enter the land or naval service of a foreign government without compromising the neutrality of his own.' It is probably not an offense against neutrality to employ American citizens as muleteers and subsequently to enlist them as soldiers, if they are willing. To force them into the army would, however, be an offense, not against neutrality, but against the dignity of this Government, and would naturally call for the strongest kind of representations from Washington."

The San Francisco *Call* says similarly:

"It is no doubt true also that if the question were brought into

serious solution the claim would at once be made that England, having annexed the South African republics, their existence has ceased and they have no claim to belligerent rights, and are not under protection of neutrality treaties nor of the neutral provisions and principles of international law. It is upon that theory that Kitchener shot Scheepers and other Boer prisoners. They are held to have no international rights nor any appeal to the laws of war as laid down in the Geneva convention.

"It is exceedingly doubtful whether the United States could successfully dispute this contention. We have just assumed the same position as to the Filipinos. General Funston used forgery and the enemy's uniform to entrap Aguinaldo, and it is given out by our War Department that he had a right to do both, because the Filipinos are merely insurgents, and we recognize in their case no uniform, and in dealing with them are not bound by the Geneva convention nor by our own articles of war. It will be seen that this ruling not only decides that we violate no neutral rights by recruiting Great Britain's military strength, but it is also timely as an acquittal in advance of Lieutenant Waller for the shooting of helpless Filipino prisoners.

"None of this is pleasant and most of it is revolting to a sense of justice, but it is among the appalling incidents of war and is a warning to the weak to bear much and suffer and be patient before raising their hands against the strong, for they have no treaty rights, nor rights founded in the law of nations. As for their general rights as human beings, these are not any more respected by those who can afford to disrespect them than rights derived from the law."

MAKING SAMAR A "HOWLING WILDERNESS."

THE anti-imperialist papers appear to be much more stirred up over the alleged atrocities in Samar than are their expansionist contemporaries. The charges are that an expedition under command of Major L. W. T. Waller killed eleven peaceful natives in cold blood, one of them being tied to a tree and shot in different parts of his body on three successive days, and put out of his misery on the fourth. The court-martial mentioned below acquitted the Major last Saturday. Major Waller says he acted in the spirit of orders given him by General Jacob H. Smith, which General Smith denies, and the matter will probably be made the subject of a military investigation. The despatch from Manila which has aroused all the comment reads as follows:

"MANILA, April 8.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps, at to-day's session of the court-martial by which he is being tried on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, testified in rebuttal of the evidence given yesterday by General Jacob H. Smith, who commanded the American troops in the Island of Samar. Major Waller said General Smith instructed him to kill and burn; that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be; that it was no time to take prisoners, and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness.

"Major Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing, and he replied:

"'Everything over ten.'

"The Major repeated this order to Captain Porter, saying:

"'We do not make war in that way on old men, women, and children.'

"Captain David D. Porter, Captain Hiram I. Bearss, and Lieutenant Frank Halford, all of the Marine Corps, testified corroboratively."

"Such orders as are asserted of this brigadier-general of the United States army," declares the Baltimore *Herald*, "have never been confessed before in the annals of civilized warfare," and it considers them, in fact, "probably the most terrible charges made against an American soldier during a generation." The Baltimore *News* argues that "if we are a civilized people, we must show the Filipinos what civilized conduct is, not imitate them in the worst of their departures from it"; and the Buffalo *Express*, similarly, suggests that "so far from promoting civilization, we are ourselves adopting the methods of barbarism." The Boston *Advertiser* remarks:

"Of course, Waller's flat statement will raise some trouble, but if the soldiers did not use such methods, how are the Philippines ever to be made of any use to this country? The Filipinos are determined to have independence or death. Congress is not willing to let the islands go, because there is still an idea that men on the inside can make millions in the next ten or twenty years, promoting schemes under 'concessions' granted at Washington—something on the order of the lumber company in which Congressman Hull is interested. So, if the islands must be kept and the natives will not submit peaceably, what else can be done but to kill them off as soon as possible? For what else are men like Major Waller sent there?"

The New York *Evening Post* urges severe measures. It says:

"What we maintain is that a court-martial for General Smith should be convened instantly, and that, if found guilty of the crimes alleged, he should be shot. General Kitchener has had some of his murderous officers shot for less atrocious acts. We

WITH BRYAN THREE AND A HALF MILES AWAY.

FARMER BRYAN: "Thar, ye might ha' knowd it! I no more'n move out of the city limits and the gol dern town goes Republican."

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

SOMETHING NICE AND SOFT TO FALL BACK ON.

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CARTOON HITS AT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

can not afford to be behind the British in inflicting stern justice upon our assassins who masquerade as soldiers. If General Smith had betrayed a fortress to the enemy, or had broken his sword on the field of battle and fled ignominiously from the foe, his offense would not have been half so black, and would have brought not half so much disgrace on the army and the country, as this campaign of his in Samar, in which he ordered American soldiers to act like wild beasts, red in tooth and claw."

The expansionist press show a tendency to wait for further information. "We shall continue to reserve judgment, whether the anti-imperialists do or not, until the evidence is all in," declares the New York *Press*; and the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Military crimes are charged in the conduct of the campaign in Samar. The officer involved has been placed on trial. Pending this trial, which is being reported by cable without censorship, various newspapers assume on *ex parte* testimony that the charges are true, assert that such practises are general, and charge that nothing is done to suppress them.

"What has happened? For the first time, tangible evidence and a definite charge has been made of a military crime, the murder of prisoners. Without delay a court has been organized to try the alleged criminal. Could more be done? If these practises alleged were general would the trial have been ordered?

"The very newspapers which make the charges based on the partial evidence presented in this trial are constantly asserting the honor, truthfulness, and high standard of our army officers. All believe this of them. Can not the national honor be safely left in their hands until their effort by the orderly process of military law to deal with military crime is completed?

"War is a brutalizing trade. No one doubts it. War with a weak and treacherous race is the worst of all in its effects. Operations in such a war after an act of signal treachery puts officers and men under the strain of grave temptation. If any man or officer in the American service has succumbed, he must be punished. Could a better proof be offered of the determination in Washington and at Manila to enforce high military standards in the conduct of war be offered than this prompt trial? Until it is over candid men will wait before they reach an hysterical snap judgment on the officers and men of our army pending an incomplete trial."

The New York *Mail and Express*, an expansionist paper, says:

"It seems certain that indefensible cruelty has existed in Samar. The guilty man must be discovered, and, whatever his rank and past services, he must be made to pay a penalty commensurate in severity with his offense against American civilization and the honor of our army."

CRITICISM OF A PROPOSED CABINET DEPARTMENT.

A BILL to create a Department of Commerce and Labor has passed the United States Senate. Manufactures are to be relegated to a bureau of this department, which is a disappointment to many of those who hoped to see science and industry more prominently recognized. *The American Machinist*, in expressing its dissatisfaction editorially, says:

"As in the creation of several of the other departments before this, the new department is made principally a dumping-ground for the surplus work of the existing departments. All but one of the bureaus which are to constitute the new department are already in full operation in the older departments. From the Treasury are to be transferred the Life-Saving Service, the Lighthouse Board, Marine Hospital, Steamboat Inspection, Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Immigration, and Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce is to be transferred from the Department of State. There are also to be added the Department of Labor, the Fish Commission, and the Census Bureau. There is to be but one new bureau created: the Bureau of Manufactures, with less than nine per cent. of the total working force of the new department. This bureau, it is understood, will be principally employed in the collection and publication of information relating to and presumably of interest to the manufacturing industries of the United States. This gives an idea of the extent to which the new department is really to be a department of manufactures.

"We have to confess that the scheme in the shape which it has assumed is more or less a disappointment to us. . . . We are here saying nothing against the desirability of a department of commerce. . . . But such a department is and must be entirely distinct in its field and scope from that of a department of manufactures. Commerce, and especially American commerce, has really more to do with agriculture than with manufactures; and, while there already exists a Department of Agriculture, it is absurd to put off the manufacturing interests of the country with a bureau in a corner.

"The Bureau of Manufactures may be sufficient for the doing of what is now planned for it to do, but we had in mind much more and larger work. We would have had a department of manufactures as distinctively an executive department, and with perhaps as much to do, and with as clear and distinct a field of its own, as either the War, Navy, or Post Office departments.

"Besides what the department might and should do directly for all the branches of the Government, there is much that it might also properly undertake to do for the manufacturing interests of the country in the line of test and experiment, and in the providing of gages and standards. This is a subject too extensive to be gone into here, but, with a revenue so great as to embarrass, here surely is a proper outlet for a portion. If a department of manufactures was really being created it would seem that it should surely have the Patent Office as a part of it, rather than the department which now controls it. From the hints above thrown out it must be evident that there is still much to be said and done before we have an adequate, comprehensive, and effective department of manufactures."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MAN overBoered—John Bull.—*The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

IT seems that the gold standard is to remain behind with the Constitution.—*The Indianapolis News.*

LOTS of things besides the shipping interests would be glad to be patriotic for $8,000,000 a year.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE next time Mr. Neely wishes to rob Cuba maybe he will know enough to incorporate.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

ISN'T it strange with all this prosperity we never hear of a workingman suffering from gout?—*The Amalgamated Journal, Pittsburg.*

AS we are in the island-buying business perhaps Ireland would like to sell Great Britain to us at a bargain rate.—*The Chicago News.*

THE anti-oleomargarine bill will pass. The Republicans can be trusted to take care of anything connected with "Boss."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

TWENTY thousand Indians in Arizona are facing starvation. A collection for their relief should be taken up in India.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Government may have to ask the railroads to adopt a more liberal reciprocity policy or else step up and be annexed.—*The Indianapolis News.*

IF Miss Stone wishes to add a spice of humor to her lecture on captivity she might induce Lord Methuen to join her in her tour.—*The Baltimore American.*

IF President Roosevelt can curb the beef trust in its advance of prices, his admirers will have a new and important variation of the dinner-pail argument.—*The Washington Star.*

ONE of New York's sensational journals gravely announces that life can be prolonged. But the criminal courts had already made us aware of the fact.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IT is said that the chairman of the Democratic national committee for 1904 has already been agreed upon. All the party now needs is a candidate and an issue.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE Miles plan for terminating the Philippine strife was to appoint a visiting committee. Could not the same object be accomplished by an exchange of photographs?—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

AMERICAN meats are cheaper in London than in this country. Perhaps the meat trust feels that poor England is entitled to this consideration because of her hard luck in the Boer war.—*The Washington Post.*

"DID you call that trust magnate to the stand?" "I did," answered the man who was conducting the investigation. "I suppose he added a great deal to the interest in the case?" "He did. It is now more mysterious than ever."—*The Washington Star.*

ACCORDING to the testimony of Acting-Governor Wright, the insurrection in the Philippines is confined to five per cent. of the territory, which is really a smaller proportion than exists in the Congress of the United States.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"HE'S going in for politics. Wouldn't he make a splendid diplomat, tho?" "What? Why, he's a deaf-mute." "Exactly. Just think how easy it would be for him to be absolutely dumb when it was expedient." "Yes, but then he could never talk without showing his hand."—*The Philadelphia Record.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS COEDUCATION A FAILURE?

DR. EDMUND J. JAMES, president-elect of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in presenting his first communication to the board of trustees, has taken occasion to strike what is widely regarded as a heavy blow against coeducation. He said in part:

"There are many signs of a marked reaction in the public mind on the subject of coeducation. Friends of the movement may well view it with some concern. The tide seems in certain ways to have ebbed. A pronounced reaction has set in. Not only has the system ceased to make new converts, but there are indications that it is losing ground in the very territory which it had so completely won. A new period of questioning is upon us. A sort of vague prejudice has arisen in the country at large, which indicates a new attitude of the public mind toward the whole problem. The system is attacked on new grounds and from new points of view.

DR. EDMUND J. JAMES.

"The notion that women are incapable of doing college work, so commonly urged a generation ago, has completely disappeared. The objection that young men and women can not be trusted to observe proper relations in their social intercourse has lost its force, in view of the plain fact that the moral tone of coeducational institutions is distinctly higher than that of the community at large, and is certainly not inferior to that of schools for one sex alone.

"But, on the other hand, one hears oftener the claim that the increasing number of women tends to feminize the institutions where they are, in some cases to such an extent as to discourage the attendance of men. It is urged with increasing persistence that the social distractions and dissipations, with their widening invasion of the secret purpose that should go with school life, form a serious problem, while others emphasize the fact that the broad difference in the future careers of the two sexes should find a more adequate recognition in the college curricula."

Dr. James added that the number of women in the Northwestern University is increasing relatively much faster than is the number of men, and that at the present rate of increase it will not be more than ten years before the women will form half the student body—"a condition which many friends of the university would view with concern." "The fact is," he continued, "that in our natural and praiseworthy desire to advance the education of women we have been neglecting to a certain extent that of the men. We ought not to have done less for the women, but we should have done far more for the men."

Dr. James's remarks have aroused keen interest in the daily papers, which comment sympathetically on the views set forth by him. The Chicago *Record-Herald* thinks that a "serious crisis in coeducation is impending"; and the Indianapolis *News* prophesies a gradual reversion to the old policy of an educational system based upon the separation of the sexes. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The present opposition to coeducation does not take the form of denying to women a college education. It is simply an expression of an opinion that women are out of place at a man's college. And the strongest expressions of this opinion come from the men undergraduates themselves. These are heard from nearly every college and university that has established coeducation. Not long ago the opposition to women students became so decided in Leland Stanford University in California that a rule was made limiting their number to a certain percentage of the total attendance. And in the Northwestern University, Chicago University, Cornell University, Columbia University, and Brown University the male undergraduates are manifesting their dislike of coeducation in ways that are more annoying than chivalrous. It may not be very manly for the male undergraduates of Chicago University to insist that the women undergraduates shall sit in the galleries at convocation exercises and take no part in the singing and cheering, and for the men students at Columbia University to object to the use of the campus and baths by the women students; but such things would not happen if there was not a public sentiment to authorize them."

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"It would hardly be just to say that coeducation, so far as it had been tried, had failed in the East, but it is nevertheless true that it has not been as popular as in the West, especially where it has been grafted on to the old method, as has been shown by the somewhat strained relations at Wesleyan University. There has not been the same necessity for it here, and a conservative spirit has rather discouraged it. We think both young men and young women, as a matter of abstract preference, would choose to be educated in separate institutions. There is more freedom for both under such an arrangement, and they fall more easily and naturally into the line of college life best suited to each class. If the same tendency is beginning to be experienced in the States of the Middle West, it is an indication that that section also is becoming more conservative.

"We can hardly believe that in the newer commonwealths farther west they have yet tired of the coeducational system. It meets more promptly and adequately the educational requirements of a new section, and if it is ever finally abandoned in our higher institutions of learning it will only be after wealth and population have so increased all over the country that economy and distance will cease to be vital considerations."

JOHN S. PHILLIPS. SAMUEL SIDNEY McCLURE.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—V. McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

"THE APOSTLE OF MEDIOCRITY."

THE greatest figures in modern literature hardly seem to be secure from attack in these days of iconoclastic criticism. We have already had occasion to note Mr. Francis Grierson's article on "The Blunders of Matthew Arnold." In the March issue of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, Mr. Walter Frewen Lord launches a philippic against William Makepeace Thackeray, whom he dubs "the apostle of mediocrity." Mr. Lord does not mean by this phrase that Thackeray was a mediocre writer, for he concedes that Thackeray was "a keen social observer" and that "his narrative style was as near perfection as possible." What he does mean is that Thackeray's novels mirror mediocre people. The test he applies is, "How far did Thackeray represent the social life of the nineteenth century?" and he answers the question by saying that Thackeray was the satirist, rather than the portrayer, of the age in which he lived. He goes on to say:

"The social life of any century is made up of men and women and institutions. In any century of English history an early question, if not the first question, must be, What was the position of the church? We can hardly do better, to begin with, than inquire how far Mr. Thackeray's presentation of the church is trustworthy. There are many clergymen in his six novels. . . . The church of the nineteenth century is represented by the Rev. Charles Honeyman and the Rev. Tufton Hunt. Charles Honeyman was the perfect type of the clerical humbug. He was untruthful, shifty, luxurious, and half-educated. To associate the idea of sacred functions with such a man, or with any of the other five men whose portraits Mr. Thackeray has given in full, is mere profanation. The Rev. Tufton Hunt was a criminal, a blackmailer, and a drunkard. The Rev. Bute Crawley, an under-bred, ignorant man, noisily vaunted his birth and position, drank too much, backed his foolish opinions on horseflesh and lost heavily. He could not have been anything but a burden to his family and his parish, and a discredit to his calling. The church of the nineteenth century sprang from that of the eighteenth century, which is represented by Parson Sampson, domestic chaplain to the Castlewood family. Parson Sampson was everything that a priest ought not to be. He was a gossip, a gambler (not a very honest gambler), a sycophant, not without good-nature, but wholly a worldling. . . . . .

"If, then, we are to imagine (say) a candidate for examination replying (some time in the twenty-second century) to the question: 'What was the status of the English Church in the nineteenth century as seen in Mr. Thackeray's works?' his answer may be not unreasonably foretold in the following words: 'The English Church in the nineteenth century was officered by incompetent and underbred men. The prelates were men destitute of taste, of gross habits, and worldly ideals (examples—the Bishop of Ealing, the Bishop of Bullocksmithy, Fred Bayham's uncle), and the rank and file were either foolish drudges or men of second-rate capacity who entered the church with the view of advancing themselves in life (examples in plenty). The church of the nineteenth century is further represented as springing by natural development from the disorderly institutions of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries. Charles Honeyman is the feeble descendant of the Sampsons and Tushers, who were themselves the last expression of sturdy vulgarity.'"

Mr. Lord continues the indictment by declaring that Thackeray in his novels belittles the Indian civil service and the diplomatic corps, abuses the aristocracy and the wealthy, and foments bitter feeling between Englishmen and Irishmen. Then there is his treatment of the army:

"Let any student hold a *levée*, so to speak, in his own mind of the Ralph Spurriers, the Michael O'Dowds, and the George Tuftos and their likes, and then ask himself: 'Does this collection of boobies and fops and gluttons really represent the mighty British army?' Of course it does not; it merely represents what is ludicrous and discreditable in the ways of the British army. There was much that was both; but there was more that was neither the one nor the other. The exception usually quoted is Colonel Newcome. In this case Mr. Thackeray has himself produced an excellent type. He has created an immortal character, and endowed him with all manly virtues. Furious at the sight of excellence, even when it is his own handiwork, he must needs bespatter it with ridicule—make his creation a goose when he marries and a perfect idiot in business."

The author's ignorance or inexperience or carelessness can not be urged in extenuation, for Thackeray is recognized by all to have been a "consummate artist, a conspicuous social figure, a distinguished man of the world." Mr. Lord sums the whole matter up by saying:

"The man is so great and convincing, his atmosphere so captivating, that one reads and rereads him fascinated, and does not stop to examine or criticize. As Mr. Thackeray says, so must it be. There are surely very few young readers who can be proof against such an influence. Perhaps Mr. Ruskin was thinking on these lines when he denounced Mr. Thackeray's works as 'poison.' Schopenhauer, too, wielded an admirable prose style, and he taught pernicious nonsense with so grave a face and in so convincing a manner that he wrought inconceivable mischief. Mr. Thackeray did not in so many words enjoin middling ways of life and thought. He adopted a far more dexterous and telling plan of campaign. He carried the war into the enemy's country, pursued excellence, fastened on it, flung vitriol in its place, and trampled it under foot. . . . . .

"If, then, we find that in all great walks of life—in the church, in war, in commerce, and in diplomacy—Mr. Thackeray has nothing but abuse and sneers for success; if we find that he loves to portray the ludicrous and the discreditable only, is it unfair to say that he is the apostle of mediocrity? Mediocre ways of life, mediocre thoughts, mediocre inclinations (miscalled passions), mediocre achievements—these, if not positively enjoined, as they sometimes are, are in effect all that is left to one who takes Mr. Thackeray for his guide. For the rest, never had a mean gospel so doughty an apostle."

LARGEST CIRCULATING LIBRARY IN THE WORLD.

THE Booklovers' Library was founded in Philadelphia on March 5, 1900, and during the two years of its existence its growth has been so remarkable that its claim to recognition as "the largest circulating library in the world" is not extravagant. There are now more than fifty branch libraries in as many American cities, and deliveries of books are made in almost every city and town of 1,000 population or over in the United States. The library is owned and managed by a corporation with a fully paid-up cash capital of $1,000,000. A branch corporation has been established in Canada with a capital of $100,000, and an English corporation, with offices in London, Paris, and Berlin, is at present being organized. The membership is limited to a certain number of persons in each locality, and has already been closed in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The library guarantees to "deliver new books in the best bindings, always clean and pleasing to handle" (all soiled copies to be withdrawn from circulation); to "deliver the very books asked for"; and to "call regularly, weekly or monthly, to make exchanges." *The*

SEYMOUR EATON.

Booklovers' Bulletin, a semi-monthly publication containing literary gossip and descriptions of new books, is sent free to members.

As might have been expected, opinions differ in regard to the efficiency of the Booklovers' Library service. "Some people are speaking of the service in terms of unstinted enthusiasm," remarks *The Bookman* (April), "while others are grumbling because they did not receive the book they wanted the week before last. But they are all talking about it. In rural libraries, on seashore pavilions, and the verandas of summer-resort hotels — everywhere, the idea and the service have been discussed."

Mr. Seymour Eaton, the organizer of the movement, has carried a very definite and forceful spirit into the new enterprise, and even its details are planned by him. In a recent issue of *The Booklovers' Bulletin* he says:

"The public library is gradually taking its place with institutions intended for special study and research—book museums where the literature of all times is gathered and collated. It is *to-day* that people want, just as much in their books as in their newspapers. An old book bears precisely the same relation to a new book that an old magazine does to a new magazine, or that an old newspaper does to to-day's six o'clock extra."

THE "TABARD INN" BOOK-CASE.

Mr. Eaton has set his face against the establishment of reading-rooms in connection with the Booklovers' Library because he believes that "the best reading-rooms in the world are the homes of the people." "Our whole system," he declares, "is based on this principle." In another place he says:

"I saw it stated somewhere that the interest on the millions spent in the United States for buildings for the housing of books would carry a book a week to every man, woman, and child in the United States and pay for the annual depreciation in the value of the books. I haven't done the arithmetic of this and don't know. There are instances of very fine library buildings with no money left to buy books."

The following account of Mr. Eaton's personality appears in *The Bookman*:

"Were the Booklovers' Library to cease to exist to-morrow, it, nevertheless, would have served to place its originator, Mr. Seymour Eaton, among those few men who succeed in placing a pet idea before the public. He has done more than this: he has fixed this idea ineradicably in the public mind. Some years ago he went to work on a plan for the Government to make through the post-office a great circulating library of the Congressional Library. Out of this plan grew the Booklovers of to-day. Mr. Eaton was born about forty years ago on a farm in Canada. Despite scant advantages in his early youth, he succeeded in fitting himself for a broader life, serving the usual apprenticeship as a school-teacher. For the last fifteen years he has been engaged in educational and newspaper work in this country. Some of his text-books have had extraordinary sales. He has contributed frequently to the magazines, acted for five years as the managing director of the Drexel Institute, and was for four years on the literary staff of the Chicago *Record*. He is now librarian of the Booklovers' Library Incorporation, and is its largest stockholder. His home is in Lansdowne, a little country place just outside of Philadelphia."

The latest development of Mr. Eaton's plans is found in the "Tabard Inn" Library, which is already established in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago. In addition to these four central offices, branch libraries will be organized in every city of the United States, and revolving book-cases made specially for the "Tabard Inn" service will be located in drug-stores and other shops throughout the country. The book-cases will hold about 120 books each, and the stock of books will be changed frequently. Exchanges may be made at any library station in the United States upon payment of five cents, the "Tabard Inn" book being the only identification necessary.

TOLSTOY ON READERS AND CRITICS.

BY no means flattering is the estimate of the intelligence and taste of contemporary readers formed by Count Tolstoy. He evidently disagrees with Górky, who recently declared that it is exceedingly difficult for novelists to meet the exacting demands of the "new classes" of readers. The greater and veteran artist, on the contrary, finds a deplorable corruption of the general taste, and has only words of censure and blame for the readers and the critics of the present day.

These words are uttered in an elaborate and striking introduction to a translated novel, entitled "The Peasant," just brought out in a new edition. The author of that work, Von Polenz, a German, is almost unknown, and Tolstoy sees in that fact, and especially in the complete neglect of the novel named, one of the proofs of literary decadence and reaction. Count Tolstoy says:

"Within my recollection, in fifty years, there has been wrought this amazing decline of the general taste and the common sense of the public. This corruption is easily traced in every branch of our literature. . . . The ignorance of our educated circles is such that the truly great thinkers, poets, and prose-writers, whether of antiquity or of the nineteenth century, are regarded as stale and out-of-date, incapable of satisfying the high and refined demands of the present generation; we either patronize these masters or frankly dismiss them with a contemptuous smile.

"In philosophy the last word is found in the immoral, crude, inflated, incoherent stuff of Nietzsche; as poetry of the highest order we have the senseless, unnatural juxtaposition of words connected only by meter and rhythm. In all the theaters are produced plays whose meaning no one understands, not even the authors themselves, while millions of copies of so-called novels are circulated in which there is neither art nor significance of content."

Upon whom does the responsibility for this corruption and ignorance fall? Count Tolstoy is inclined to lay the blame largely at the door of the critics and of the periodical press. He is especially severe upon the latter. He refers to Matthew Arnold's famous essay on criticism, and agrees with the statement that the duty of the critic is to discover excellence wherever it was or is, and to direct the attention of readers to that excellence. Of this kind, he says, criticism is not only necessary in our day of the flood of papers, magazines, and advertisements, but upon its appearance and influence depends the whole future of the intellectual development of European society. Overproduction, continues Tolstoy, is injurious in any direction, but it is especially injurious in things which properly serve as means to an end, and not as an end in themselves. Speaking of the printing-press and the cheapening of papers and books, he says:

"The printing-press, undoubtedly a great boon to the masses

of uneducated people, has become, in the hands of the well-to-do, the chief instrumentality for the dissemination of ignorance rather than of knowledge. Books, magazines, and, especially, newspapers are colossal commercial enterprises, which need the highest possible number of consumers. But the interests and instincts of the overwhelming majority of these consumers are always low and vulgar; hence the success of any book or publication demands that it reflect and represent these low and coarse tastes and instincts. And the press, indeed, does satisfy this condition of success, since the number of journalists and writers sharing and sympathizing with these instincts is much larger than the number of people having elevated aims and cultivated tastes. Besides, there is more profit in pandering to the masses, and thus the flood of printed matter grows and rises constantly, constituting by its magnitude alone, apart from the mischief of its substance, a huge obstacle to enlightenment.

"If in our day a bright young man from the common people, desirous of educating himself, should be given access to all the extant books and papers, and left to his own efforts, it is highly probable that for ten years he would read nothing but trivial and immoral things. It would be as hard for him to run up against a good book as to find the proverbial needle in the haystack. The worst of it is that, reading bad books constantly, his understanding and taste would be continuously perverted, so that if he ever found a meritorious work he would have no capacity to comprehend it."

Count Tolstoy pleads for a conscientious, competent, honest criticism, free from party ties and commercial designs, devoted to art and truth, and determined to oppose quackery and falsehood. Such a school of criticism would have to fight and overcome the noisy clamor of the market-place and acquire authority over readers. Only in that case would society be saved from intellectual and moral corruption and chaos.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REAL CHARACTERS IN FICTION.

HOW far is it permissible for an author to make use of his friends—or his enemies—as characters in a novel? Richard Le Gallienne, who propounds this question in the New York *Journal* apropos of the publication of an anonymous novel, "The Imitator," in which several well-known society leaders are introduced in the "thinnest and flimsiest" of disguises, answers it half-jestingly as follows: "The whole question is, I imagine, one for the novelist and his victims rather than for the public. It is also a question of the novelist's personal taste and—personal safety." The London *Daily News*, discussing the subject more seriously and instancing the case of a recent successful libel action brought by a Bournemouth band-master against a lady novelist who had pictured him in false colors, goes on to recount several examples of the introduction of real characters into fiction. Dickens, as is well known, clearly portrayed Leigh Hunt and Landor in "Bleak House." Thackeray was often accused of caricaturing his friends, but would never admit the charge. Says *The Daily News*:

"Thackeray's worst offense was against Andrew Arcedeckne, a schoolfellow of his at Charterhouse, who was—according to Edmund Yates—the too exact original of our dear friend Harry Foker. . . . He bided his time, like Prosper le Gai, and it arrived on the night of Thackeray's first lecture on the English humorists. Arcedeckne met him at the Cider Cellars, surrounded by a crowd congratulating him on his brilliant success. 'How are you, Thack?' cried Arcedeckne. 'I was at your show to-day at Willis's. What a lot of swells you had there—yes! But I thought it was dull—devilish dull! I'll tell you what it is, Thack, you want a piano.' That was neater and more effective than a libel action. George Eliot, according to the late F. W. H. Myers, was also accused of making copy out of her own household. A too sympathizing friend condoled with her domestic troubles on the mistaken assumption that Mr. Cassaubon, in 'Middlemarch,' was a portrait of G. H. Lewes. No two men could differ more widely. 'But from whom, then,' said a friend to George Eliot, 'did you draw Casaubon?' 'With a humorous solemnity, which was quite in earnest, however, she pointed to her own heart.' One wonders if she was thinking of the sonnet which describes Sidney's perplexed search for a poetical subject, until—

> Fool! said my Muse, look in thy heart and write.

This leads us into a field too wide to cover—that of autobiographic fiction. Every writer has had a shot at that: Dickens was Copperfield, Thackeray was Pendennis, Fielding was Captain Booth, Sir Charles Grandison represented the fat little printer's idea of what he could have been as a man of fashion—even Mr. Kipling has not disdained to depict himself as the 'inky schoolboy.'"

An average novelist, continues the same paper, is in a dilemma as to the reality of his characters. If they are to be lifelike, he must have a model. He must decide whether they are to be taken from his own inner consciousness or from the few other human beings whom he knows well enough to paint with success. *The News* concludes:

"Oliver Wendell Holmes was loath to write a novel— tho he overcame his shrinking—because he said that he would have to show up all his friends in it, and they might object to being 'butchered to make a Roman holiday.' There is, of course, what the schoolboy called a third alternative. The novelist may rely on 'documents,' like that eminent writer of 'penny dreadfuls' who lately confessed that when he needed a new sensation for his next chapter he merely took up a daily paper and studied the inquests and the police news. The highest modern example of this method is M. Zola, who once boasted that he had a 'document' for everything that the critics blamed as untrue to life in his amazing picture of the Second Empire. Charles Reade, who adopted a similar plan, describes it for the good of future novelists in his 'Terrible Temptation,' where the author puts his best foot foremost as the versatile and omniscient Rolfe. But it is only the rare writer who has sufficient 'fire in his belly,' like Ram Dass, to fuse all these odd fragments of metal into a perfect cast. The man of genius, whose psychology has not yet been made clear even by Dr. Lombroso and Mr. Havelock Ellis, can somehow produce a living and breathing being out of the heel-taps and fragments which Thackeray mentions. But the ordinary respectable novelist is bound to copy from life, if he wishes to produce people who are not mere wooden puppets. Hence it arises that keys are made to such works as those of Alphonse Daudet, that we discover the remarkable resemblance of Robert Elsmere to J. R. Green, and that Mr. Kipling's school-days have been described—on the *lex talionis* principle—by the alleged original of McTurk. It all contributes, no doubt, to the general sum of harmless amusement, but we can hardly be surprised if the too enterprising novelist finds himself regarded with some shyness by his friends."

NOTES.

THE library of the late Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell, has been offered for sale. It is especially rich in Americana, consisting largely of books gathered by Dr. Tyler as he was writing his admirable volumes on the "History of American Literature" and "The Literary History of the American Revolution."

DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, who died in Newark, N. J., a few days ago, was author, poet, dramatist, physician, lawyer, Congressman, and journalist in the course of his long career. But he will be remembered chiefly because he wrote the popular song, "Ben Bolt," which had an immense vogue at the time of its first appearance, and was revived by the publication of Du Maurier's "Trilby."

MR. EDWIN H. PIERCE, director of the Holyoke College of Music, writes to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST, apropos of our recent article on "The Permanence of Rag-Time Music," declaring that, in his opinion, the use of the word "rag-time" in that article as "synonymous with strongly marked rhythm" is "unwarrantably broad." He continues: "Rag-time is a peculiar form of dance-rhythm in which, by the use of syncopation, the accents of the melody are caused to disagree with the regular metrical accent, which is usually preserved in the accompaniment. It is an effect not unknown in classic music—*e.g.* the Finale of Haydn's famous string quartet in D minor—but was never much used in popular music until about the year 1895 or 1896, when it came into vogue under the name of 'rag-time.' I am unable to conceive how the writer of the article referred to could associate it with the bass-drum, as the constant and almost the sole use of that instrument is to mark the *regular* metrical accents."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WERE HEATHEN GODS DEFORMED HUMAN BEINGS?

THAT the supposed appearance or even the very existence of the gods of antiquity was often suggested by human deformity or monstrosity is the theory of Professor Schatz, a German authority who has set forth his ideas in a recent address on "The Greek Gods and Human Monstrosities." The idea that the birth of monstrous human infants was the origin of the deformed deities of mythology is not new, according to *The British Medical Journal*, which reviews Dr. Schatz's address; but probably the various aspects of the subject have been considered by him with unusual care. The writer goes on to say:

"There is much to make us think that, so to say, the gods did not create men but men made the gods, in the sense that in early times the occurrence of a monstrous birth suggested to the people of these early times that their gods, or at least their demigods, might have appearances similar to these seen in the deformed products of human reproduction. When, therefore, we call the one-eyed infant the cyclops fetus, after Polyphemus, the king of all the Cyclopes, we are really in error, and ought to say that Polyphemus owed his existence in the pantheon to the birth of a human or (animal) one-eyed fetus. So much seems fairly certain; but there are several speculations which spring from this generalization. . . . There is the identification of the monstrosities which gave rise to some of the demigods which do not show obvious resemblances to any teratological products; there is the question why certain comparatively common monstrosities do not seem to have suggested any gods at all; and there is the consideration how far the national character was potent in guiding the choice of the monstrosities to be made use of in constructing the national gods. Professor Schatz touches suggestively upon all these topics from the special standpoint of Greek mythology."

According to the German professor, the Siren is to be identified with a human monstrosity having both lower extremities united; the Centaur, with a monstrosity having two pairs of legs; the Gorgon head, with a monstrosity whose head is imperfectly developed; Atlas, with a child having an enormous excrescence on the head, etc. The various types of united twins and other common deformities and monstrosities are not represented in the Pantheon, but Dr. Schatz assures us that this is because the national taste led to the selection of monstrosities which were "not in themselves ugly or inartistic." Says the writer in conclusion:

"It would be a most interesting line of investigation to apply this principle of selection to the mythologies of other nations, and more especially to those of the East, and to the gods worshiped by primitive peoples. The results might be of unexpected service in clearing up moot points in comparative mythology and racial folklore."

THE SCIENTIFIC PRIMACY OF ELECTRICITY.

THE position that electricity occupies in modern science is becoming more and more commanding. Even in biology it is stepping to the front, as Dr. Loeb's striking theory shows. But in the physical sciences it is now easily at the head. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (April 5):

"It is curious to note how nearly all of physics and chemistry has come to be regarded as electrical. This has even gone so far that the search, protracted through many years of the last century, to discover a mechanical explanation of electricity and its action has been almost transferred into a research for the electrical explanation of mechanics. Already tentative theories have been timidly advanced looking to the suggestion that mass, that apparently cardinal attribute of matter, is after all an electrical phenomenon, and that even gravitation may fall measurably within the category of electrical manifestations. Perhaps by this substitution of one mystery for another we have not advanced so far as we might naturally be led to think; but no insight that can be gained into the working of natural forces or into the processes of nature is unavailing. With every addition to our knowledge we come closer to the great and final generalization which shall open for us the door to the inner sanctum of the universe.

"It is true that we can not yet define what electricity is, nor, for that matter, can we define anything in absolute terms. We do not yet know even what is the nature of matter or of force or of the all-surrounding ether. But every new step that is not founded upon a false conception leads us inevitably nearer to the truth, and nearer to that final understanding which no man of science can fail to feel is the ultimate heritage of the race. The older idea that nature itself was an insoluble problem and that the mystery of the universe was one that no man could ever unfold is passing away, and recent research has done much to show that we may hope in the end to know the real and ultimate reasons of things—the actual logic of cause and effect.

"Toward these solutions the new science seems inevitably to tend. Already the atomic theory of Dalton, the foundation of what has been regarded as chemical science, is shaking, and a new light has been cast upon some of the most difficult and obscure regions of chemical and physical action."

STEEL-CUTTING WITH THE ELECTRIC ARC.

CONSIDERABLE prominence has been given of late in the daily press to the fact that steel can be cut, or rather melted, by the electric arc. According to the newspaper writers no safe may be considered burglar-proof any longer, and bankers are in a panic. Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will recognize in all this a repetition of a similar discovery and reported panic that was duly chronicled in this department several years ago. At that time some of the technical papers made much of the burglarious possibilities of the arc, apparently with a view to the invention of electrical safeguards against it. Now, however, the electrical press dismiss the matter with curt notice. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, under the heading "A Newspaper Discovery":

"The ability of the daily newspaper reporter to make a brand-new discovery out of some old and well-known practise is well illustrated by the amount of space recently given in a large Chicago daily to the alleged new discovery by a storage-battery maker in that city of the process of cutting steel with the electric arc. Of course, the use of the electric arc as a substitute for the drill has long been known, and as far back as 1895 arcs of large current volume for piercing and cutting heavy metal vault plates and steel girders were practically applied in a workable method by Mr. Clyde J. Coleman at Chicago. Since that time much metal cutting with heavy arcs has been done in that and other neighboring Western cities, and it has proved a great help and time-saver in some cases where alterations in steel frame buildings or in large chrome-steel vaults have been made."

Of course, the fact that the method is not new does not make it any the less true, and apparently it is one that in favorable circumstances might be used by burglars, even if it does not quite enable them to cut open safes "as one would cut cheese with a knife," in the words of the reporters. Says the Springfield *Republican*, condensing the Washington correspondence of a New York daily:

"The first public exhibition of this invention was made not long ago in Milwaukee. An enormous boiler foundation was to be removed from the basement of a building. It was impossible to get this great mass of metal out of the building as it lay without tearing down a portion of the walls. And it was seemingly impossible to cut the plate into pieces. Some one mentioned the new process of cutting steel like soft butter, and the inventor was invited to go to Milwaukee and make a test. The inventor ensconced himself in a little steel house, placed two pairs of blue spectacles on his eyes, and, after connecting his carbon point with an electrical current, touched the steel plate. Spectators saw a brilliant flame shoot up. It was a white light, producing extreme heat, and nearly blinded the onlookers. The operator

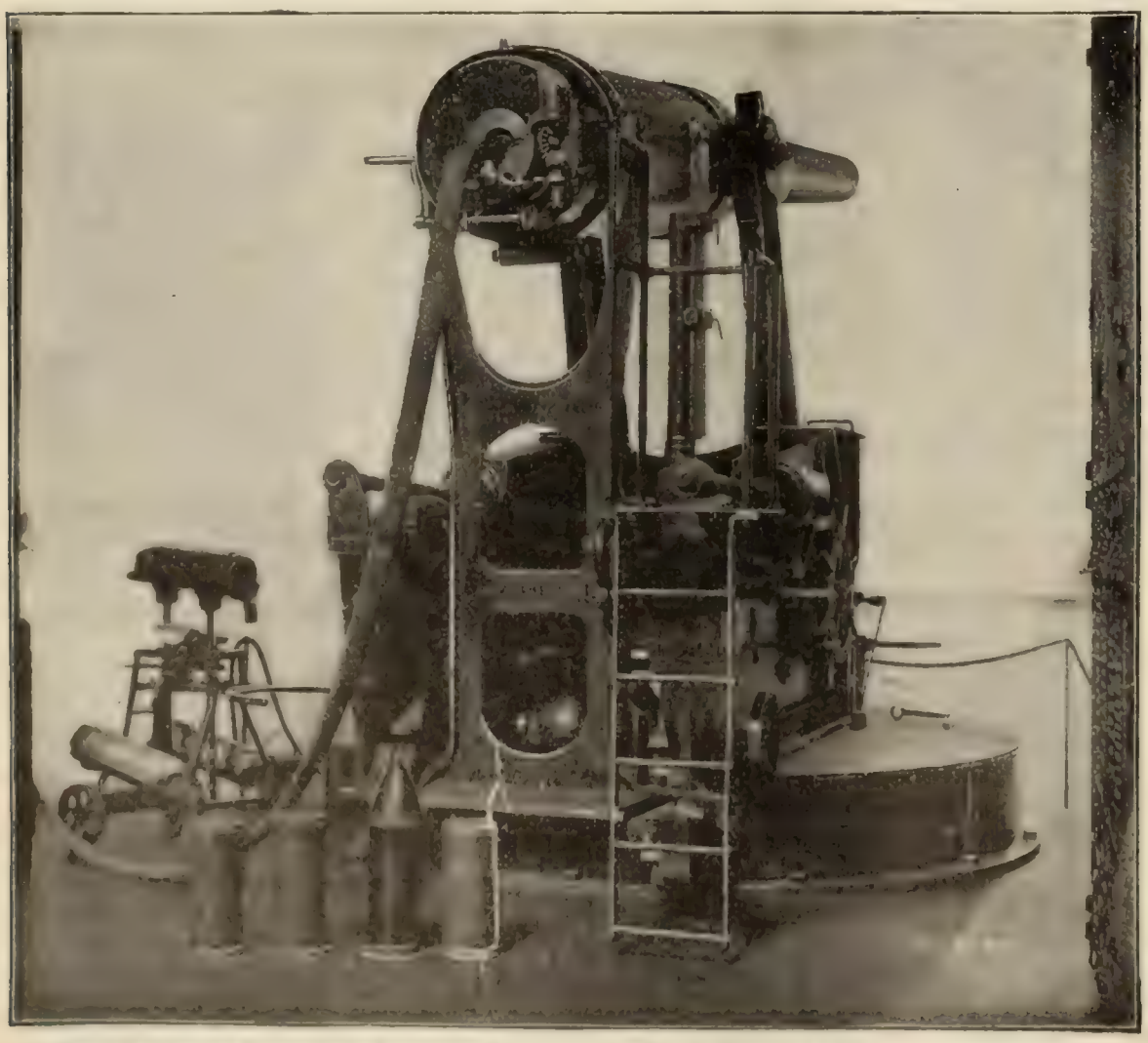
was well protected, and did the work with apparently little discomfort. At the rate of a foot in five minutes, cutting or burning a wide space in the plate, the carbon point with its wonderful power worked along, and in a short time the enormous mass of steel had been reduced to fragments that could be easily handled.

"The matter was reported to bankers of Chicago and Milwaukee, and they investigated the matter carefully. They at first found some comfort in the belief that the value of the carbon point as a criminal agency was virtually nullified by the fact that considerable voltage was required, and that a bright light is caused by the carbon point when it is in operation. This comfort, however, has since been removed by experiments which have been conducted by the inventor himself and by an investigation which has been made by Treasury Department experts. . . . . .

"The inventor makes the statement that his apparatus is simple and can be operated by a current of only 50 volts. Such a voltage can be obtained by tapping the wires of almost any large building. The modern office building is alive with electric wires, and a shrewd operator could easily find a surface main and get from it all of the power needed to use his carbon point. The inventor, however, has obviated the necessity of tapping wires by constructing a little storage-battery which he uses in connection with his work. This battery has 28 cells, and the inventor gets just as satisfactory results with this as with a direct or alternating current. The power contained in an ordinary electric automobile would be sufficient to do the work."

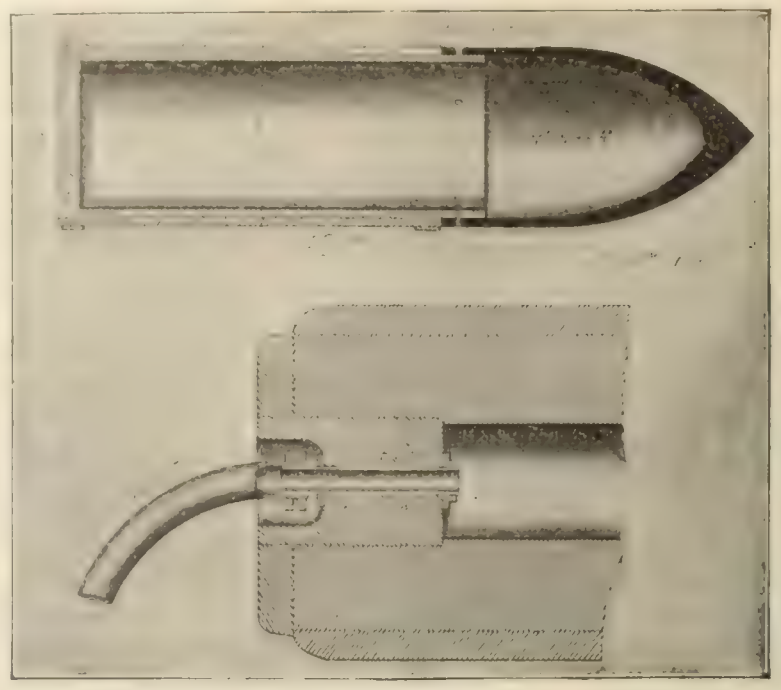
INDOOR TARGET-PRACTISE WITH GREAT GUNS.

THIS feat, which would seem impossible, is now accomplished in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, by substituting compressed air for powder. The guns used are only models, but they work perfectly and the dimensions, form, and functions of every part are exactly the same as in the army guns installed in coast fortifications. Since the traversing and elevating mechanism and the mechanism of the breech of the gun are identical in design with the service gun, the full benefit of drill with actual guns is obtained. Says *The Scientific American* (March 29) in describing these interesting models:



REAR VIEW OF 8-INCH GUN SHOWING COMPRESSED-AIR ATTACHMENT AND DUMMY SHELL.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"It occurred to Lieut. Kingsley L. Martin, who is one of the civil engineers in charge of the construction of the new East River Bridge, that the value of the gun drill, to say nothing of its interest, would be greatly increased if the weapons could be arranged to fire dummy shells at actual targets in the armory. Powder was impracticable for three reasons: First, that there would be danger of cracking the thin cast-iron linings which are inserted in the dummy guns to carry the rifling; secondly, that the concussion and noise of the discharge would be undesirable and dangerous to the glass windows and lighter structures of the armory; thirdly, that no projectile that would withstand the shock of powder discharge could be made so light as not to injure the armory floor when it fell. . . . . .



DETAILS OF DUMMY SHELL AND COMPRESSED-AIR ATTACHMENTS AT BREECH OF 8-INCH GUN.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"The compressed air is led into the powder-chamber through the breech-block in the manner shown in our illustration. The mushroom head and the spindle were removed from the breech-block and a 2-inch pipe threaded at its ends was introduced in place of the spindle, and an air-tight connection made by screwing up a pair of flanges tightly against the front and rear faces of the breech-block. To the outer end of this pipe a length of fire-engine hose was attached by means of a couple of clamps, the other end of the hose being connected to the compressed-air main. When the order to fire the gun is given, a quick-opening gate-valve admits the air instantly to the gun.

"The first projectiles used were cylindrical with flat heads, but for the future pointed heads of molded rubber, of the kind shown in our illustration, will be substituted. In the earlier projectiles, the body was made of rubber belting for the 8-inch and of leather for the 12-inch gun, the heads and bases consisting of cup leathers. The 4-inch shells were paper tubes with wooden disks at the ends and a felt rifling band. The new 8-inch shell, shown in our engraving, consists of two cylinders of paper each one-quarter of an inch in thickness, with a disk of wood at the base, and with the overlapping pointed rubber head riveted to the inner cylinder, as shown. As we have already stated, the guns are fitted with a half-inch liner, in which the rifling is cut. The rifling band in the case of the dummy shells consists of a

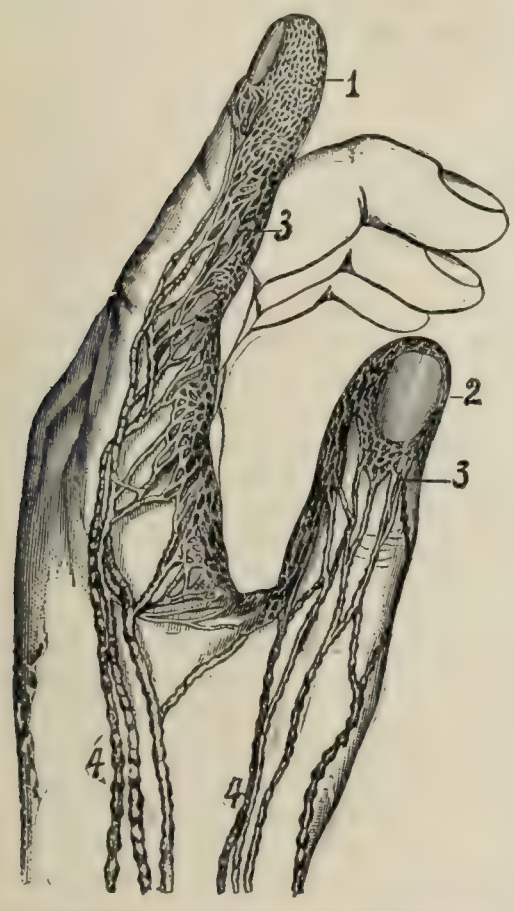
strip of felt or leather, and it was found that this answered admirably.

"In a recent trial of the guns, the gun crews were taken from the Third Battalion of the regiment. Base lines and stations had been previously established, and the azimuth, plotting-board, and rangefinder were used in getting the proper elevation, etc., just as they would be in actual service. The stations were connected by telephone, and also signal flags, wielded by members of the signal detachment of the regiment, were used as a means of communication. Twenty shots were fired from the larger guns and twenty from the 4-inch rapid-fire gun, the majority of which were hits; and this in spite of the facts that the target was moved and the angles frequently changed."

CURIOSITIES OF THE HAND.

UNDER this title a number of interesting facts regarding the human hand have been collected in an article contributed to *La Science Illustrée* (March 15) by M. G. d'Angerville. The writer begins with a description of some curious anomalies and deformities of the hand. He says:

"An infirmity as frequent as it is little noticed is the presence of a sixth finger. We say that this is little noticed when the supplementary finger is well formed; the more or less authentic tale is told of a husband who failed to notice until several months after his marriage that his wife was six-fingered. In asking for her hand he had got more than he bargained for—at least, so far as fingers were concerned.



LYMPHATIC VESSELS IN THE FINGERS.
1 and 2, Network of capillary lymphatics.
3, Roots of the larger vessels.
4, Large vessels leading to the heart.

"The supplementary finger is sometimes a second thumb, which is very much in the way; more often it is a second index or little finger. In this case the supplementary finger follows the movement of the other fingers, and can pick up objects. Seven-fingered hands are not extremely rare.

"Polydactylism is easily transmissible by heredity. It affects sometimes not only the two hands but also the feet.

"Ectrodactylism, or reduction of the number of fingers, is also quite frequent. In four-fingered hands the fingers are placed symmetrically and include, so to speak, two thumbs, opposable to two other fingers. Some hands have but three fingers; others only two. This anomaly is known commonly as 'lobster-claw.'"

In normal hands, M. d'Angerville tells us, the middle finger is always the longest; the thumb and little finger the shortest, the index and ring-fingers being intermediate. But here he notes a curious point. With many persons the index is longer than the ring-finger; with others the reverse is the case. Professor Ecker of Freiburg has taken up this question. He remarks in the first place that in large monkeys—the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the orang—the index is always shorter than the ring-finger. Of 25 negroes the ring-finger was found to be longer than the index in 24 cases by about 8 millimeters [⅓ inch]; in the remaining case the length was the same. With Europeans, the index is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter; with women the ring-finger is often shorter. In antique works of art the index is always longer than the ring-finger. Ecker thinks that the long index-finger indicates a higher type of hand and that it is found by preference among women. An Italian anatomist, Dr. Mantegazza, has taken up the investigation. In a series of 711 observations he finds that the index is generally shorter and that equality of the two fingers is very rare. The long index, he also finds, is met most frequently among women. M. d'Angerville assures us that the relative lengths of these two fingers has no racial significance. It is not an anatomical characteristic, and we can not properly affirm either that man has an index-finger shorter than his ring-finger or *vice versa*. He goes on to say:

"The hand may play a very important part in anthropometry. M. Bertillon takes account of this in his system. It is curious to find a similar process in use in Annam. To identify a person, a thin piece of bamboo is placed between the middle and ring-fingers of his left hand; the base of the angle and the distance between the phalanges are noted by marks. This piece of bamboo is kept, and when the person comes again to the village his identity is established by placing it between his fingers.

"In Annam, also, the signature, in the case of illiterates, is replaced by measurement of the index-finger. The illiterate seizes the writing that he wishes to sign between the index and the middle finger so that the angle between them just touches the edge of the paper; then the place occupied by the index-finger is carefully marked by punching the paper, noting the base of the nail, the knuckles, etc. . . . The signature of a woman is taken by mensuration of the right index-finger; that of a man by the left.

"Another anthropometric index of the first rank is the digital print that has often been discussed. By pressing the finger on an inked plate and then on a sheet of white paper, there is left on the latter the trace of a thousand tiny ridges formed by the chance agglomeration of the sudoriferous glands. It is impossible to find two prints exactly alike. . . . .

"A distinguished pianist, Madame Jaëll, has conceived the ingenious idea of applying finger-prints to the study of the qualities of touch and to their improvement. By this method it is possible to ascertain how the pupil applies his fingers to the keys, and thus his touch can be regulated and systematized.

"Dr. Féré, a well-known scientist, replaces chiromancy by an examination of finger-tips. The palmist wants the whole hand; the end of the finger suffices for the doctor. This physician maintains, in fact, that the more fine, detailed, and delicate are the digital prints, so much more perfect is the action of the finger and so much superior the man. This is quite possible.

"Many persons have hair on the hand. . . . Kidd, the English naturalist, has recently called attention to the fact that the hair on the back of the hand is always absent on the joint that bears the nail, is rare on the middle joint, and is always present on the first joint. . . . . .

"This hair is evidently the remains of the fur that our prehuman ancestors possessed. . . . It is thus unequally distributed because the end joint is much more exposed than the others to contact and friction.

"The hand is a factor of the first importance in hygiene. Certain maladies, including some of the most serious, are transmitted through it. 'How many people,' says Dr. Pinard, 'take off their shoes, soiling their hands with the dust, and then sit down to a meal without washing! Is it necessary to explain how contagion may result?' . . . . . .

"Again, the hands, which in the case of a workman are always in contact with his tools, and in any case are always in motion, are more subject to wounds and burns than other parts of the body. Every lesion of the skin is a door opened to possible infection; so the means of defense are very abundant in the hand. The lymphatic capillaries form over it a thick network, especially at the ends of the fingers. . . . The leucocytes or white-blood corpuscles abound in them, and when a burn opens the gate of invasion to microbes, they hasten to the spot, surround the tiny invaders, and digest them. This is the important phenomenon of phagocytosis discovered and studied by Metchnikoff."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Infection of Oysters by Sewage.—Those who are afraid to eat oysters because of the possibility that they may contain typhoid germs will not be greatly reassured by an inves-

tigation on the oyster-beds of Narragansett Bay described in a paper read before the American Bacteriological Association by Caleb A. Fuller, of Brown University. The following are his conclusions as abstracted in *Science:*

The city of Providence discharges, daily, about 14,000,000 gallons of sewage into upper Narragansett Bay, chiefly through a single main. This sewage is carried down the bay by tide and comes into more or less direct contact with some of the oyster-beds. Samples of water and oysters were collected from different localities in the bay, and analyses made before the material was six hours old. The ordinary tests for sewage contaminations were used, the fermentation-tube, carbol broth, and litmus lactose agar. The results showed that water, oysters, mussels, and clams from a point one-quarter of a mile distant from the sewer opening contained three varieties of intestinal bacilli, and water and oysters from a bed two miles below the sewer contained the same organisms. Thirty per cent. of the oysters and about sixty per cent. of the water samples from a bed situated in a strong tidal current, about five miles from the sewer, contained the common colon bacillus, and forty per cent. of the oysters and seventy per cent. of the water samples from a bed in sluggish water, five and a quarter miles from the sewer, contained the same organism. Oysters from a bed six miles and one-half below the sewer contained no colon bacilli, altho the water showed their presence occasionally on a falling tide. Beds still farther down the bay were entirely free from contamination.

SHALL WE BURY ALL THE WIRES?

THE enormous expense of reconstructing overhead telegraph systems throughout the country, due to the wholesale overthrow of poles and wires by February's great sleet storm, has set the telegraph people to thinking. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 29) in its editorial columns:

"The question arises whether, in view of the enormous cost of restringing the destroyed lines of wire, it would pay to carry the wires in the open country underground. In large cities the wires are buried already. This is a very large question, involving great outlay and engineering difficulties. It is a question of engineering economics. It would seem, however, that under existing conditions it would not pay to bury the wires at large. While the buried wires would be sheltered from sleet, they would be at the mercy of pick and plow. Wherever a wire runs, through earth, water, or air, its continuity is threatened by special dangers, and immunity is a mere matter of degree. Moreover, there would be enormous expense in making and laying the wires and relatively large expense in repairing them, altho repairs might be less frequent. The buried wires would be very much slower in transmission than the overhead wires, and the cost of transmission would be increased. . . . . .

"The solution of the difficulty must be found along existing methods of construction. As time goes on it will probably be found economical to use larger and stronger telegraph wires and stronger poles, or to increase the capital cost of trunk lines in order to reduce the cost of maintenance and repair. It is quite likely, however, that it would pay to carry a light underground cable of twisted pairs of insulated wires between important cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, which are not far apart, and where the expense of cabling a few wires would be justified by the necessity of maintaining telegraphic communication under every condition of weather. These wires would form a handful of conductors as an alternative route to the ordinary overhead trunk lines, and while they would be slow-speed wires for the quantity of copper they contained, they could, with sensitive instruments, be made to carry all the essential telegraphic traffic during emergency. Outside of such selected underground trunk lines, we must be prepared to carry wires overhead over the length and breadth of the land, in stormy weather or fine. Moreover, if wireless telegraphy or telephony impend, on land, to any serious extent, it can certainly be largely used in such emergencies of storm and stress, if only as a 'stand-by' auxiliary, like fire-escapes and lifeboats; and then the expensive undergrounding of cross-country telegraph and telephone wires would prove to have been rather unnecessary."

Is the Mushroom Nutritious?—In reference to the notion long held that the mushroom presents the same composition as that of animal flesh, the London *Lancet* has this to say:

"In one regard, at any rate, the mushroom does resemble a beefsteak—in that it contains practically the same amount of water. But the dry solid constituents of the mushroom differ very materially in kind from the solids of meat. The most important difference is due to the rich proportion of proteids—the so-called flesh-formers—in meat as compared with the feeble amount in the mushroom. This fact, as ascertained by recent analyses, hardly justifies the mushroom being regarded as a 'vegetable beefsteak.' It may be a blow to the vegetarian, but he would have to consume at least ten pounds of mushrooms in order to gain the equivalent of a little over one pound of prime beef. Indeed, in the light of modern inquiry there seems to be no reason for believing that mushrooms possess any greater food value than other ordinary fresh vegetable foods, and in many respects they compare unfavorably with them. Still, the fresh, tender mushroom is undoubtedly easily digestible, and as it contains carbohydrates in addition to some proteid, it is obvious that it is of some dietetic value. This value is not comparable with that possessed by essential foods such as meat, milk, and eggs. The mushroom, however, contains an unusual proportion of potassium salts. Few will deny that the mushroom is an excellent adjunct to many dishes; it has an appetizing flavor, and this quality alone makes it dietetically valuable."

Height of Birds' Flight.—Some data on this subject, collected by Von Lucanus and communicated by him to the International Zoological Congress at Berlin, are given in the *Revue Scientifique:*

"The aeronaut Hergesell of Strasburg met, in the course of his ascensions, an eagle at a height of 3,000 meters [9,800 feet]. On March 10, 1890, some aeronauts saw a lark at 1,000 meters [3,280 feet], and on July 18, 1899, two crows were met at 1,400 meters [4,590 feet]. But these are exceptions; birds are rarely found above 1,000 meters; above 400 meters [1,300 feet] the number is very small; most of them live in the zone below this. The German Ornithological Society has made experiments to study the flight of birds in the upper strata of the atmosphere; birds taken up in a balloon were released at different heights between 900 and 3,000 meters. The birds taken were pigeons, except in one case, that of a linnet. When the air was clear, the birds dropped vertically toward the lower strata; but if clouds hid the lower atmosphere the birds flew at first around the balloon only to dart down like arrows as soon as an open spot presented itself. The influence of the presence of clouds on the sense of direction possessed by pigeons was proved by the following experiment. Carrier pigeons were released at 50 kilometers [31 miles] from their home, in cloudy weather; the first pigeon took three hours to return, the second an hour longer; and the others did not arrive until evening, altho they had been released early in the day. The experiment being repeated in clear weather, the pigeons made the same journey in an average of 45 minutes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"KING SOLOMON was right in a good many things," says *The Electrical Review.* "It certainly begins to appear as if nothing is entirely new. On the occasion of the seventy-second annual festival of the school-children of Boston, held in Music Hall of that city on July 28, 1865, Wendell Phillips was the orator. Among other things he said: 'I expect, if I live forty years, to see a telegraph that will send messages without wires both ways at the same time.' The orator did not live the forty years, but wireless telegraphy has yet three years more in which to fulfil completely his prophecy and expectation."

"ONLY during very recent years," says Prof. W. L. Moore, of the United States Weather Bureau, in *The Marine Review*, "have we begun to realize how extremely thin is the stratum of air next to the earth that has sufficient heat and moisture for the inception, growth, and maturity of animal and vegetable life. The raising of the instrument shelter of the New York City observatory from an elevation of 150 feet above the street to an elevation of 300 feet has caused an apparent lowering of the mean annual temperature of 2½ degrees. On the hottest days in summer, if one could be lifted up to a height of 1,000 feet in free air he would find a temperature so cool as to be pleasant and conducive to bodily vigor."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN ASIA.

JOHN R. MOTT, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, who has returned to this country after a most successful missionary tour through Japan, China, India, and Ceylon, gives it as his deliberate opinion that "the non-Christian religions are losing their hold, especially on educated men." Writing of the impressions recorded by him during his trip, he says (in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*):

"On my journey through the Orient six years ago, I formed the impression that the power of the non-Christian religions was waning. Recent observation has strengthened this opinion. In Japan, Buddhism is the only non-Christian religion, Shintoism being really nothing more than a patriotic association. Among the lower and illiterate classes, especially in the country districts, Buddhism certainly still exercises great power. In the centers of population, however, even among the lower classes, its influence is weakening. Among educated and thinking men it has practically no hold as a religion. Such hold as it does have is more as a result of custom than of conviction and principle. So far as it attracts young men, it is as an antiquarian matter or as a philosophy. I met a few students who professed interest in it as a philosophy, but I do not recall one who regarded it as his religion in the sense of being a spiritual, regulative force in his life.

"All that has been said about Buddhism in Japan might also be said of its position and influence in Ceylon.

"In China the non-Christian religions are Buddhism and Taoism. They both manifest less enterprise and vigor than does Buddhism in Japan and Ceylon. In fact, they show no activity whatever, but rather give one the impression that they are played out. As a religious power they are practically nil, but their influence as custom and as superstition is great. Strictly speaking, Confucianism can not be regarded as a religion. Should we consider ancestor worship as upheld by Confucianism a religion, it must be admitted that its hold, while perceptibly loosening in many places, is tremendous, taking the country as a whole. It is still altogether too true of China that the living are in the grip of the dead.

"Hinduism is the principal non-Christian religion of India. As a social system its power is still very great. Caste observances are losing their hold to some extent in the cities. But tho the outward observances are being less religiously followed, the spirit of caste is apparently about as strong as ever. Popular Hinduism is losing its hold. The great religious festivals have become virtually only a show. Very few thinking men adhere to ancient Hinduism in an unmodified form, and not many of them have a real, vital faith in it as a religion. Within the past few years there has been a movement to revive Hinduism. This is the result of patriotic causes and not of religious motives. It is being strongly emphasized that the truly patriotic course is to stand by the ancient religion of the land.

"Mohammedanism has a stronger hold on its adherents than has any other non-Christian religion. This hold is not relaxing, apparently, so far as the illiterate classes are concerned, but signs are not wanting that it is weakening in the case of educated men."

The decay of the non-Christian religions, claims Mr. Mott, has been accompanied by an equally marked growth of vitality in the Christian religion, which "is now so securely planted in Japan, China, Ceylon, India, and some of the other nations of Asia that were the missionaries obliged to withdraw, it would live on and spread as a self-propagating force." He continues:

"There are many facts to support this conviction. In each country the native church has leaders who possess the spirit of independence, consecration, and real leadership. Among them one thinks at once of such workers as Honda, Kozaki, Miyagawa, Ibuka, Motoda, and Uemura in Japan; Meng of Paotingfu and Shen of the London Mission in China; Dr. Chatterjea of the Punjab, Banurji of Calcutta, the Satthianadhans of Madras, and Pundita Ramabai of Western India. With these and scores of other clerical and lay leaders who might be named guiding its affairs, it is inconceivable that the church perish in these lands. Moreover, not only does the Church of Christ in the Orient have leaders of genuine Christian experience and of large ability, she also has among the rank and file of her membership many who impressed me as comparing favorably with Christians of the West in grasp of the essential doctrines of our faith, in depth of spiritual insight, in exemplification of the spirit of Christ, in unselfish devotion and in burning zeal. The fact that in each country the number of self-supporting churches is steadily increasing is further proof that Christianity is anchored in different communities. I met scores of pastors and other Christian workers who are serving the church on much smaller salaries than they could receive in commercial or political positions.

"The missionary spirit is developing in the native church in an unmistakable manner. It is to be seen in Japan in the efforts put forth by Christians on behalf of Formosa, Korea, and the soldiers in China. It is to be seen in Korea, Manchuria, and China in the immense amount of personal dealing carried on by the Christians within the sphere of their daily calling. It is to be observed in Ceylon in the Jaffna Students' Missionary Association, which is sending natives to help evangelize Southern India. Again we note it in the growth of the volunteer movement in India, and in the starting of bands of voluntary workers in Calcutta and other student centers of India. It is a most impressive fact that the recent great revival in Japan has been organized and carried forward very largely by the Japanese themselves."

The supreme need, however, now as in the past, concludes Mr. Mott, is "more missionaries." There never has been such an opportunity as the present, he says, for aggressive evangelistic effort in Japan and in several parts of China and India. But the workers should be thoroughly furnished men. "A few hundreds of well-qualified missionaries will accomplish far more at the present time than would thousands of men of merely average ability and of insufficient equipment."

A DEFENSE OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

THE Spanish Inquisition, which is generally regarded by Protestants, at least, as furnishing one of the blackest pages of human history, is not without its apologists. The latest defender of it is a woman, Eliza Atkins Stone, who writes in two recent issues of *The Ave Maria* (Rom. Cath., Notre Dame, Ind.). "There is, perhaps, no historical question more deeply overlaid with prejudice, fallacy, one may even say superstition," she declares; "none as to which popular conceptions are farther removed from the facts as scholars know them." She ascribes popular ignorance regarding the subject of the Inquisition to many different causes, but chiefly to the exaggerations of Protestant historians and to the lack of any capability, on the part of the great majority of people, to look at past events in the light of historical perspective. She writes:

"The Inquisition, like all important, long-enduring institutions, was no arbitrary erection, but the natural and spontaneous outgrowth of conditions deep-seated and far-spread. Ecclesiastical courts, judging questions of faith and visiting heretics with ecclesiastical penalties, had indeed been matters of course from apostolic times; but from the reign of Constantine the civil power, too, had been held responsible for the religious belief of the people. And the Constantine code regarding heresy had been taken over, with trifling modification, by the governments of renewed Europe; the apparatus for its enforcement being varied according to circumstances. As in course of time the interests of church and state became more and more nearly identified, the conception of heresy as a crime against society as well as against religion came to be practically universal in Christendom. In the general view, the right of government to inflict even capital punishment in cases of flagrant heresy was unquestioned."

During the twelfth century, the writer goes on to say, there arose a number of heretical sects, which directly menaced the

public order and morality of several of the leading European countries. The turbulent practises of the sectaries were "really civil outbreaks under religious pretexts." In the absence of standing armies and protective police, the ecclesiastical courts were compelled to adopt stern methods of repression, and but for their action "Europe would have been drenched in the blood of religious war before the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the march of civilization would have been impeded beyond calculating." From this action, tentative and relatively feeble in its beginnings, there at length emerged a unique tribunal—the Inquisition. It played its most important part in Spain during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when that country was beset "by perplexities many and grievous." We quote the writer's account of the problems confronting Spain at that time:

"Let Protestantism get a foothold in Spain, and the immediate result there, as it has been elsewhere, would be civil war; and civil war would be more disastrous to Spain than it has proved to other countries, inasmuch as her situation is more critical. The elements of the monarchy are heterogeneous, lightly cemented, ready to part at the first shock. Factions flourish everywhere. The Moors are still in sight of Spain; the Jews have not had time to forget; both are feeding fat their ancient grudge, alert to strike at their enemy of old. The Protestant corsairs of France and England, ruthless as their fellow believers on land, are swooping on the rich-freighted Spanish fleets; Spain must either crush or be crushed, and the engine of defense is at hand. In the eyes of her sovereigns and of the mass of her people, too, the Holy Office is the only hope. 'Tell the Grand Inquisitor,' writes the abdicated monarch, Charles V., from his monastic retreat amid the chestnut and orange-groves of Estramadura,—'tell the Grand Inquisitor and his council, from me, to be at their posts and to lay the ax at the root of the evil.' Solemnly from his convent death-chamber does he conjure Philip, his son and successor, to ferret out and bring to justice every heretic in his dominions. 'Cherish the Holy Inquisition. So shall you have my blessing and the Lord will prosper all your undertakings.'"

Count de Maistre, a brilliant French apologist for the Inquisition, has said: "Never can great political evils—never, above all, violent attacks upon the body politic—be prevented or suppressed but by means equally violent. If you think of the severities of Torquemada without dreaming of those they prevented, you cease to be reasonable." The present writer, who quotes this statement in support of her position, points out that Spain was largely free from the revolutions and conspiracies which rent most of the European countries during the sixteenth century, and maintains that this period of comparative quietude was due to the repressive measures of the Inquisition. She continues:

"An Inquisition court began operations by giving out a time of grace, during which 'every one would be absolved and saved from heavy punishment who, conscious of apostasy, presented himself and did penance.' The grace was often extended; and children of heretics, who might be supposed to have been led astray by their parents, were, if under twenty, to be kindly received even after the expiration of the time. An order for arrest could be issued only by the joint action of two local Inquisitors,—one a jurist, the other a theologian; or, if these disagreed, only by the grand council. Those thrilling tales, according to which inoffensive citizens were whisked off to subterranean dungeons, between days, leaving no trace behind, are—alas for the romantically disposed!—chiefly old-wives' fables. . . . . .

"A word here concerning the dungeons of the Inquisition. Like the prisons of the past in general, most of them were, no doubt, in outrageous violation of what we—thank heaven!—call common humanity; but—and this is the sole point with which we have to do—there exists no scintilla of evidence that they were ever one whit more dreadful than their contemporaries. . . . . .

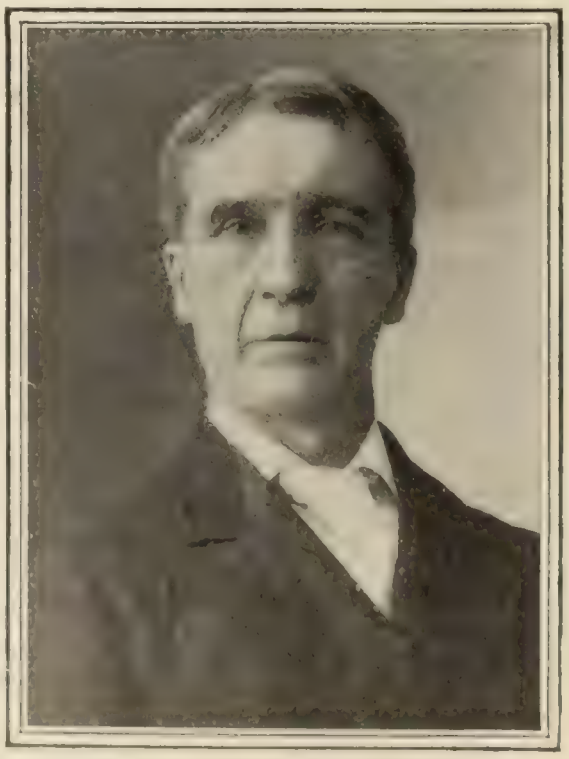
"Lacking the prisoner's own confession, the statutes of the Holy Office made conviction for heresy difficult to a degree. If, however, proof of guilt were held to be practically complete, the tribunal did its utmost to extort confession; in such cases, and in such only, it sometimes made use of—torture. 'Aha!' cry those who condemn the Inquisition off-hand. 'Torture! Thumbscrews, redhot pincers, the rack, the press, the wheel! For these at any rate you will hardly find anything to say.' Certainly no one at this time of day is going to defend torture *per se;* but we are bound to consider that there has been a complete *bouleversement* of public opinion on this point; that while torture was employed by the Inquisition, it was likewise a routine feature of criminal proceedings the Continent over. In England, too, as Hallam has it, 'the rack seldom stood idle in the Tower during the latter part of Elizabeth's reign'; nor were it and its gruesome fellows permitted to rust in the hands of the early Stuarts,—that is to say, torture was high in English favor throughout the period during which the Holy Office most frequently resorted to it. The records of the Star Chamber and of other royal tribunals in England—which, be it remembered, were, like the Inquisition, *secret* courts—have never been thoroughly gone over; but such reports of them as we have go far to justify the apologists of the Inquisition in challenging comparison, as they do, with English as well as continental practise in this regard."

In brief, says the writer, we have totally misunderstood the Inquisition, because we have attempted to judge it by the standards of our time, not by those of its own. We have overlooked the frail human nature of "men of like passions with ourselves—often weak, often cruel; yet by no means devoid of 'capacity,' of spiritual earnestness and aspiration."

IS THE AMERICAN SABBATH IN DANGER?

THE Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of New York, in a recent sermon on "The Religious Crisis in America," made the startling prophecy that "in fifty years we will have no Sabbath," unless present tendencies are checked. He said, in part:

"There is such a thing as a religious crisis in America, however much we may scoff at the idea. Religion, especially evangelical religion, is to-day of very low vitality. The attendance at church service is shamefully small. At the evening services this is painfully apparent. We are attacked by secular writers. They tell us that the ministry is deteriorating; that they and their churches have lost their influence to the schools, and that education alone can encompass all the activities of life. They say that the churches spend more for the superfluities of life than for the Gospel, and point with scorn at the ice-cream suppers and other cheapening methods of securing money to support the Gospel. They condemn us for sending missionaries abroad when our people are spiritually starving at home. . . . . .



REV. DR. GEORGE C. LORIMER.

"Some phases of the crisis are disheartening. In the past hundred years, more than 23,000,000 foreigners have come to our shores. Many are God-fearing men, but many more are entirely out of harmony with our religious institutions. Some 1,200 arrive in our land every day. The majority are not from Scotland, England, Ireland, and the North of Europe, but they are Magyars or are from Italy and Southern Europe, and have no inclination to our belief. From all this result two grave dangers—desecration of the Sabbath and increase in places of amusement. As has been said, we live for money by day and pleasure by night. I have no fear in saying that at the present rate at which

we are living in fifty years we will have no Sabbath. And the saloons? It will no longer be a question of opening them for a few hours on Sunday, but they will be open every minute of the week."

Dr. Lorimer's statements have aroused considerable interest and discussion in both the religious and secular press. The New York *Sun* makes the following comment:

"The 'American Sabbath,' as the method and theory of observance of Sunday handed down from Puritanism are called, is manifestly passing away, and in fifty years it may be gone altogether. Great changes due to declining religious faith are taking place, and if they continue at the rate of progress they have reached during the last generation the religious situation fifty years hence must be transformed very radically. . . . . .

"But the change which has taken place in the observance of Sunday can not be said to be a consequence of immigration. The 'American Sabbath' as it was in the past is an institution which has departed largely from New England communities, where these foreigners are unknown and few of the foreign-born of any nation or any period of immigration are to be found. Of recent years, church-going, once a necessary badge of respectability, so that those who neglected it were under social reproach, has fallen off without the visitation of any such penalty on those who refrain from it. Sunday has become more and more a day of social festivity, and outdoor recreations once frowned upon as disreputable are now pursued without criticism. The prayer-meeting, formerly one of the most important of religious institutions of the America about which Dr. Lorimer talked, preserves now only a feeble existence. . . . . .

"The 'religious crisis,' Dr. Lorimer, can not be attributed to any such particular influences as you describe. It has a far larger and broader cause, and the character of the present immigration has had nothing to do with it."

Several Roman Catholic papers quote *The Sun's* comments with words of approval. "While the religious services in evangelical churches are notoriously neglected by their nominal adherents," remarks the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.), "Catholic services, to which the immigrants of whom Dr. Lorimer complains chiefly subscribe, attract ever increasing multitudes for Sunday worship." The Philadelphia *Jewish Exponent* thinks it a singular fact that the Christian denominations which have "the powerful aid of a Sabbath enforced by law" should be in the condition described by Dr. Lorimer. It continues:

"Similar conditions confront the Jewish people, but they are largely due to the great disadvantages which the Sabbath problem presents. There are few, if any, considerations of hard necessity to prevent most Christian people in this country from active attendance at church. And still the majority of them stay away. After all is said, it must appear that religious laxity in both church and synagog is largely due to the materialistic spirit of the age."

An interesting comment on the questions at issue is made by Mr. E. M. Camp, the head of a news-bureau in New York which supplies the daily and periodical press with current church news. Mr. Camp takes the view that a false alarm has been raised, and declares that he can "prove that churches are better supported to-day than they ever were before." Writing in *The Church Economist* (New York, April), he says:

"This support may be taken (1) in the number who unite with them, which number outstrips the growth of population; (2) in their finances, which are greater in aggregate amount, and in proportion to sums spent in other ways, than ever before; and (3) in moral support, for there was never a moral question which affected more people than the recent arbitration convention between capital and labor, and the church was more largely represented, and represented as the church, Protestant and Catholic, than any other one interest.

"Concerning attendance upon public worship on Sundays or week-days permit us to say that our trained men, who perhaps get to more churches than anybody else in New York, find the churches filled. There is no falling-off. On the contrary there is a gain, because there are many more churches.

"During Lent just closed the noon-hour services in New York were attended by more people, by actual count, than in any previous year. And there were no 'star' preachers or sensationalists to draw the crowds. Preachers were such as the churches can afford the year round. We can furnish figures to prove these Lenten-service assertions if anybody wants them. Finally, [regarding the statement] that churches are not as well supported as formerly being admitted by clergy and laymen alike, we beg to say that we can find no clergy and laymen who admit anything of the sort.

"More people attend church on Sundays at the 'regular services' than ever before. But this is a very partial exhibit of church attendance. Within a generation a multitude of week-day and extra Sunday meetings have come into vogue, many of them very important and largely attended. Counting these in, the aggregate weekly attendance has enormously increased."

THE CHURCH AS THE MAKER OF CONSCIENCE.

THE Christian church has many functions in the field of evangelistic work and of missionary extension, as well as in the quickening of the devotional spirit; but over and above this stands its task as "the maker of conscience." To the Rev. Samuel Zane Batten, a Baptist clergyman, of Morristown, N. J., there appears a serious danger of the church's underestimating this purely human side of its message and of its falling into the acceptance of merely conventional standards of morality. He cites two of the ideals that are frequently held up before the young men of to-day, the ideals of wealth and of militarism. Has the church really spoken out against either of these "false ideals"? He answers (in *The American Journal of Sociology*, March):

REV. SAMUEL Z. BATTEN.

"In church and college, in society and in the press, rich men are honored and flattered, and are held up as models to be adored and imitated. The influence of all this, as any one can see, is to degrade the common morals; it is to set up a false ideal of life; it is to fire the imagination of the young with unholy and unworthy ambitions; it is to cast discredit upon the poorer and humbler workers in the kingdom of God. Every careful student of modern society declares that the reign of commercialism has come, and with the reign of this commercialism there has come a sad confusion of moral values. This commercialism places money above life and things before men. 'Our whole society,' says Felix Adler, 'is infiltrated with the money-getting idea.' There is danger lest a commercialism utterly destitute of moral and spiritual conceptions shall usurp the place which should be held by truer and Christlier ideals. . . . . .

"Closely akin to this is another false ideal which is set up before the people for honor and imitation. As every one knows, the military ideal has held sway for untold ages over the minds and hearts of men, and the great men of history are largely military leaders and conquerors. How far militarism is necessary in an imperfect and evolving society it does not concern us here to inquire. The military captain no doubt has had his work to do in the world, and let him have his wreath of laurel leaves.

But the military ideal, it is needless to say, is not the Christian ideal, and the two can never be completely harmonized."

It is also the bounden duty of the church, continues Mr. Batten, to quicken the political conscience of the people. There is no more ominous sign of the times, he thinks, than that men have ceased to look for unselfish and disinterested service in politics:

"As every one knows, a double standard of morality prevails, and men have one kind of right for their personal and family lives, and a different kind of right for their political and commercial lives. All such things as sentiment, conscience, and love are ruled out of politics, and we are told that the Decalog and the Sermon on the Mount have nothing to do with a political campaign. . . . The chancellor of the German empire has lately declared: 'I can not conduct foreign policy from the point of view of pure moral philosophy. It is not ours to ask what is right and what is wrong. The politician is no judge of morals; he has solely to maintain the interests and rights of his country.' Another man, not himself a practical politician, but a political philosopher, Professor Willoughby, declares: 'It is, in fact, quite superfluous to show in this age that from their own inherent nature divine and moral sanctions can have no application to political matters.' So long as such sentiments prevail in high places, it is not surprising that they should appear in low places. And so long as such sentiments prevail, whether in high places or in low, that long the church of Jesus Christ will have a most fiery and relentless mission."

Mr. Batten next proceeds to inquire into the church's attitude toward social questions, and declares his belief that "in our time the power of Christianity is to be proved by its ability to create a Christian type of human society." On this point he says:

"It is intolerable to all right religion that numbers of people should be miserable and needy while there is plenty and to spare in the Father's house. No one who believes in Jesus Christ can believe that it is the will of the heavenly Father that one part of the human family shall go hungry and destitute while another part is living in luxury and ease. The most tragic fact about this poverty and ignorance is not the hunger and suffering, tho these are sad enough. The saddest feature about it all is the waste of human life, the fact that the wonderful possibilities in these human brothers are never unfolded and realized. A social and industrial system in which one man controls thousands of lives and is possessed of millions of money; in which able-bodied men willing to work walk the streets in desperation looking for a job; in which thousands of women, owing to oppressive labor and small remuneration, are under a continual temptation to barter womanhood for gain; in which are tenements not fit for pig-sties where women fight with fever, and infants pant for air and wail out their little lives; in which the sweater's den and the grog-shop thrive—such a society is very far, indeed, from that order which God wishes and ordains."

It may be said that preaching on such controversial topics would be hazardous. To which the writer replies:

"That may be; but hazardous to whom? To the preacher? All the real hazard to him arises from the fact that he is faithless to his trust. To the hearers? Would to God that it were more hazardous to those who are guilty of the monstrous wrongs which hurt their fellows and hinder the kingdom of God! . . . . .

"The mission of the church is evident; the church's credentials are clear; the need of the world is great. Nothing could be more weak and pitiful than for the churches to confess that whole provinces of life lie beyond their interest. Nothing could be more cruel and cowardly than for the churches to say that they have no word to offer on the problems which make the peril and the opportunity of our time. Nothing could be more calamitous and short-sighted than for the churches to leave to outsiders, to unbelievers often, the discussion of current wrongs and the leadership in moral reform."

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, who is now seventy-one years old and has been president of the London Positivist Committee since 1880, has decided to withdraw from active service in the English Positivist Society. He recently delivered his valedictory in Newton Hall, London.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

THE Protestant propaganda is invading the countries dominated by the Greek Catholic as well as those dominated by the Roman Catholic Church. The *Vaterland* (Vienna), a Clerical organ, has recently denounced the influence of Protestant missions in the Balkan peninsula. According to the *Vaterland*, large numbers of American, German, and English missionaries are now to be found in Macedonia and old Servia. "Protestant missions," it declares, "are more dangerous than Roman Catholic for the Orthodox faith," for the Protestant missionaries are devoting their attention to reforming the hospitals and medical service, and educating the poor, all which matters are notoriously neglected by the indolent Turkish authorities. At Ruschuk there are Protestant missions of three kinds, Evangelical, Baptist, and Methodist, the last two consisting exclusively of converted natives. The first are chiefly recruited from immigrant Germans. The *Vaterland* quotes from a detailed account of an Ægean contemporary going to show that Protestantism is steadily gaining ground at the expense of the Orthodox (Greek) Church: many parents are tempted by the good order, cleanliness, and wholesome food at the Protestant schools to send their children there, and they are then brought up in the Protestant religion.

The subject of the invasion of Protestant missions in Italy has recently been impartially treated by M. de Chanoine Pisani, in the *Quinzaine* (Paris). He is far from indorsing the opinion of certain Clerical journals, according to which the Protestant missionary is a being without conscience or faith, seeking only his ease and trafficking in the Bible as in merchandise. "One should," he writes, "apart from all sectarian spirit, pay homage to the noble sentiments animating men who with insufficient means at their disposal, like the apostles, have succeeded in overcoming prejudice, and bringing about in the heart of Protestantism a wonderful growth of missions for the purpose of spreading Christianity among the heathen." M. Pisani upholds his own church, the Roman Catholic, but declares that "the grandeur of celibacy is sometimes too far above the comprehension and appreciation of the heathen." "We share this belief," comments the *Revue Chrétienne* (Paris), "but above all are we convinced that the Christian family is one of the most important factors of the mission." In support of this may be taken the following passage in M. Pisani's article: "According to the testimony of our Catholic missionaries, the greater part of Protestant societies are recruited from good and wise men, whose lives are edifying and whose zeal bears no resemblance to fanaticism." After paying tribute to the Society of French Evangelical Missions in Paris, and its work, M. Pisani concludes as follows:

"Protestantism is progressing with rapidity, and before this rising tide Catholics should redouble their efforts, and develop, for the success of their cause, as much activity, zeal, generosity, and spirit of self-sacrifice as the Protestant nations. It is the duty of governments to assist a cause that is theirs, for the economic expansion of a people is usually inseparable from its religious expansion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

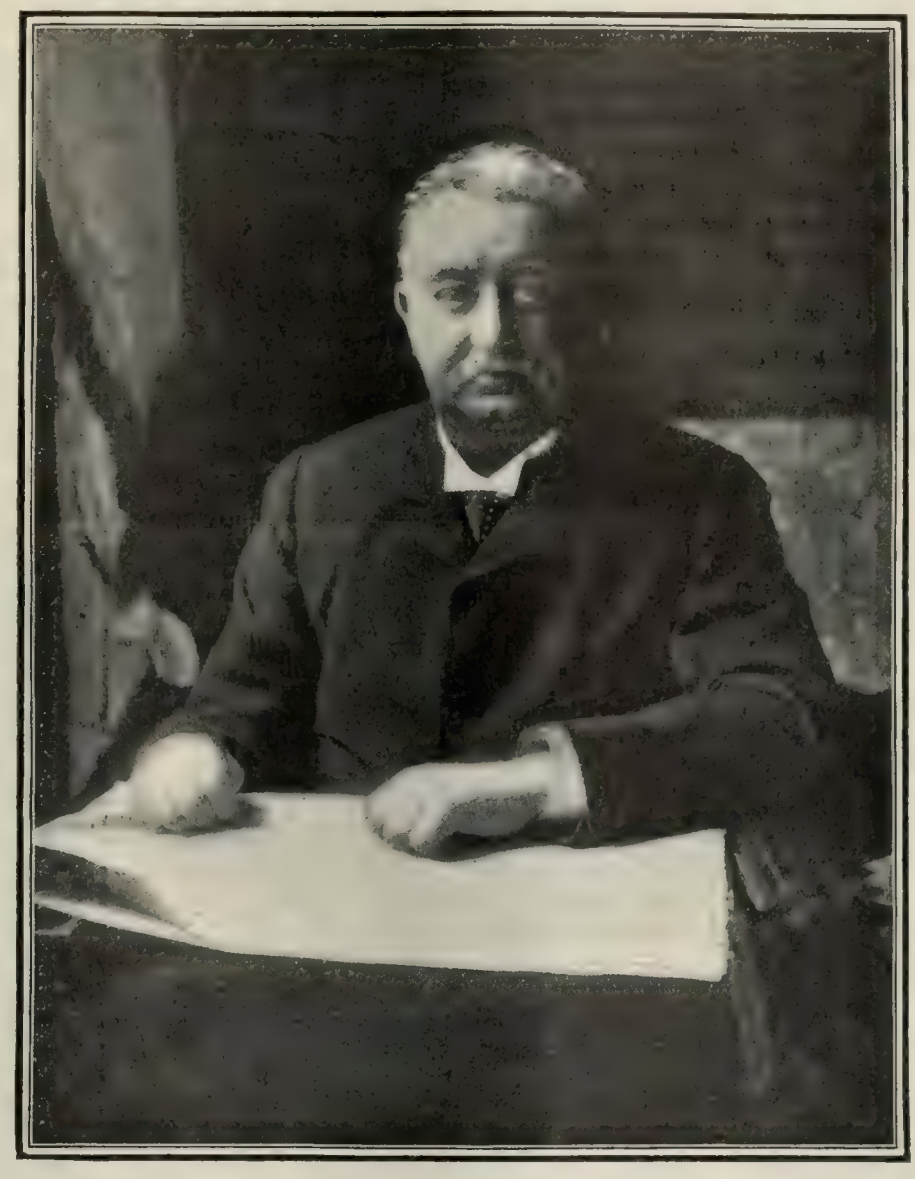
THE Manila *American* has the following to say on the religious question in the Philippines: "One doesn't have to live in the Philippines long to realize that the friars are themselves to blame for the bitter feeling which prevails against them in these islands. They are arrogant, overbearing, intolerant, and, when they dare be, tyrannical. The day for all that sort of thing has passed. The church is no longer the government, nor even a part of it it, and its return to power will never again become possible. Its vested rights will undoubtedly be respected, but these rights will have to be established by incontrovertible testimony in regularly constituted courts. Under the American instructions there is an absolute division of state and church. All religions are tolerated and protected, so long as they maintain their loyalty and comply with the civil and criminal laws. These conditions will prevail in these islands, and the only possible harm that can come to the Roman Church will come by its failure to accept these conditions in an honest spirit."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CAREER OF CECIL RHODES.

CECIL RHODES, according to the English papers, was one of those few empire-builders who, like Clive, have attained an enduring renown. His personality is considered at great length in the entire European press. It is best, perhaps, to begin with this appreciation from the London *Times*, for it gives an idea of the man's proportions in the European perspective:

"He has carried the British flag over a territory nearly as great in extent as another British India. He has done more than any single contemporary to place before the imagination of his countrymen a clear conception of the imperial destinies of our race; and, with all the faults which can not be denied, with all the errors which have marred his noblest work, he stands an heroic figure round which the traditions of imperial history will cling. Mr. Rhodes has met the fate which attends great empire-builders; on the one hand they are enthusiastically admired and applauded, on the other they are stones of stumbling, they provoke a degree of repugnance, sometimes of hatred, in exact proportion to the size of their achievements. We know how Clive was reviled, and with what persistence Warren Hastings was pursued. We remember how rancorously the memory of Pitt was attacked, so that neither in the House of Commons nor in the Common Council of the city of London was it agreed, without the bitterest debate, to render him the common posthumous honors which are voted as a matter of course to less exceptional statesmen. To be a great man in such conditions as those which surrounded Cecil Rhodes is to be certain to arouse passions in friends and opponents which do not quickly subside."



CECIL RHODES.

He was "unscrupulous in his methods," according to *The Westminster Gazette* (London), which praises him nevertheless:

"We recall what Mr. Chamberlain said to Mr. Barry O'Brien about Mr. Parnell: 'A great man. Unscrupulous, if I may say so. I do not wish to be misunderstood in my meaning of the word "unscrupulous." I mean that he was unscrupulous like every great man.' We wonder if Mr. Chamberlain would say the same of Mr. Rhodes? To do justice to him it must be remembered that gold and diamonds do not seem to be conducive to a nice or exact morality—whether in the case of a pastoral Boer face to face with the gold-mining Uitlander, or in that of the pushful Britisher intent on making his own fortune and increasing his country's influence. Mr. Rhodes, it must be confessed, had excessive notions of what could be done by money. We all know that it will do much, but he seemed too often to imagine that it would do everything. He was free from vulgar greed; he merely wanted counters for use as stakes in the great game of empire, in which to take a hand was the supreme object of his existence."

The great blunder of his life, it seems admitted, was the Jameson raid, on which point *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"No one knew better than he, or confessed more openly, that his conduct in the matter of the Johannesburg revolt and the Jameson raid was, to use his own word, 'indefensible' in the comity of nations. He 'faced the music,' he owned his fault; but he was quite well aware that, in the minds of many, his crime was failure, and the lofty tone in which he was lectured on high moral grounds drew from him the savage sneer concerning 'unctuous rectitude.'"

A somewhat unsparing view of the man is afforded by *The Daily News* (London):

"He had a false ideal. His aims were exclusively material, and his religion was 'the sensual idolatry of mere size.' He had no literary or oratorical faculty, and his phrases were for the most part ineffective. But his famous and much-quoted remark that 'territory is everything' goes far to explain his colossal failure. It is not only profoundly false. It shows an incurable blindness to all that makes a nation really great. No wonder that Mr. Rhodes could not understand why the Boers should fight for the freedom and independence of their little republics. His favorite book is said to have been the 'Decline and Fall.' But he, naturally, did not understand the moral to be learned from the greatest of modern, perhaps of all, historians. If territory were everything, the Roman empire would neither have fallen nor declined. The truth is that Mr. Rhodes meddled with things which were above him. . . . He was a man of remarkable energy, of great determination, who did with money everything which money can do. But there are things which money can not do, and Mr. Rhodes could not do them either."

He incarnated the great principle of imperialism and fired the imagination of his countrymen with it, according to *The Standard* (London):

"He showed his stay-at-home countrymen that the days of expansion and colonization were not yet at an end. He plunged them into the heart of what might almost be called a new continent, and proved that the work of the Elizabethans of Clive and Hastings, of the founders of New England and Canada, was not yet exhausted. There were still realms to be founded, great tracts of the earth's surface to be explored, vast populations of savages to be added to the White Man's Burden. The settlement of Rhodesia struck across the closing period of the nineteenth century like a breath from the gallant world of the past. It fired and stimulated that revival of imperial sentiment which other causes had tended to produce, and caused Mr. Rhodes to be regarded, not without some justification, as the man of the new era—the type and personification of Greater Britain."

The British press throughout South Africa speaks of him as a patriot. *The Cape Times* (Cape Town) says:

"A United South Africa, merging all antagonisms in common interest and patriotism, was the dominant impulse of Mr. Rhodes's life. The lesson to be learned from it is that every son of South Africa, every Afrikander in the best sense of the word, has to devote his energies, regardless of race and political difference, to the great work of civilization and development for which the white races on this continent are responsible."

The death of Cecil Rhodes "leaves the Cape parliament without a man of commanding ability," according to *The Argus*

(Cape Town), while *The Diamond Fields Advertiser* (Kimberley) says:

"His loss is felt at Kimberley with greater intensity, and with keener poignancy and personal sorrow than can possibly be felt by any other community, for his death creates a blank in the diamond-fields which will be felt by every living soul, and which is beyond the power of the pen to describe."

Napoleon is the name linked with that of Cecil Rhodes by French papers generally, altho they score him freely. "One of the greatest men in the history of England," says the *Echo de Paris;* but it declares that his work will not last. One must go back to Napoleon to find a man of so few scruples in attaining great ends, says the *Eclair* (Paris). "Scruples did not restrain him," says the *Temps* (Paris):

"He negotiated with Lobengula, King of the Matabeles, the treaty that was to serve him in ruining that prince and his people. From Mashonaland to Matabeleland, adventurers, those land filibusters, spread like an inundation. When they had finished their work Rhodesia was created, a new empire was born. The savages had learned that there is a barbarism worse than that of the children of nature, and that civilization commits crimes more fearful than those of the Stone Age."

His selfishness was cold-blooded, and it trampled over mountains of corpses and through streams of blood, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), while the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) says:

"Cecil Rhodes was the fanatical pioneer of English imperialism in its specific sense—the creation of a great unified economic domain through a closer union of the British colonies with the motherland on the one side and an energetic colonial expansion policy on the other side. Rhodes not only stood for this idea in theory, but he set to work with immense energy and lack of scruple to create a great United South Africa under English sovereignty, a political undertaking which aroused passionate Dutch opposition, and at last led to a terrible war which has raged now over two years and the end of which its author has not lived to see."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON CUBA.

THE Cuban republic as it will be, is a subject of much interest to the European editorial mind. The general impression abroad appears to be that the great vested interests of the United States will not allow the island to get her due. Says the *Temps* (Paris):

"The Cubans complain that the United States, more cruel than Spain, denies them the means of existence. . . . The trusts and syndicates which have grown up under the shelter of fiscal and tariff legislation, of which the object seems to be the creation and maintenance of monopolies, possess formidable power. The federal Senate itself is scarcely more than the mouthpicee of vast organized capital instead of being, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, the amphictyonic council of the sovereign States. The trusts, those giants of the economic world make presidents, and it is suspected that they can unmake them in the event of a contest."

The struggle to win tariff concessions for Cuba is then considered in detail, after which the French authority proceeds: "A breach has been made in the ramparts of prohibitive tariffism. It behooves the citizens of the United States to enlarge it."

The right of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba in the event of disturbance, and the assumption of Cuban foreign interests by the State Department at Washington, are noted by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which says:

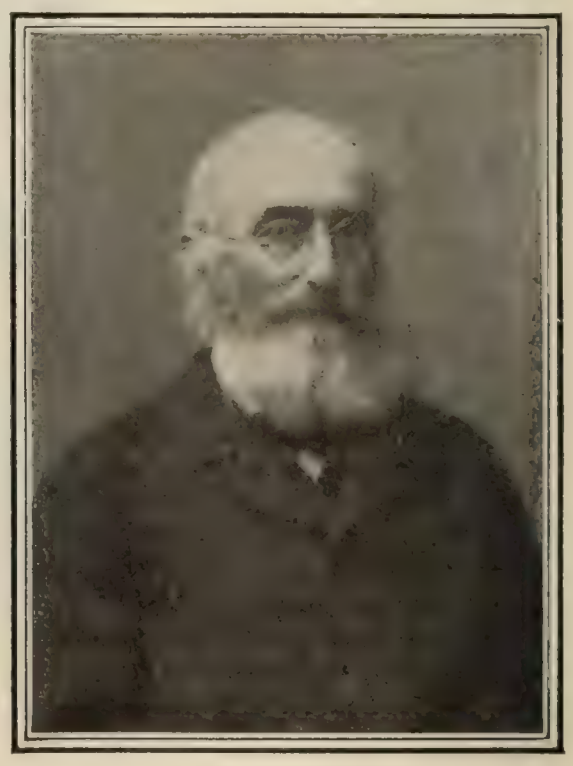
"Within the limits prescribed by the Americans, the Cubans may move freely. The great majority of the population greets this conditioned autonomy as the fulfilment of long-cherished national aspirations. In these circumstances the protectorate of the great Union is welcome. Moreover, during their protracted negotiations with the Americans with reference to the Constitution, the Cubans displayed such self-control and good sense that they may be credited with capacity for self-government."

The new Cuban Government will enter upon its functions on May 20 under favorable auspices, thinks the London *Times:*

"While electing its own Government, the island remains under the tutelage of the United States, and, without wishing to call in question the elevating influence of representative institutions, we can not help thinking that such tutelage is a very good thing for Cuba and a great help to anybody who may essay the task of administration. . . . The Cuban experiment, however fairly it may begin, can not be satisfactorily carried on unless the United States know how to make Cuba prosperous. The Cubans have the defects of their origin and their climate. They are not among the most hard-working and contented races of the world. Unless they are fostered and helped economically and commercially, the protectorate may be expected to give a considerable amount of trouble. But, whatever the difficulties, we feel pretty confident that the sturdy common sense and energy of the American people will know how to overcome them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEATH OF A GREAT HUNGARIAN STATESMAN.

KOLOMAN VON TISZA, the Hungarian statesman, who died in Budapest on March 23, has received almost as much notice as Cecil Rhodes in the European press. Born in Geszt, Hungary, December 16, 1830, of a rich Calvinist family, he entered public life early, became a cabinet minister in 1875, and from that year until 1890 was Premier. Says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna:



KOLOMAN VON TISZA.

"In Koloman von Tisza Hungary loses the best and truest of her sons and one of the foremost figures of her public life. For thirty-three years in the political advance guard of his native land, Koloman von Tisza, during the fifteen years he was called upon to guide the Hungarian Government, stamped it with the imprint of his personality. His conception of the relation between Hungary and Austria, reacted to a certain extent upon the development of Austria herself, even if this phase of his achievement did not become fully manifest until Koloman von Tisza had surrendered the tiller to other hands."

His career is analyzed at length, after which this authority proceeds:

"For his greatest successes in statesmanship Koloman von Tisza was indebted primarily to his sharp and clear political insight, and to his way of taking things practically and settling them practically. He was no man to ride principles. . . . Tisza was always ready to accommodate the practical questions of the day to principle, or, if this was not feasible, to accommodate the principles to the demands of the day. His brilliant, trenchant, of en evasive eloquence came powerfully to his aid and never left him in the lurch. With his characteristic easy-going fluency, in which nothing seemed premeditated, but in which nothing was anything else, he dominated parliament, which remained spellbound by his speech as he cut the arguments of his opponents into pieces."

Every attribute of statesmanship was his, according to the

Fremdenblatt (Vienna), which even credits him with administrative capacity, which some deny that he possessed:

"Tisza made it possible for Hungary to find the means to discharge her obligations as a civilized state. As he looked about for colleagues, his glance fell upon a young man who to great natural gifts united a training in the modern spirit. It was Koloman Szell, Tisza's first finance minister. What the two accomplished in three short years seemed a miracle. Through rigid economy and an increase in the revenue-yielding capacity of the country, the deficit was reduced several millions and the government credit so strengthened that the issue of Hungarian bonds became a possibility."

From the point of view of internal Hungarian policy, Tisza represented what are generally termed liberal ideas, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"But Hungary, like Austria, is subject to such complex ethnical and religious conditions that to govern it rationally it is not enough to have a simple, well-defined program and to adhere to it and to seek victory for it. A statesman of large ideas must reckon with other factors than those to be taken into account in more homogeneous countries. Now, it may be justly said of the political system adopted by Tisza that it was defective or inequitable, inasmuch as in a country of many races and religions it aimed at establishing the supremacy and government of two minorities: the Magyar race, to which he belonged, and the Calvinist religion, of which he was a fervent adherent."

But adept as he was in carrying out his scheme for Magyar supremacy, proceeds this authority, "he saw a breach effected in the unjust system that formed the foundation of his policy."

"The close of his life was troubled at sight of what is going on in Austria, where Slavism tends to shake off the German yoke, as the non-Magyar elements of Hungary rebel against the Magyar yoke."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TOBACCO BATTLE IN ENGLAND.

THE "characteristics of comic opera" are assumed by the struggle of the American tobacco trust to gain control of the English market, according to an exhaustive editorial study of the situation in the London *Times*:

"A financial force has revealed itself to the public as the American tobacco trust, tho by the initiated we believe it is more compendiously spoken of as Mr. Duke. We gather from the New York *Evening Post* that the trust is not greatly beloved even in the land of its birth, and that its methods are thought dubious by people accustomed to trusts, corners, combines, and other latter-day developments. It apparently aims at nothing less than control of the tobacco trade of the world, but its particular object at the present moment is to monopolize the tobacco business of this country. Its operations have excited some alarm, or, perhaps, have furnished a not unwelcome occasion to British manufacturers to do a little combining on their own account. At all events, the Imperial Tobacco Company has been formed to counteract the machinations of the American trust, and issue has been fairly joined between the belligerents."

The English tobacco "combine" led off with an offer to "set aside £50,000 per annum as a bonus for division among retailers who should sign an agreement to deal in its wares and to eschew those of its American rival":

"Whether by design or by accident, the offer has been a huge success. It has drawn the American trust and developed the comedy of the situation. The trust is evidently overjoyed at the smallness of the offer, and has hastened to show what it can do in the same line. It offers to pay to the retailers by way of bonus the whole of its profits upon sales in this country and to add to that a further sum of £200,000 per annum. This splendid evidence of friendship is guaranteed to last four years."

"This sort of thing invigorates one's faith in human nature," proceeds *The Times*:

"Goods at cost price for four years and a bonus of £800,000 to the struggling British traders! We are almost ashamed to speculate upon what is to happen at the end of the four years. To doubt the persistence of such noble disinterestedness seems almost infidelity. Can any one be guilty of the turpitude of asking whether the £800,000 is in the hands of trustees? Can any one entertain a doubt about the auditing of the manufacturing accounts, or the inclusion of the £200,000 in manufacturing expenses? For our part we should prefer to believe that, when the four years expire, yet greater boons will be offered to us. By that time, no doubt, a scheme will be elaborated for adding to the enrichment of the British retailer the provision of the British consumer with the finest cigarettes in the world at twenty for a penny."

"The true meaning of this Homeric contest over the body of

GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

GERMANY TO JONATHAN: "You look at John Bull through my spectacles."
JONATHAN: "No, thank you, I ain't so short-sighted as that."
—*Auckland Weekly News* (New Zealand).

THE RIVALRY OF GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Great Belly-Crawling Competition.
—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

ENGLAND AND GERMANY AS RIVALS.

our Lady Nicotine is obvious enough," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"It is clear that the aim of each of the combatants is to gain a complete monopoly of the trade, so that when all rivals are driven off the field the winner may be in a position to regulate the price of tobacco without fear of effective competition. When that result is achieved the man in the street will have to smoke whatever stuff the monopolists choose to give him, and to pay for it whatever price they choose to demand. The warring tobacco Titans do not hesitate to expend thousands upon thousands of pounds for a few years, simply because they know that as soon as they gain the mastery they will be able to recoup themselves at the expense of the public. And they must also know that the public, if they think about the matter at all, perfectly understand the maneuvers taking place under their eyes. The net is being spread in the sight of the bird, and the snarers take no trouble to conceal it, for the very simple reason that they know the bird is powerless to resist or to escape. How is it that the consumer, who in theory holds all the trumps, is in point of fact unable to play a card in the game at all? The reason of course is that the tobacco-smokers of the country are utterly without the means of acting in combination, and that without combination it is impossible for them to make their weight felt. It is an example of the irresistible force of organization."

"On the whole, the war seems to have come to a very amusing and edifying deadlock," says *The Speaker* (London):

"The two mighty champions, British and American, sat down one on each side of a chessboard with the British retailers for pieces; but as soon as they wanted to begin to play, the pieces said 'We don't like your style of game and you can leave us alone, thanks.' It is really very satisfactory to see that this boycott business is a cock that will not fight in this country. At present the two mighty combatants look extremely foolish."

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN DEFIANCE OF ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

"SIGNIFICANT" and "far-reaching" are the terms applied to the declaration in which Russia and France have apprised the world that the Dual Alliance extends to the Far East as defined by the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Says the *Nation* (Berlin), a weekly organ of the Liberal element:

"If Russia and France declare that the observance of the fundamental provisions of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is also a guaranty for their special interests in the Far East, and if in the same declaration they aver that they are equally constrained to contemplate the possibility of aggressive action by the allied Powers and of new complications in China, there must be small hope in St. Petersburg and Paris that the Anglo-Japanese treaty can safeguard peace in the Far East. Declarations of this import are not made with reference to vague and far-off dangers. They are made only when some threat to immediate interests is within the limit of possibility. The note is therefore a warning to England and Japan."

A PRESIDENT'S EXCUSES TO HIS MINISTERS.

LOUBET. "I assure you, gentlemen, the postponement of the Russian trip was not my fault. I wrote the Czar that once the month of April was passed, he ran great risk of never seeing you again."

—*L'Intransigeant* (Paris).

The declaration is simply a Franco-Russian retort to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, according to the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), while French opinion is indicated in this extract from an editorial in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"We called attention, on the publication of the text of the [Anglo-Japanese] treaty, to the fact that its avowed object could injure no one, since it was, in appearance at least, merely defensive and a protection to the established order of things. We added, however, that upon pretext of defense and by means of the intervention clause, the contracting Powers could easily assume an offensive attitude. Such seems to be the point of view of the two allied governments of France and Russia."

It goes without saying that England and Russia can not constitute themselves sole guardians of the existing order in the Orient, says the *Temps* (Paris): "These two Powers can not presume to be sole judges of when the *status quo* shall be deemed disturbed. To avoid all misunderstanding France and Russia too have 'reserved' the right to defend their interests."

English opinion is divided, but the possibilities are admitted to be serious. Thus *The Daily News* (London):

"It is exactly as we foretold. The Anglo-Japanese treaty, which seemed at first to create no stir in the world, has now met with its first response. It comes in the form of a semi-official note published in Paris. There is no mistaking the significance of this document. It is a counter-cry of 'check' to the British move."

Somewhat perfunctory and non-committal is the opinion of the London *Times*, which does, however, say:

"Russia and France accordingly have thought it better to 'say ditto' to the Anglo-Japanese agreement than to say nothing. They affirm, it is true, at the end of the note, that they also must contemplate the contingency either of aggressive action by third Powers or of fresh disturbances in China which might menace their interests. In either event, the allied governments reserve to themselves the right to take into eventual consideration the means to protect those interests."

Perhaps the summing up by the London *Standard* is the best of all:

"In presence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Paris and St. Petersburg have thought it expedient to speak. They reply by reminding the world that there exists a compact for mutual aid between France and Russia, and that it extends in full vigor to the affairs of the Western Pacific."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

SPAIN'S POSSIBLE DICTATOR.—"For the time being, all the combinations which the despatches from Madrid speak are premature," says the *Journal des Debats* (Paris). "It is scarcely worth while to keep track of them. There is indeed, in the event of complications, a final solution that may be summed up in a single name—Weyler. But without denying that in the history of nations circumstances arise which are compatible with the concentration of power in one man, it is preferable not to have recourse to such extreme measures until there is no longer any way to avoid them."

IN THE SAME MAIL.—The fact that THE LITERARY DIGEST is a journal that aims faithfully and impartially to represent (re-present) the views expressed on all sides of all questions without injecting its own editorial views into any controversies (except as its book reviews seem to require), is generally understood, but not by everybody even yet. As witness the following extracts from letters in the same mail:

"Please find enclosed money order. . . . Why is it that you never say anything sympathetic of the Boers?"

That from Maryland. This from Ontario:

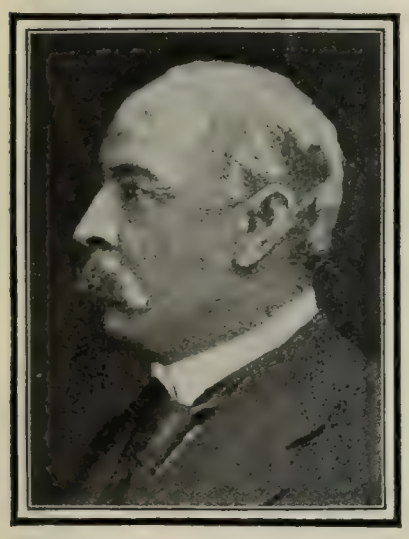
"I very much like THE DIGEST; but it has become so evidently pro-Boer and anti-British as to make many of its articles anything but pleasant reading to a British subject."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A GREAT INTERNATIONAL GAME.

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC. By Archibald R. Colquhoun, author of "China in Transformation," "The 'Overland' to China," etc.; formerly Deputy Commissioner in Burma; Administrator of Mashonaland, South Africa; Special Correspondent of *The Times* in the Far East, etc. Cloth, 6½ x 9¼ inches, 440 pp. Price, $4.00 net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THE author of "China in Transformation," who made himself heard with the deference due to a sagacious observer and statesmanlike student of "foreign affairs," here deals with the portentous shiftings of human interests, activities, and rivalries which are transforming the great ocean zone of the Pacific. In more than one sense that "waste of waters" can no longer rejoice in the fitness of the name bestowed upon it by its earliest discoverer, when it was free from the entanglements of modern competitions and policies—as when "stout Cortez, with eagle eyes, stared at the Pacific; and all his men



ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN.

Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent upon a peak in Darien."

Young Powers have arisen, barriers have been broken down, and the great flood has become "an arena for the ambitions of the nations and a highway for international commerce," a keen conflict of interests, wherein the great Powers shall meet with an eager clash of diplomacies and formidable resources, that must determine the status and the pretensions of more than one of them.

The author has visited all the principal islands; and in a recent journey has charged himself with the great task of ascertaining the conditions and possibilities of that vast and diversified region, and of gaging the pretentions of the Powers presently interested—Great Britain and Holland, the United States and Japan; and prophetically of Germany and France, Russia and China.

The beginning of the nineteenth century witnessed the first stir of activities in exploring the coasts of Australia and New Zealand—the story of which, as Mr. Colquhoun tells it, conducts the reader to a conclusion so significant, so fraught with possibilities of new alliances, new potencies of empire, that he is prepared for the prophetic import of the author's argument; as when he says:

"On the possibilities of this newest of continents [Australia] depends very largely the future of the Pacific Ocean; and indeed, as the writer hopes to show, the forthcoming struggle will largely take its color from the developments in the United States of America and the Federal Commonwealth of Australia—both democratic Powers of the most pronounced character. A hundred—nay, fifty years ago—such a condition of affairs would have seemed beyond the region of possibility."

In the American undertaking and partial performance in the Philippines, the author finds "a problem such as has never confronted Great Britain, or any other colonizing Power; because the conditions are complicated by the presence of a mixed race who can neither be treated as 'natives' nor as Americans."

The evil traditions of three centuries, he declares, hang over the islands—traditions of corrupt government; and the task is rendered doubly difficult by the necessity of pulling down the edifice before building it up again. But he finds that, "with characteristic self-confidence," the Americans "are practically setting on one side the accumulated experience of other colonizing nations, and have resolved to meet these new problems with an entirely novel experiment"—concerning which Mr. Colquhoun expresses his reasonable misgivings in terms of manly criticism tempered by good-will.

In conclusion, the author finds in the *newness* of the chief factors in the Pacific problem a remarkable feature. "The young republic of the States," he reminds us, "is little more than two centuries younger than the young autocracy of Russia; the regenerated Japan is only a little younger than the commonwealth of Australia, whose birth is of yesterday. The naval development of the United States and Japan will, he predicts, be the earliest outcome of the situation; "and other Powers, hitherto regarded as chiefly military, are already straining in the same direction." But this inevitable precaution, he maintains, does not necessarily point to an ambition of forcible domination, but rather to the maintenance of commercial rights, the control of communications, and the dictation of favorable policies.

"The dominant factor in the mastery of the Pacific will be the United States": such is the unqualified conclusion of this well-equipped observer. There can be no rest, no pause, in the march of a great empire, he declares. "It must advance or recede—history has made that plain."

Special maps, forty full-page illustrations in half-tone, and one hundred drawings, add their charm of elucidation and significance to the text.

A MATTER-OF-FACT AUTHOR IN A ROMANTIC COUNTRY.

A ROMAN MYSTERY. By Richard Bagot. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 350 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane, New York.

THIS is a story of modern Italian life by an English author of some reputation. It is a pleasure to be able to say at the outset that it is a novel, and not an adventure story or a melodrama under the wrong name.

The heroine of the book is an English Roman Catholic lady, who marries a Roman prince; the material of the story is made up out of two themes, the opposition of the two parties—the *Bianchi* and the *Neri*—who divide Roman society, and a terrible form of hereditary insanity which afflicts the family of which the heroine becomes a member. As to the first theme, we are told by the publishers that Mr. Bagot depicts remorselessly the truth about the Roman Catholic Church in Rome. It seems to us, however, that the whole situation with which he deals—the petty intrigues of the parties favoring or opposing the temporal dominion of the Papacy—is one of no interest whatever, and not worth the depicting.

RICHARD BAGOT.

The greater part of the story, fortunately, has to do with the more important matter. The Roman prince has, unknown to himself, an insane elder brother, whom his mother conceals. The developments which grow out of this situation are well set forth, with one important reservation. Mr. Bagot will leave nothing to the reader's imagination, he will not allow that a reader may have a mind. He has written a book of 350 closely printed pages which might be cut down to 200 without any one's noticing the difference. Every development of the plot is elaborately explained, you are not allowed the pleasure of inferring anything. At each stage of the story the author expatiates by the paragraph, often repeating himself in a most offensively tedious manner. The diffuseness which characterizes every scene can not be called "padding," because the work is both sincere and dignified; the trouble seems to be the matter-of-fact nature of the author's own mind. His story can be comprehended entirely by reading the first sentence of each paragraph.

Mr. Bagot appears to have a satisfactory knowledge of Italian life, tho he portrays nothing very striking, and does not display either great breadth or depth. He has scattered through his pages the necessary number of *Si signores* and *Cara mias*, etc., and has spelled them correctly, more than one can always say.

LOVE AND THE VENDETTA.

THE CLOISTERING OF URSULA. By Clinton Scollard. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. Cloth, 5x7½ inches, 273 pp.. Price, $1.50 net. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

THE qualities of a fine style, which mark Mr. Scollard's work in prose or poetry, may all be noticed in this story of a remote period, which seeks to revivify the social aspects of an Italian life long past. The precise date is not given, but color and atmosphere alike seem to place it somewhere between the dissolving gloom of medieval days and the sunrise of the Renaissance. The hereditary feud between two noble houses furnishes the theme. After ages of ancestral slaughter on both sides, the Neri have made overtures to the Uccelli, and to the marvel of all citizens of their respective towns, over whose destinies they dispute as masters—a marriage has been arranged between Grifone, eldest son of the Uccelli, and Fiammetta, daughter of the Neri, and the clans of both houses are invited to the Neri palace to celebrate the betrothal.

In telling his story, Mr. Scollard has resorted to a device that has done much duty during the present revival of historic romance. He makes Andrea Degli Uccelli, youngest son of his house, and its only surviving male, write down for the benefit of his descendants the scenes of that night, together with his subsequent adventures. This method, tho somewhat hackneyed, affords Mr. Scollard the more scope for his own poetic diction and turn of thought, since Andrea was reputed both

poet and artist in his own day. It was as a poet no less than as the youngest son that Andrea was left out of the family councils in the matter of this fateful betrothal, and it was his poetic instincts, too, which warned him against the treachery which, while cheers and toasts were in progress, gave the sign that caused armed assassins to leap from behind the arras and stab to death the unsuspecting father, brother, cousins, and bishop uncle of Andrea, leaving alive as not worth killing only his mother and sister.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.
Courtesy of *Pittsburg Gazette.*

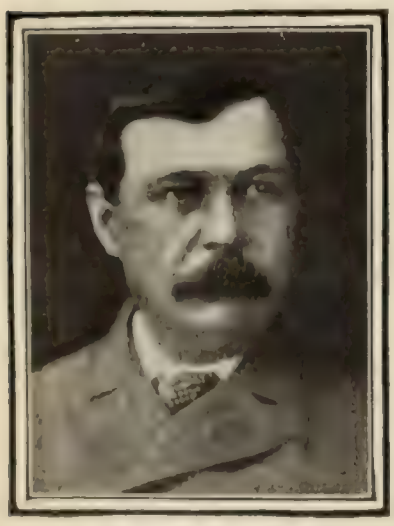
Realizing in a flash that these would be safe, and himself in future their only protector, Andrea, by a miracle of alertness, finds egress through an unobserved door, dodges pursuers, gropes his way to the upper region of the palace, and, aided by a light glimmering from under a door, is admitted by a damsel who seems less a human being than a vision. Petitioning her in the name of Heaven, she aids his escape from the roof by means of an improvised rope, which she herself holds while Ugolino Neri seeks admittance. This damsel is Ursula Allegretti, an orphan heiress, over whom the Neri was made joint guardian with the bishop of her native town, and whom he hoped to see become the wife of his depraved son, Benedetto. The girl herself only consented to halt at his house on her way to a favorite convent in whose sanctuary she preferred to seek safety from the terrors of the time.

This maiden becomes the star of Andrea's life, and the story turns on the question whether he or the cloister will win her. As an excellent picture of a time when might was right, no less than as a piece of excellent literary workmanship, the story is to be commended. The reader is not likely to nap over its pages.

THE RECRUDESCENCE OF MR. HOLMES.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES. By A. Conan Doyle. Cloth 5 x 7¾ inches, 248 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

THERE are comparatively few characters in books who gain recognition from more than one or two strata of the reading public. There are books that sell by the ten thousand every year that are advertised but little, that are never reviewed, and of which we never hear. The historical novel has done a good deal to bring the various classes of readers down to a common denominator. From princes, fair ladies, and adventures, it is not a very far cry to the stories of Bertha Clay, or to the doings of the personages in a dime novel. Every now and then, however, there is a character created sufficiently exaggerated and sufficiently versatile to appeal to readers of every sort. One of these characters is Mr. Sherlock Holmes. His name has become a by-word and his adventures have been read by almost every class of the reading public. Whether Mr. Conan Doyle shelved his hero in good faith, meaning to have done with childish things, or whether Mr. Sherlock Holmes went into retirement as a matter of policy, while the public appetite was being whetted for more detective stories, we do not know. At any rate, here he is again: his friends will welcome him, but there will be undoubtedly some grumblers and ungrateful persons who will say that Mr. Holmes is not quite at such great pains to entertain his public as he was formerly, and others desirous of showing their cleverness will say that they guessed the secret of the Baskervilles quite early in the book.



A. CONAN DOYLE.

But this is not the spirit in which to approach a Sherlock Holmes story. We should have the simple childish attitude of a Dr. Watson. We should always be overwhelmed at each new proof of the great detective's amazing powers, and as for stopping to reason out any given problem, that is a stupid performance and spoils the fun as much as guessing a conundrum would. The only way to read any detective story is to be carried along on the stream of events, and the detective story that can not compel the reader to gallop through its pages post-haste is not a good story of its kind.

Whether readers will like "The Hound of the Baskervilles" will depend entirely on whether they like detective stories or not; for the detective story is not a form of literature over which it is possible to arouse a discussion, any more than it would be possible to argue over the merits of a Punch and Judy show. The public that read with eagerness the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" will read "The Hound of the Baskervilles" with eagerness, and if some of us fail to get the "shivers" from the ghostly howls of the hell-hound, it will be rather a sign that we are growing older than that Sherlock Holmes has lost his cunning.

A STORY OF LOGGING-CAMPS.

THE BLAZED TRAIL. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 413 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

THE author of "The Blazed Trail" has chosen a picturesque atmosphere for his story. He knows the life he is writing about, and he knows how to tell a good story. It is, in fact, rather hard to be judicial in the presence of a book like this—a story of the kind that is being awaited by those critics who are most earnestly interested in American literature. It is a vigorous narrative of a dramatic phase of American life, a book dealing with strong contrasts, as strong as life and death, and yet, in a literary view at least, in no way overwrought; a story in which the development of the main character, and indeed of some of the subordinate characters is unobtrusively indicated. The main character is not very complex. One might cavil at the opportuneness of the aid which comes to the hero at the exact second when it is needed; and might feel shocked at the apparent sanction of the author to the murder and scalping of a modern villain in the midst of a community not altogether barbarous. The book, however, was evidently not written to please lovers of still life. It is a record of outdoor life, of life in the logging-camps along Lake Superior, a story of the fight of men with nature. An analysis of the book shows that the author carries the hero from his first experience as a raw hand through all the phases of logging to the time when he is owner of a great logging-camp. When he has finished the book, the reader knows as much about the preparations of a log for the sawmill as he would know if he had read a government report on the subject. But it is only analysis that reveals the didactic element in the book.

STEWARD EDWARD WHITE.

It leaves behind the flavor, not of a treatise, but of a story. Moreover the flavor has a tang of the pine woods, for the author has by no means neglected the poetic forest-setting of his drama of logging-life.

CHILDREN'S STORIES FOR GROWN-UPS.

THE MADNESS OF PHILLIP. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. Boards, 5½ x 8 inches, 223 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

THERE is no new phase of civilization that is not reflected in literature. Interest in sociological conditions and genuine self-consciousness bred the problem novel; great industrial activity, the sociological novel; and the evolution of the child from a subordinate place in family life to the powerful position it now occupies, has given birth to a class of books that are altogether delightful, the stories about children that are written for grown-ups. Occasionally in pastime some great author would write a sketch of a child altogether delightful, but until recently the children of fiction have been monotonous, and were used for purposes of pathos, or to serve in some way to round out the author's plot. The writers of the present moment apparently remember their own childhoods to more purpose, for they certainly have a greater insight into the working of the minds of children than had our forefathers.

JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

The latest of such books is Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam's "The Madness of Phillip." Miss Daskam is not a sentimentalist, and her stories abound with real children. They are for older people and are extremely amusing. There is a certain satirical vein running through several of them that is most refreshing; in fact, in these stories Miss Daskam is at her best. "The Madness of Phillip," the title of the first story, which is a take-off of kindergarten methods, and "Ardelia in Arcady," whose heroine is taken against her will to the country, are perhaps two of the best, altho "The Little God and Dickey" is delightful. Miss Daskam is a young writer and her work shows it by its unevenness. "Edgar, the Choir Boy Uncelestial," for instance, is a little forced, and in one case the author has viciously written a story in the present tense.

Miss Daskam is something of an iconoclast. The college settlement and the kindergarten have been supposed to bring only unmixed good. And those who have doubted in silence will read with joy Miss Daskam's satires. Not that the stories read as tho they were written for the purpose of ridiculing settlement or kindergarten, for the author's only aim, apparently, was to tell a funny story, and she had simply set down what she had observed.

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From a PHYSICIAN.

I am very much pleased with my progress. You time the extent of exercise exactly to suit me. Your system follows physiological laws, therefore must be right. I am only sorry more of my fellow-beings do not know of and do not use such a powerful factor for fostering health, happiness and even longevity itself.

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I have taken the entire course and the benefit has been far greater than I ever expected. I am in better health now than I have been for years and am stronger than ever before in my life. The exercises, though without any apparatus, have a better effect than any I have ever taken in a gymnasium. One thing especially worthy of note: The exercises can be taken without any strain upon the heart.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Principles and Practise of Whist."—Lenard [illegible] and Lyons Bergholt. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $1.50.)

"Practical Talks by an Astronomer."—Harold Jacoby. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.00.)

"Drewitt's Dream."—W. L. Alden. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, $0.50.)

"Soldiers of Fortune."—Richard Harding Davis. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Scarlet and Hyssop."—E. F. Benson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Monica and other Stories."—Paul Bourget, translated by William Marchant. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Hohenzollern."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Game of Love."—Benjamin Swift. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Story of the Vine."—Edward R. Emerson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Master of Caxton."—Hildegard Brooks. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Carpenter Prophet."—Charles W. Pearson. (Herbert S. Stone & Co.)

"Pusey and the Church Revival."—Rev. Charles C. Grafton. (The Young Churchman Company.)

"The Man Without a Country."—Edward Everett Hale. (The Outlook Company, $1.00.

"Simple Rules for Bridge."—K. N. Steele. (William R. Jenkins, $0.50.)

"Transactions of the First Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics." (Published by the Association, price $1.00.)

"Forest Neighbors."—William Davenport Hulbert. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

From One Long Dead.

By EGBERT BRIDGES.

What! *You* here in the moonlight and thinking of me?
Is it you, O my comrade, who laughed at my jest?
But you wept when I told you I longed to be free,
And you mourned for a while when they laid me at rest.

I've been dead all these years! and to-night in your heart
There's a stir of emotion, a vision that slips—
It's *my* face in the moonlight that gives you a start,
It's my name that in joy rushes up to your lips!

Yes, I'm young, oh so young, and so little I know!
A mere child that is learning to walk and to run;
While I grasp at the shadows that wave to and fro
I am dazzled a bit by the light of the sun.

I am learning the lesson, I try to grow wise,
But at night I am baffled and worn by the strife;
I am humbled, and then there's an impulse to rise,
And a voice whispers, "Onward and win! This is Life!"

And the Force that is drawing me up to the Height,
That inspires me and thrills me—each day a new birth,
Is the Force that to Chaos said, "Let there be Light!"
And it gave us sweet glimpses of Heaven on Earth.

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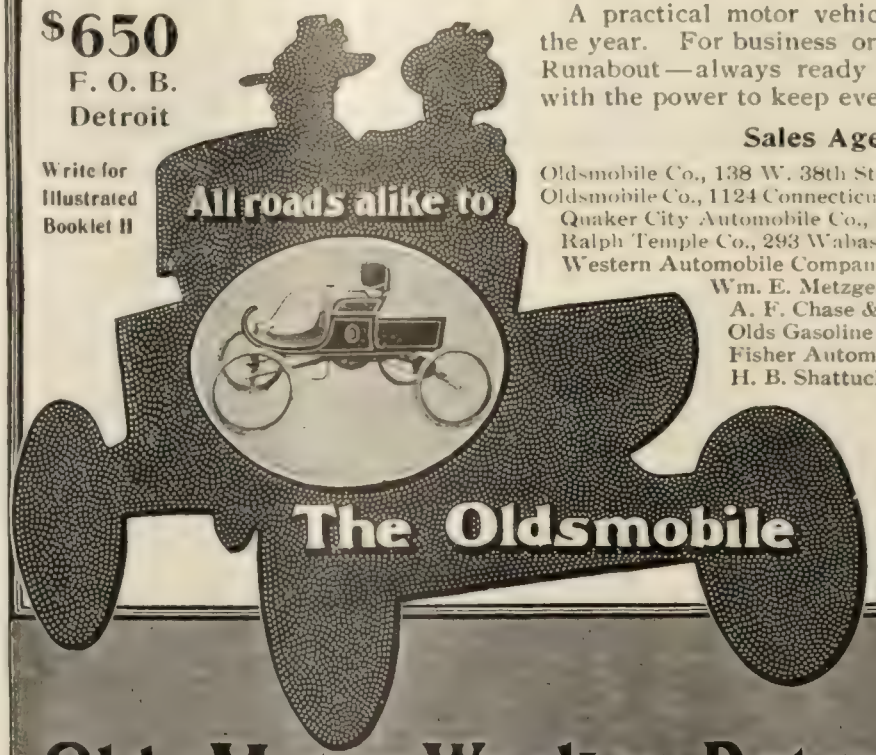

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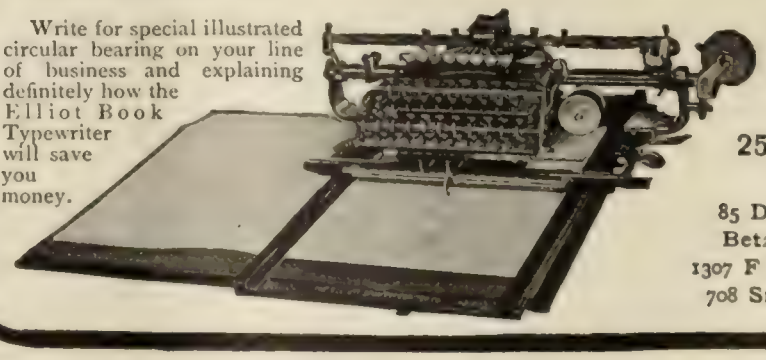

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It is Love! and you know it and feel it, my Soul!
For you love me in spite of the grave and its bars.
And it moves the whole Universe on to its goal,
And it draws frail Humanity up to the stars!

—In March *Scribner's Magazine.*

Divided.

By MOIRA O'NEILL.

It's well I know ye, Slieve Cross, ye weary, stony hill,
An' I'm tired, och I'm tired, to be lookin' on ye still!
For here I live the near side, an' he is on the far,
An' all your heights an' hollows are between us, so they are,
Och anee!

But if 'twas only Slieve Cross to climb from foot to crown,
I'd soon be up an' over that, I'd soon be runnin' down;
Then sure the great ould sea itself is there beyont to bar,
An' all the windy wathers are between us, so they are,
Och anee!

An' what about the wather when I'd have ould Paddy's boat,
Is it me that would be fear'd to grip the oars an' go afloat?
Oh, I could find him by the light o' sun or moon or star,
But there' coulder things than salt waves between us, so they are,
Och anee!

Sure well I know he'll never have the heart to come to me,
An' love is wild as any wave that wanders on the sea;
'Tis the same if he is near me, 'tis the same if he is far,
His thoughts are hard an' ever hard between us, so they are,
Och anee!

—From *Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Great Misgiving.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

"Not ours," say some, "the thought of death to dread;
Asking no heaven, we fear no fabled hell;
Life is a feast, and we have banqueted—
Shall not the worms as well?

"The after-silence, when the feast is o'er,
And void the places where the minstrels stood,
Differs in nought from what hath gone before,
And is nor ill nor good."

Ah, but the Apparition—the dumb sign—
The beckoning finger bidding me forego
The fellowship, the converse and the wine,
The songs, the festal glow!

And ah, to know not, while with friends I sit.
And while the purple joy is pass'd about,
Whether 'tis ampler day divinelier lit
Or homeless night without;

And whether, stepping forth, my soul shall see
New prospects, or fall sheer—a blinded thing!
There is, O grave, thy hourly victory,
And there, O death, thy sting

—In *Living Age.*

A Baby's Laugh.

By DORA READ GOODALE.

Laugh, sweet rose lips, by which celestial mirth,
Fresh as the daydawn, finds a gate to earth;
Laugh, and teach wisdom to the already wise;
Laugh, and confute the cynic's subtleties;
Laugh, laugh, sweet lips! till men adoring see,
High o'er the storms of time, Joy's sun-like verity.

—In March *Lippincott's.*

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PERSONALS.

The Founder of the Red Cross Society.—The Royal Academy of Sweden has awarded Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross Society, a sum of 104,000 francs. This sum was one of the Nobel prizes to be awarded to those who have rendered the greatest services to humanity. The *Magasin Pittoresque* gives the following sketch of M. Dunant and his work:

M. Henri Dunant was born in Geneva the 8th of May, 1828. He was of French ancestry, his family having sought refuge in Geneva at the time of the religious persecutions following the Reformation. From his youth he had been interested in charitable works. Before devoting himself to those wounded in war, he devoted himself to the poor, the disinherited, the oppressed. Already his mind was occupied with questions of universal harmony and fraternity among nations as well as among individuals; his broad and benevolent spirit already soared above distinctions of race.

It was upon the battle-field of Solferino and in the charnel-house of Castiglione that the idea of the Red Cross Society germinated. At Solferino in 1859, Dunant was the sad witness of the sufferings which the wounded endured, while lying for days upon the ground deprived of all succor. Aided by a few high-souled women, he organized a corps of relief in the little town of Castiglione, binding up the wounds of the men with his own hands, working indefatigably among these men devoured with fever and suffering all kinds of torture.

"The gentleman in white," as Dunant was called by the wounded, because on account of the heat he was clad in white linen, carried away with him from these scenes of desolation the thought that devoted volunteers, skilled in the management of litters and possessing some knowledge of nursing, well organized and disciplined, and enjoying likewise with the hospitals and supplies an absolute neutrality, might be of inestimable service in the wars of the future. Dunant believed that this result might be accomplished if the various nations would adopt the same signal of recognizance, a sacred standard that should insure absolute immunity to all those beneath its folds. Such is the origin of the white flag with the red cross, to-day adopted by almost all civilized countries. The blood of the wounded at Solferino caused to germinate the seeds of pity and generosity.

Upon his return to Geneva, Dunant wrote a "Souvenir of Solferino," in which he laid bare all the horrors of war. The book made an immense sensation, and was immediately translated into several different languages. If he had his detractors, he had on the other hand warm defenders. The French Minister of War at this time, M. Randon, did not hide his hostility to Dunant, and cried: "What business have these civilians to meddle with what does not concern them?" But MacMahon, Lebœuf, and Canrobert, and later Napoleon ranged themselves on the side of Dunant, and Victor Hugo wrote to the author of Solferino: "You are enlisting humanity and serving the cause of liberty. I applaud your noble efforts." And General Trochu said: "All that Dunant says is perfectly true; he has even understated the truth." These were precious encouragements when the violent opposition of Marshal Randon came near compromising the success of his work in France.

"In other countries Dunant found from the beginning the most favorable reception. Sovereigns and people equally responded to the appeal made by the philanthropist upon universal charity."

In October, 1863, the conference of Geneva was called. This was followed in August, 1864 by a congress which met in the Hôtel de Ville of Geneva, at which the "Convention for the amelioration

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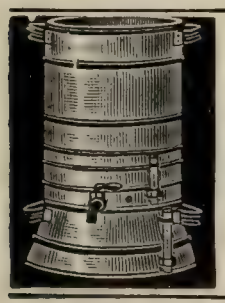

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of the condition of soldiers wounded in battle" was signed by the representatives of twelve Powers.

France was the first to ratify the convention, and now all the civilized countries have adhered to the treaty except Brazil, China, and Morocco. The last to join was the republic of Uruguay.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Remarkable Cat.—

Of a sudden the great prima-donna
Cried "Heavens, my voice is a goner!"
But a Cat in the wings
Cried "I know how she sings,"
And finished the solo with honor.

—PAUL WEST in *Life.*

Corporation Counsel.—Some time ago a man presented himself before the Liverpool magistrates with the following tale:

"Me name is Patrick O'Connor an' I lives at —— Street, an' I kapes hens in my cellar, but the water-pipes is burst, an' my hens is all drowned."

"Well, my good man, we can do nothing for you; you had better apply to the water company," was all the advice he got.

A few days later the same man appeared with precisely the same tale.

"You were here a few days ago, and we advised you to go to the water company. Did you do so?"

"I did, yer honor."

"And what did they say to you?"

"They told me to kape ducks!"—*Epworth Herald.*

No Fear.—A story is told of a canny Scot who dealt in old horses, alternating his spells of labor with heavy sprees. During the period of depression which followed each overindulgence John habitually took to bed, and there diligently studied the family Bible. During one of these fits of attempted reformation his condition prompted his wife to call in the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the parish minister, who at the time happened to be passing.

"Oh, Maister Wallace, come in and see oor John, he's rale bad."

"What's wrang wi' him?"

"He's feart to meet his Makker," said Mrs. John.

Quick as fire came the crushing reply:

"Humph; tell'm he needna be feart for that; he'll never see'm."—*New York Tribune.*

Coming Events.

May 13-14.—Convention of the American Mechanic Funeral Benefit Association at Atlantic City, N. J.

May 19.—Convention of the Journeyman Horseshoers' Union of the United States and Canada at San Francisco.

May 20.—National Convention of German Baptists at Harrisburg, Pa.

Convention of Royal Arcanum Supreme Council at Atlantic City, N. J.

May 20-24.—Convention of the Royal Templars of the Temperance Supreme Council at Buffalo, N. Y.

Physical Culture.

A greater interest is to-day being taken by Americans in physical culture, than ever before in the history of the United States.

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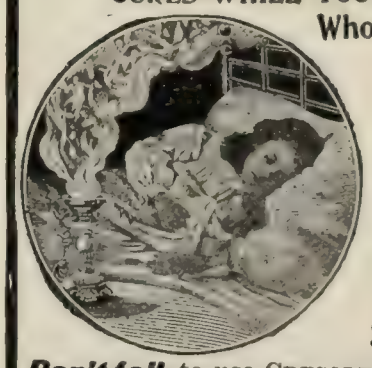

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[illegible].—Convention of the National Electric Light Association, at Cincinnati, O.

[illegible].—Convention of the Federation of Operative Millers of America at Indianapolis, Ind.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 9.—Commandant Kritzinger is acquitted by the court-martial which tried him in Cape Colony.

Announcement that the Boer Commandant Erasmus was killed April 3 in Orange River Colony.

April 10.—All the Boer chiefs, including President Steyn and Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, gather at Klerksdorp, in the Southern Transvaal, to confer on the British peace terms.

CHINA.

April 9.—The rebels are defeated by the imperial troops; a Chinese tribe attacks a Russian post in Manchuria, and are repulsed.

April 11.—Rioters at Ningpo, a city in the province of Che Kiang, disperse on the arrival of two German gunboats.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 7.—Statistics for March show a marked decrease in British exports and imports as compared with last year.

Revolutionists in Haiti capture the town of Jacmel.

April 8.—The Manchurian treaty is signed.

The Vatican decides to send representatives to the coronations in England and Spain.

April 9.—The Danish Landsthing, in secret session, votes on the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States, but no decision is reached.

April 10.—The burial of Cecil Rhodes takes place on the Matoppo Hills, in Rhodesia.

Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are renewed.

Socialistic riots take place in Brussels and other cities of Belgium.

April 11.—It is reported that ten battalions of militia will be sent to Ireland to enforce the Coercion act.

The output of fine gold at Johannesburg for March was 104,127 ounces.

April 12.—The British Cabinet meets and considers the peace negotiations.

The government forces of Haiti recapture the town of Jacmel from the rebels. General Baptiste, leader of the rebels, is taken prisoner and shot.

The text of the Manchurian treaty is published in St. Petersburg.

April 13.—Rioting becomes more general in Brussels and for the first time the police fire on the mobs.

Consul Campbell leaves Russia for the United States, declaring he will resign his post at Warsaw, owing to the opposition to his appointment there.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 7.—*House:* The Chinese Exclusion bill and the bill to extend national bank charters twenty years are passed.

Both houses adopt the conference report on the War-Revenue Repeal bill and the meas-

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is the striking title that the famous Assyriologist, Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch, gave to the lecture that he was twice invited to deliver before the **Emperor of Germany.** The story of excavations of Babylonia and Assyria is being told by Prof. Delitzsch the foremost interpreter in this field, and with numerous illustrations from the best and latest sources, is appearing in the current numbers of the "Open Court." Yearly $1.00, single copies 10c. Send for catalogue and prospectus.

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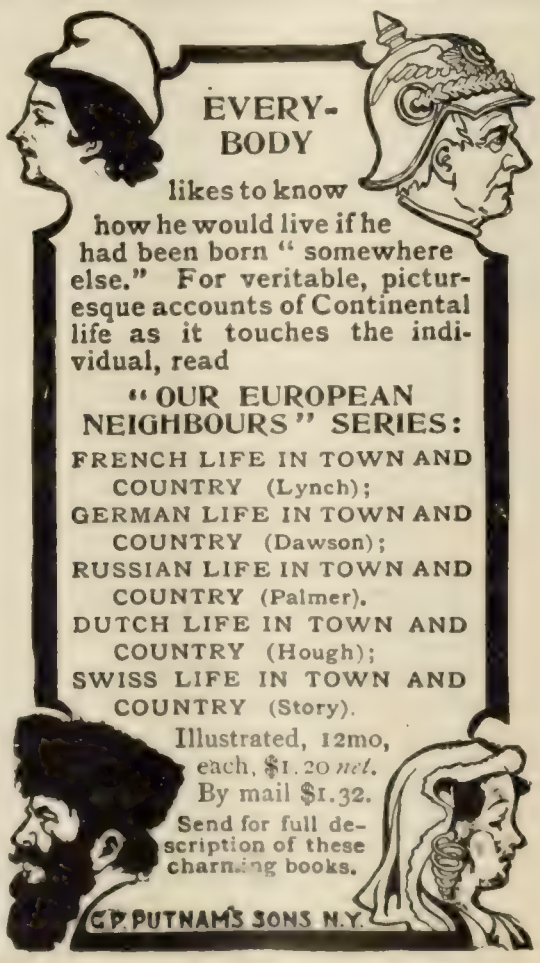

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ure is then sent to the President for signature.

April 8.—*Senate:* The Chinese Exclusion bill is discussed; Senator Cullom makes a protest against its passage in the present shape.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is opened by Congressman Payne.

April 9.—*Senate:* The debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is continued.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued; Congressmen Smith, Morris, Ball, and Sparkman speak against it, while Congressman Mondell advocates its passage.

April 10.—*Senate:* Senator Depew speaks on the plan for election of Senators by popular vote; the debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is continued; the Post-office Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued, Congressman Grosvenor making the principal speech in its favor.

April 11.—*Senate:* Senator Depew's speech on the popular election of Senators precipitates a lively debate in which several of the Southern Senators defend the election laws of their States.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued.

April 12.—*Senate:* Debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is continued.

House: The bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at a rate of $5,000 a year is passed and sent to the President for signature.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 7.—The Attorney-General of the State of Washington asks leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company, in the United States Supreme Court.

April 8.—President Roosevelt arrives at Charleston.

General MacArthur testifies before the Senate Philippine committee; he denies charges of cruelty on the part of American soldiers.

April 9.—The War Department makes public an order issued by General Smith, the commander in Samar, directing kindly treatment of the natives.

The Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee meets in Washington.

President Roosevelt presents a sword to Major Jenkins at Charleston, S. C.

April 10.—Governor Dole of Hawaii arrives in Washington for a conference with the President.

Robert J. Wynne, Washington correspondent of the New York *Press*, accepts the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General.

April 11.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington from his trip to the Charleston Exposition.

The President selects Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, for Commissioner of Pensions to succeed Henry C. Evans. James R. Garfield is nominated for Civil Service commissioner and William Williams for Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York.

April 12.—President Roosevelt signs the bill repealing the war taxes.

General MacArthur testifies again before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 8.—*Philippines:* Major Waller, on trial at Manila, alleges that he acted under orders of General Jacob H. Smith.

April 11.—Major Waller testifies in defense of his actions in Samar.

April 13.—Major Waller is acquitted by the court-martial; merchants in Camarines Province, Luzon, ask General Chaffee not to withdraw the American troops from that district, as their police are unable to cope with the lawless element.

Do You Want Sandow's Picture?

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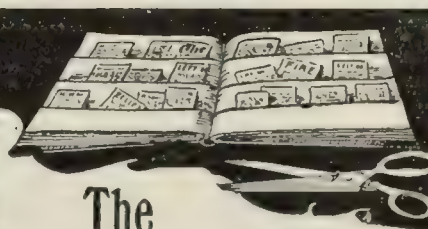

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CHESS.

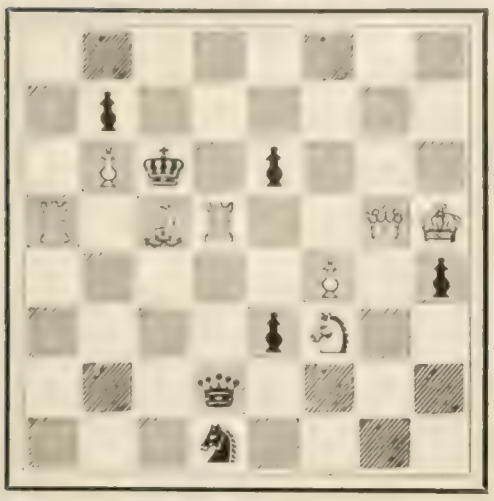
[All communications for this Department should be addressed "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 660.

By BARON FRITZ WARDENER.

From *Deutsche Schachzeitung.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 1p6; 1Pk1p3; R1BR2QK; 5P1p; 4pS2; 3q4; 3S4.

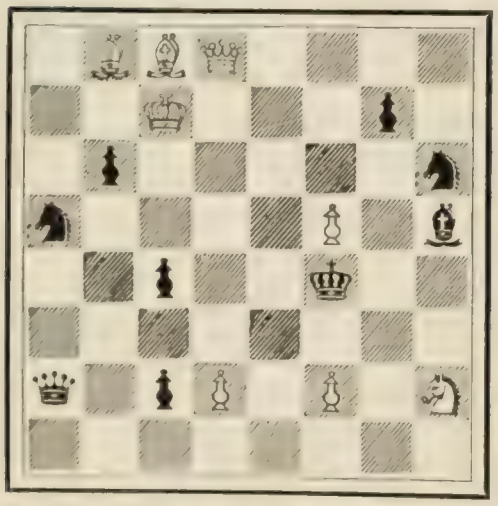
White mates in two moves.

Problem 661.

By LUDWIG COLLIGN.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1BBQ4; 2K3p1; 1p5S; S4P1b; 2p2k2; 8; q1pP1P1S; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 654: Key-move, Q—Kt 4.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Lingham, Ill.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. R. Coombs, Lakeland, Fla.; J. H. Landes, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; B. Colle, New York City; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; S. T. J., Denver; Miss L. V. S. and Miss S. H. Spencer, Blackstone, Va.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; W. M. J., New Plymouth, O.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; O. C. Pilkey, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Maddleton, Savannah, Ga.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; R. Meyerson, New Britain, Conn.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.

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CLEVELAND—W. Buschman & Co., Furniture, 216 Superior St.
COLUMBUS—The Hasbrook-Bargar Co., China, 87 N. High St.
DES MOINES—Brinsmaid & Co., China, 215 Fourth St.
DETROIT—L. B. King & Co., China, 103 Woodward Ave.
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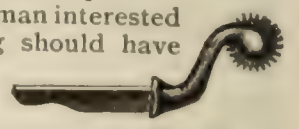

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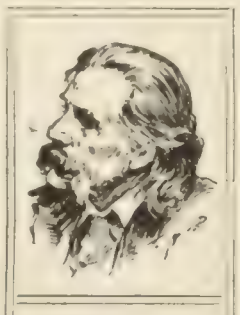

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3 K B—B 4	K B—B 4	26 Kt—R 4 (!)	Q—K 3
4 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	27 P—B 5	Q—B 2
5 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	28 P—R 6	K—R sq
6 B—K 3	B—Kt 3	29 P x P ch	Q x P
7 Q—Q 2	B—K 3	30 Q—R 2	R—B 2
8 K B—Kt 5	Castles	31 R—B 3	R—K Kt sq
9 B x Kt	P x B	32 Q R—K B sq	Q—Kt 4
10 P—Q 4	B—R 4	33 B—Kt 2	B—Kt 4
11 Q—Q 3	Q—Kt sq	34 B—B sq	Q—Kt 5
12 Castles	Q x P	35 R—K sq	Q R—Kt 2
13 B—Q 2	B x Kt	36 B—R 6	R—Kt sq
14 B x B	Q—Kt 4	37 B—B 4	K R—Kt 2
15 P x P	B—B 5	38 B—R 6	R—B 2
16 Q—K 3	Kt—Kt 5	39 B—Q 2	B—B 3
17 Q—Kt 5	Kt x K P	40 R—B 4	Q—Kt 4
18 Kt—Q 4	P—K B 3	41 R—B 2	Q—R 4 (?)
19 Q—Kt 3	Q—R 3	42 R—B 3	R—Kt 5
20 Kt—B 5	Kt—Kt 3	43 R-K R 3!	K R—Kt 2
21 P—K R 4	B—K 3	44 Kt-Kt 6 ch	P x Kt
22 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2	45 P x P!!	Resigns.
23 P—R 5	Kt—K 2		

Notes from Wiener Schachzeitung.

Black's 6th: Many masters prefer 6.., B x B; 7 P x B, Kt—Q R 4; 8 B—Kt 2, Kt x B; 9 R P x Kt, Kt—Kt 5; 10 Q—K 2, P—K B 4.

Black's 11th: Very strange maneuvering, which certainly wins a Pawn, but gets the Queen too far out of play.

White's 13th: Well played. Threatens to win a piece by Kt—R 4.

Black's 16th: If B x R, 17 P x Kt gives White an annihilating attack.

White's 28th: Kt—Kt 6 seems tempting, as Black can not capture; but it leads to nothing after K R—K sq.

Problem Composition.

The *B. C. M.* (March) publishes an extract from a letter by A. F. Mackenzie to the Chess-editor of *The Canterbury Times*, in which he refers to the fact that he is generally considered to be handicapped in problem-composition on account of loss of sight. Mr. Mackenzie is not sure of this, and continues:

"I have lately come to think that problem composition is peculiarly a mental work, and that employment of board and men is in many ways a nuisance. It cramps the imaginative faculties. Certainly the three-movers I have composed since I lost my sight are infinitely superior, as a whole, to those composed before. Then see what fine work Lane is turning out, and he is a comparative beginner. He, however, I understand, uses a board and men especially made for him. I work by mental efforts only, and never make any record whatever of my work. The only time it is placed on diagrams is when my brother prepares the problems for transmission. I am sorry to say, and you will doubtless be surprised to learn, that I have no record whatever of a single problem composed since I lost my sight."

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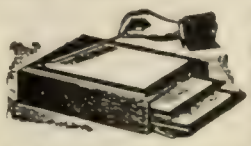

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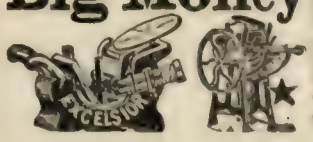

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

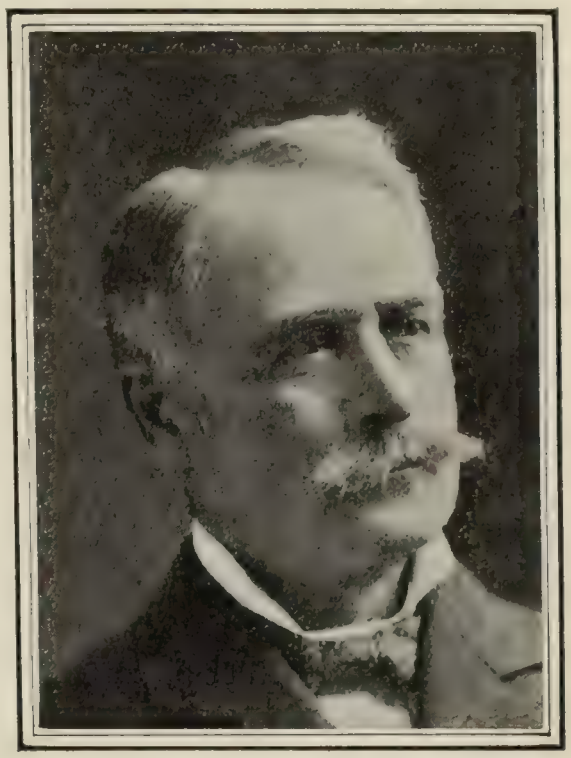
TREATMENT OF THE FILIPINOS.

IT seems to the Chicago *News* that if all the reports from the Philippines are true, "it is nearly time for Spain to interfere in the interests of humanity." That it is time for somebody to interfere seems to be the wellnigh unanimous opinion of the daily papers, both expansionist and "anti"; and Secretary Root's sharp despatch to General Chaffee, calling for a prompt investigation, is approved by the press throughout the country. The main charges of cruel treatment are outlined in the comment quoted below from the Indianapolis *News*, and in the paragraphs quoted from the report of Major Cornelius Gardener of Tayabas province. Major Gardener's report was sent in December 16 last, and the delay in giving it out is explained by the fact that it had been referred back to the Philippine authorities for verification. It was given out upon demand of the Senate committee that is investigating Philippine matters, and it is said that information of the existence of the report reached the members of the committee through General Miles. Anti-expansionist papers like the New York *Evening Post*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* declare that the reports of the treatment of the natives by our soldiers are convincing proof that our army should be withdrawn; but the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and other expansionist journals argue that the conduct of a small number of soldiers has no bearing on the question of a national policy. The Kansas City *Journal* says: "But back of it all the inerasable fact stands out that if it had not been for the encouragement supplied to the Filipinos by the 'anti-imperialists' of this country the necessity for killing either free or captive natives of our island possessions would long since have ceased to exist."

Secretary Root says in his order to General Chaffee:

"The President desires to know in the fullest and most circumstantial manner all the facts, nothing being concealed, and no man being for any reason favored or shielded. For the very reason that the President intends to back up the army in the heartiest fashion in every lawful and legitimate method of doing its work, he also intends to see that the most rigorous care is exercised to detect and prevent any cruelty or brutality, and that men who are guilty thereof are punished. Great as the provocation has been in dealing with foes who habitually resort to treachery, murder, and torture against our men, nothing can justify, or will be held to justify, the use of torture or inhuman conduct of any kind on the part of the American army."

The surrender of Malvar and Gonzales, and the news that "no insurgents are left in Batangas or Laguna provinces" arouse much less comment than is elicited by the testimony being given in Manila and Washington in regard to the "water-cure" and the execution of natives without trial. The anti-expansionist papers fear that the despatch of a force into the interior of Mindanao will excite an insurrection in that island, which has hitherto been peaceful. A Manila correspondent says of the people of Mindanao: "These natives are a different breed of fighters from the Filipinos. They are religious fanatics, to whom death while fighting is regarded as being a passport to heaven. The American officials hope, however, to avert a crisis."



GEN. JACOB H. SMITH,

Accused of ordering Major Waller to "kill all over ten" in his Samar campaign.

Undoubted Cruelties.—"It can no longer be doubted that some of our soldiers in the Philippines, both officers and men, have been guilty of cruelty. There is proof not simply that men have been killed without trial, or that they have been punished by torture or in other ways, but that torture has been used, not as a punishment, but as a means of extorting confessions. This carries us back to the Middle Ages when the rack and the thumb-screw were used for the same purpose. We have the story, apparently well-authenticated, of the use of the so-called 'water-cure' by Major J. J. O'Donnell. We have another account of the action of Lieutenant Hagedorn, who is said to have put three Filipinos in the stocks and fed them on salt fish for forty-eight hours, depriving them of water during the whole of the time. The lieutenant is said to have reported that the diet had 'excellent results.' W. H. Clark, a returned Philippine soldier, says that he knows that the water-cure has been administered to thousands of the Filipinos. An officer in the Philippines wrote a letter to a brother officer describing this practise, which Mr. Welsh has printed. Two soldiers yesterday testified to the same effect before the Senate committee. Three cases of the use of this torture were described by them. The question is no longer one of fact—for the crimes have been proved. What do the American people propose to do about it?"—*The Indianapolis News* (*Ind.*).

Conditions Growing Worse.—"As civil governor, I feel it my duty to say that it is my firm conviction that the United States troops should, at the earliest opportunity, be concentrated in one or two garrisons, if it is thought desirable that the good sentiment and loyalty that formerly existed to the United States Government among the people of this province should be conserved and encouraged. Being in close touch with the people,

having visited all the pueblos one or more times, having lived with them in their homes, I know that such a sentiment once existed. Of late, by reason of the conduct of the troops, such as the extensive burning of the barrios in trying to lay waste the country so that the insurgents can not occupy it; the torturing of natives by so-called water-cure and other methods, in order to obtain information; the harsh treatment of natives generally, and the failure of inexperienced, lately appointed lieutenants commanding posts to distinguish between those who are friendly and those unfriendly, and to treat every native as if he were, whether or no, an insurrecto at heart, this favorable sentiment, above referred to, is being fast destroyed, and a deep hatred toward us engendered. If these things need be done, they had best be done by native troops, so that the people of the United States will not be credited therewith.

"Almost without exception, soldiers, and also many officers, refer to natives in their presence as 'niggers,' and natives are beginning to understand what the word 'nigger' means.

"The course now being pursued in this province, and in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna, and Samar, is, in my opinion, sowing the seeds for a perpetual revolution against us hereafter, whenever a good opportunity offers. Under present conditions the political situation in this province is slowly retrograding, and the American sentiment is decreasing, and we are daily making permanent enemies. In the course above referred to, the troops make no distinction often between the property of those natives who are insurgents, or insurgent sympathizers, and the property of those who heretofore have risked their lives by being loyal to the United States and giving us information against their countrymen in arms. Often every house in a barrio is burned.

"In my opinion, the small number of irreconcilable insurgents still in arms, altho admittedly difficult to catch, does not justify the means employed, and especially when taking into consideration the suffering that must be undergone by the innocent, and its effect upon the relations with these people hereafter. . . . . .

"It has been stated that a Filipino or an Oriental does not appreciate just or kindly treatment; that he considers it an evidence of weakness, and that severe and harsh measures are the only ones that are permanently effective with Filipinos. I have found that just and kind treatment, uniform and continued, is the only way by which these people can be permanently made our friends and satisfied with United States sovereignty.

"Having been stationed six years on the Rio Grande, I am well acquainted with the natives of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and while stationed in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, I visited every town in that province, and was able to observe the intelligence and education there. I believe that the people of Tayabas province are in every way superior in education, intelligence, morals, and civilization to the people of Tamaulipas or Santa Clara."—*From Major Gardener's Report.*

An Army View.—"The action taken by the President with reference to the current charges of cruelty and the illegal exercise of military authority, brought against our soldiers in the Philippines, is an illustration of the maxim that the absent are always wrong. It is practically an impeachment of the good faith of our military commanders in the field. It is not the army way to condemn men unheard or to make an open exposure of charges against officers and gentlemen until they have been fully inquired into through the ordinary military channels. As it is, the President has perhaps followed the only course open to him, which was to make it apparent to Congress and to the country that there is no intention to permit any illegal exercise of authority, or to condone any offense against the military law. Our officers will at least have an opportunity to meet and answer their accusers, and if it should be shown that these have brought false accusation they should in their turn be held to a rigid responsibility if in the military service. It would be strange if, with an army so largely composed of new material, there should be no departures from the strict letter of the regulations and the requirements of military law, but we see no reason to suppose that the correction of the evil, such as it is, could not be safely left to the ordinary operations of military justice at the hands of officers who, being on the ground and understanding all of the circumstances, are much more competent to deal with the situation than any officer at Washington under the terrorizing influence of hostile public opinion. Whatever their methods, General Chaffee and the officers under him have certainly accomplished results, as is shown by the news of the surrender of Malvar which comes this week. We only hope that this fire in their rear will not weaken them in dealing with the very difficult problem of the Moros. And it is to be hoped that the President will not be guilty of any such folly as that of appointing a commission to investigate the conduct of the war in the Philippines. The battle-fields of the rebellion are strewn with the evidences of the cruelty of thus limiting the freedom of action of men whose lives and sacred honor are pledged to the full discharge of duty. Military action to be effective must be short, sharp, and decisive, and it can not wait upon the slow process of debating societies. Whatever may be learned as to individual action in the field, it will still remain true that nowhere in colonial history is to be found an example of a war conducted more effectively, and with a more strict regard to the humanities, than that in the Philippines."—*The Army and Navy Journal.*

INVESTIGATING THE BEEF TRUST.

As a result of the general outcry against the beef trust, Attorney-General Knox has directed "a thorough investigation" to be made, by one of the district attorneys of the United States, of its supposed lawless methods and its relations to the Sherman anti-trust law. For the first time the Attorney-General" is testing whether the law and the courts can arrest these

NOW THE MEAT TRUST TAKES A TURN.
—*The Denver Post.*

combinations," says the Philadelphia *Press*, and it adds that he is "the conspicuous representative of the public determination that no man, men, or corporation shall be able to evade the law prohibiting combinations to advance prices."

The New York *Herald*, which leads in the attacks on the trust, accuses it of the following "lawless methods":

"(1) The arbitrary regulation of prices.

"(2) Limitation of supplies at given points.

"(3) Agreement as to territory in suppression of competition.

"(4) Boycotting of dealers by one member of the trust whereby they are debarred from obtaining credit from any other member.

"(5) Blacklisting of employees, so that those dismissed by any firm in the combine are shut out by all.

"(6) Formal signed agreements to observe certain practises in the conduct of their business with dealers.

"(7) The appointment of a central official to see that these agreements are kept, and with power to decide without appeal

and to collect a money penalty from any concern in the trust that fails to maintain them in their rigor."

The special rates said to be given to the members of the meat combination by the railroads cause many papers, in the course of their comment, to bring out the necessity of the governmental regulation of railroads. For instance, the Philadelphia *North American* adds:

"It's mighty poor comfort for a dangerously stricken patient to be told that he must wear out the disease and trust to his constitution. That is what the political doctors advocate who say that matters will right themselves if let alone. No one specific has been found that can be accepted as an infallible cure for the trust evil, but there are a number of partial preventives. Until the railroads are put under strict federal supervision and their secret and unlawful partnership with the trusts made impossible, freedom of competition between domestic producers can not be restored. . . . . .

"Times are good and the Americans are long-suffering. For the time being the politicians may find it safe to fool the people by juggling with the trust question. But should there come a general business depression the party in power would have to give a strict account of its stewardship. Neither the party that had permitted them to usurp unlimited power nor the trusts themselves could expect to escape unscathed from the ordeal."

The Richmond *Times* thinks that without considering the trust, "those who raise cattle and sheep and hogs are certainly getting a benefit out of the situation," and "it is all nonsense to say that the beef trust is getting all the profit, while the stock-raisers are getting none." The Brooklyn *Times* says we should all rejoice "that wheat, bread, oatmeal, and beans are as cheap and as wholesome as ever"; that the price of potatoes has receded and the "anonymous hen has resumed her normal activity in the egg-producing business." The Houston *Post* says:

"Doubtless the protectionists are pleased with the advance in the price of meat. Is not the beef trust that makes the profit American, and are we not Americans also? Is it not right that an American enterprise should make profit of an American commodity in the American market? It is true that American beef is sold cheaper in England than it is here at home, but that is because in England it has to compete with meat shipped from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Europe, and Mexico. We are too patriotic to eat the 'pauper' beef of Canada or the meat raised by the greasers or colonial Britishers. We have a high tariff which keeps such meat out of the country. The American beef trust is able to supply us with American meat as good, if not better, at prices as good, if not better, as any foreign beef that ever walked on hoofs. . . . . .

"Let us be thankful that there is as yet no herb trust. When the captains of industry form one, we will have to be thankful that we can breathe air. Here, at length, is the limit."

Further evidence has been presented to show that the object of the beef trust is to form a colossal food combine, and that the sale of beef is only one of the many businesses in which it is engaged.

The National Provisioner, which the New York *Sun* calls "the official organ of the beef trust," says:

"There is no such 'trust.' Those who understand the live-stock and meat trade know that without being told. There are killed in this country about 11,000,000 cattle, including calves; about 5,000,000 of these are killed at the fifty-odd official or inspected abattoirs, while about 6,000,000 are killed at the other 900 unofficial abattoirs and by farmers and small slaughterers all over this country.

"The whole of the cattle and calves as well as the hogs and sheep slaughtered by the five packers in question are killed at the government-inspected abattoirs, and are among the 5,000,000 head given out by the Secretary of Agriculture as our official slaughter. Assuming that the five concerns cited kill 3,000,000 of the total, there remain the other 2,000,000 and the 6,000,000 of outside cattle—8,000,000 head in all—to hit the market in competition. With so much beef and veal for competition the outside concerns would kill any such combine, if it existed."

The Secretary of Agriculture is quoted as saying:

"I do claim to know something about the raising and selling of beef. Others may talk about the 'beef combine' as much as they like, but to me the raise in the price of beef is very easily explained. It is due almost wholly to a short corn crop last year, and to a great demand for beef caused by the prosperity of the people of the United States. The high price of corn has made it necessary for Western cattle-feeders to send to the South for cottonseed-meal to feed their stock with. The price of fat cattle on the hoof at the Chicago stock-yards has advanced from 5 cents a pound to 7 cents. Men who have fine beef cattle to sell can almost get their own prices.

"There is a great demand for cattle, and that means a great demand for beef. The people of the United States are eating more beef now that they ever did before in their history. This is because they are making money and spending it. There are not many families in this country that do not have their steaks and roasts and boiling pieces. The American people are by long odds the best-fed people in the world.

"Under such circumstances it is only natural that the price of beef should advance. Cattle and meat, like all other commodities, have to follow the laws of supply and demand. The men who have cattle to sell naturally want the highest prices they can get. It is the same with the packers and retailers."

POETRY AND PENSIONS.

"SO you are going to embark on an official career at Washington?"

"I am."

"What is your specialty, prose or poetry?"

Thus the Washington *Star* hits off the selection of Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, to succeed H. Clay Evans as Pension Commissioner.

THE MODERN CINCINNATUS.
Rather a strenuous rôle for a poet.
—*The Kansas City Journal.*

Mr. Ware has "literary leanings," and is best known as the author of a volume of light and bright Western verse, written over the sobriquet of "Ironquill." Little seems to be known of his attitude on the pension question, but the Chicago *Evening Post* thinks that "from what is known publicly of Mr. Ware, he will not be clay in the hands of the pension agents or undeserving veterans." Mr. Ware is a veteran of the Civil War, and is a lawyer of Topeka, Kan.

The manner of Mr. Ware's appointment is considered characteristic of the President. Mr. Ware says he had "not at any time made application for the place," nor exerted himself "to the extent of sending in a single letter of recommendation"; but when he was in Washington not long ago the President men-

tioned the matter to him. The Kansas delegation in Congress, expecting the appointment for their State, decided, after some debate, upon ex-Representative Peters; but before they had presented his name the President called Senator Burton up on the telephone one morning, so the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says, told him of the selection, and asked him if it would be satisfactory. "As soon as Mr. Burton recovered from his surprise, he said it would," and the other members of the Kansas delegation accepted the selection, when they heard of it, in the same spirit. It is said that objection may be made to Mr. Ware on religious grounds, because he has said that he does not believe in miracles; but the Boston *Herald* remarks that his belief in "a miraculous draft of pensions" will be the main point upon which his fitness should be questioned.

EUGENE F. WARE,
To be Commissioner of Pensions.

It is the literary side of Mr. Ware's nature, however, that receives the most comment. The Chicago *Chronicle* regards the appointment in the light of an attempt to create a poet-laureate of the pension bureau; and the Denver *Republican* bids the "sneering nations" of the Old World to regard the literary celebrities that we now have as President, Secretary of State, and Commissioner of Pensions. Says the Indianapolis *News:*

"Whether the selection of Mr. Eugene F. Ware, of Topeka, better known as 'Ironquill,' to be Commissioner of Pensions, is to be attributed to the President's devotion to Kansas or to his great love of minor poets we do not know. It may be that the Presidential motive in this case is mixed. We forbear to inquire whether there was a feeling on Mr. Roosevelt's part that a poet would stand a better chance of being confirmed, tho much could be said to sustain the theory. For there are poets in the Senate, notably Thomas C. Platt, who is known to have broken into verse on more than one occasion. Of course Mr. Ware is a man of character and ability. No doubt he will make a good officer. Possibly he will not manifest any such Spartan firmness as to arouse the antagonism of the influences that forced Evans out. For Mr. Ware has the reputation of being a rather easy-going soul—as poets should be. It would be foolish to expect that a poet, dreaming of things to come, and engaged in the rapt contemplation of his visions flooded with the light that never was on land or sea, should be able to turn from all this to vulgar struggles against those who would raid the national Treasury. Yet poets have been men of action, especially Shakespeare, who was an actor. Sophocles is known to have fought bravely in one of his country's great battles. Koerner was a warrior as well as a poet. Sir Philip Sidney, who wrote a 'Defense of Poesy,' and was one of our earliest sonneteers, died as the result of a wound received in battle. So Mr. Ware should have his chance. As to the President's fondness for Kansas little need be said. Iowa, Wisconsin, and Kansas are good States to cultivate—both for Presidents and farmers."

An adverse view of the appointment may be seen in the following paragraph from the Springfield *Republican:*

"Mr. Roosevelt has not won the approval of the country, and the admirers of the ideal Roosevelt in particular have suffered a severe shock. The act constitutes a surrender—there is no other word for it—and the triumph of the pension raiders is notable, even if the new commissioner proves to be a second Evans. It is entirely fair to say that if the Kansan who now gets the place follows a looser policy the raiders will be doubly triumphant; while if he simply carries forward the Evans idea, then the removal of the man who bore the brunt of the fight for decent pension administration will still appear indefensible."

PROPOSED RETIREMENT OF GENERAL MILES

IT is a singularly inopportune time for the President to retire General Miles, in the opinion of most of the journals that comment on his reported determination to do so. These papers credit the general with bringing out Major Gardener's report, which is considered in another column, and which is thought by some to put the War Department in a rather bad light; and it is remarked that if the general is retired now it may look as if he were being punished for performing a valuable public service. One such paper is the Atlanta *Constitution*, which suspects that "the Secretary of War is tired of having a man around who knows so much, and won't keep his mouth shut about it." Another is the Baltimore *News*, which declares that under the circumstances the general's retirement "would bear the look of persecution." So, too, thinks the Detroit *Tribune;* and the Atlanta *Journal* says that the public regards the President's treatment of the general as "unjust and indefensible." The Boston *Transcript*, a strongly Republican paper, says:

"To-day many men in every thousand would say of the forced retirement of General Miles that he was punished for being right in his statements to the great inconvenience of the War Department, for saying something the public has a right to know and the War Department has no right to suppress.

"There is a great deal of sentiment in the community. Sentiment is a powerful factor in the formation of public opinion of governmental acts. The public does not know General Miles, but it thinks it does. It will see in his retirement the humiliation of a white-haired veteran who had won high rank, who had snatched renown from the fire of forty pitched battles before President Roosevelt was seven years old. Such a contrast will greatly affect the public judgment of the enforced retirement of General Miles, more especially if he is succeeded by an officer who is many years his junior in rank and who previous to the Spanish war never had gained distinction enough in active service to make his name familiar to his countrymen."

There have been times when the Southern papers recalled the charge that it was General Miles who ordered Jefferson Davis to be placed in irons, but that incident seems to be ignored, for the present, at least. The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* says:

"The trouble is stated to be between General Miles and Secretary Root. If this is true, would it not be better to retire Secretary Root?

"General Miles has been in the army forty years. He has held a general's commission thirty-six years. His whole life has been devoted to military affairs. If Secretary Root knows anything in the world about military affairs, he has learned it in the last few years, tho we know of no reason for thinking that he knows anything about them at all. He has shown no signs.

"The truth is, the War Department is in the hands of a little clique of Washington carpet-knights. The Secretary of War comes to the head of the army from civil life, without any preparation. He has been a successful lawyer or politician. This describes Secretary Root accurately, but it also describes many of his predecessors. The head of the War Department, as a rule, goes into office without any knowledge of military affairs. . . . .

"So long as the Republicans are in power, this little clique of parlor-warriors are safe in their positions and in their influence. If the Democrats should win, no more pressing duty will confront them than the clearing out of this little nest of envious incompetents. There have been enough army and navy scandals during the last four years to suffice for the whole history of the

country. They are fastened on the country as long as the Republicans control. It is the duty of the Democratic party to the extent of its power now to attempt to clear the army and navy of these influences that have brought them into disrepute."

On the other side there are a number of papers which regard the strained relations between the general and the Administration as insufferable. Thus the Providence *Journal* says:

"In the past history of the country, the ranking generals of the army have maintained an almost continuous quarrel with the Secretaries of War, but they appear as a rule to have kept on reasonably good terms with the Presidents, their acknowledged superiors. With General Miles the case has been different, and if his persistent antagonism to the policy of the Administration should at last result in his forced retirement it is not easy to see how he has any one to blame for it but himself. He has apparently been endeavoring to make himself in reality the commander of the army, while the office he holds is but a nominal one, and of late has lost few opportunities of placing himself in a position where he has been sure to meet with a rebuff. Perhaps he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has tried to fulfil a duty even in fighting what was plainly bound to be a losing fight, but personal interest, rather than the good of the service, seems to have been his leading motive. His course has not been dignified, and it has caused him to lose steadily in reputation."

The Minneapolis *Times* says similarly:

"The retirement of General Miles would be much preferable to the continuance of such a state of things as would seem to obtain in Washington to-day. The President can not retire or is not to be expected to. Even General Miles would hardly advocate the violation of the Constitution to the extent of abolishing the position of Secretary of War. As the general of the army is largely a figure-head, and, as General Scofield has pointed out, necessarily so, he would seem to be the one to step down and relieve the situation."

THE BOERS, THE BRITON'S BREAD, AND THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW picture of the ex-President of the South African republic is suggested by the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* when he says that "Mr. Kruger, besides 'staggering humanity,' has driven the last nail in the coffin of free trade." The "last nail" referred to is the duty on grain, flour, and meal proposed by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to raise revenue for the expenses in South Africa. The price of flour has already been advanced in England as a result of this move, and the Baltimore *American* is glad that the people who "have been tossing up their caps in exultation" over the killing of the Boers, and who have broken up meetings of protest against the war, will now see how it feels to help pay for it; and it regards this result as "something like righteous retribution." The American papers which argue that "the foreigner pays the tax," however, believe that the American farmers who raise the grain will be the sufferers. This will certainly be the case, a great many papers agree, if Secretary Chamberlain shall be successful in his scheme of letting the products of the British colonies in free of duty, while taxing the imports from foreign countries. But such a result has not yet been reached, and much doubt is expressed if it ever will be. The Chancellor of the Exchequer holds that the present tax is a revenue, not a tariff measure; Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would be a typical preferential tariff.

Serious results may follow even this slight duty (3 d. per hundredweight on all grain, and 5 d. per hundredweight on flour and meal), in the opinion of several journals. Says the Springfield *Republican*:

"Can it be believed that British industry will be able to hold its place in the competition against Germany and particularly the United States, if it is handicapped ever so little by bread taxes? The peculiar situation and diminutive size of the British isles show that the chief factor of British wealth is manufactures, and that free trade with all the world in food products is very desirable, if not essential, for the future success of British commerce and industry. The agricultural colonies could easily bleed the mother country to death, under modern conditions, were they permitted to write her tariff schedules.

"It will be found that the subordination of British manufactures to the home and the colonial agriculturists will not be submitted to by the industrial classes without a stern contest, and it is hardly credible that such subordination can take place without arousing in Britain a tremendous reaction against the imperial idea. The great danger is that the conflict between the different forces, now precipitated, will itself strike a heavy economic blow at England, and justify the belief that the British nation has passed the zenith of its prestige and power."

AND NOW IT'S HIS BREAD.
"Let loose, can't ye?"
—*The Chicago Tribune.*

So, too, thinks the Cleveland *Leader*, which says:

"The result of taxing foreign grain, flour, and meal must be to increase the cost of feeding the workingmen of the British Isles. They must get higher wages, eat coarser and cheaper food, or have less margin for savings or the comforts of life. But any such scaling down of food or other necessaries will surely stimulate emigration. That, in turn, will tend to harden the wage market and increase the difficulties of British manufacturers.

"Like many other signs of the times, the decision of the Salisbury ministry to place duties on grain, flour, and meals points to more and more strain upon the active business men, the captains of industry, in the British Isles, and hence upon the whole country. They must deal, at the same moment, with more formidable and confident foreign rivalry and less favorable conditions at home. It seems inevitable that there should be an increase in the advantage already gained by the countries which are able to do business on the largest scale and can support their people most cheaply, easily, and bountifully on their own products."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* and the Chicago *Tribune*, however, fail to foresee any such startling results as some of the other papers predict. The latter paper remarks:

"The effect of the bread tax on the price of a loaf of bread may be infinitesimal, but in all probability the wheat and flour duties will be repealed when the present crying need for money is over. They are revenue, not protective, duties. If it shall appear that their effect is to raise perceptibly the price of bread there will be an irresistible popular demand for their repeal. Hence it can not be assumed that these duties forebode the abandonment of the free-trade theory. The United States has not yet converted Great Britain. The Boers can not yet boast that they have reversed permanently the time-honored economic policy of England."

Nor will the American farmer be driven to the poor-house, to judge from the following comment by the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*:

"As to the effect of the new duties on American exports, the

best expert opinion is that it will be practically inappreciable, so long, at any rate, as no discrimination in favor of Canada and Australia is shown. The British will go on eating bread, whatever its cost, and consequently there will be no diminution in the demand for wheat and flour. England can not raise more than a quarter of the breadstuffs she consumes, and more than half of the remaining three-fourths is imported from the United States. It is suspected, however, that Mr. Chamberlain designs to favor the British colonies by exempting them from the tax, and in that case, of course, our trade would be seriously handicapped, for Canada and Australia would be stimulated by such discrimination to cultivate breadstuffs in much greater abundance. That, however, would be protection pure and simple, and it is very doubtful whether Parliament will consent to such a radical departure from the time-honored principles and customs. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach himself is positively opposed to any such scheme. But Uncle Sam need not worry about how he will cross that bridge till he comes to it."

MORE "MORGANIZATION."

SOME one has remarked that if the radical parties would unite and make J. Pierpont Morgan emperor, they would bring about at once the government control of transportation for which they have so long been striving, together with the control of the steel and coal industries, and a few others, perhaps, thrown in for good measure. Two new illustrations of Mr. Morgan's genius for combination have been afforded in the last few days. One is the harmonizing of the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern railways; the other, the combination of the principal transatlantic steamship lines into a consolidation which the managing director of one of the lines compares with the steel trust.

The story of the steamship combination is told and commented upon as follows by the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*:

"The details of the biggest steamship deal ever consummated were made public to-night. J. Pierpont Morgan has succeeded in his project of bringing together in a close working agreement the six biggest British-American transatlantic lines, while the two great German lines have agreed to enter into a harmonious working agreement that assures a tight-and-fast community of interest.

"The lines in the new combination are the White Star, Dominion, Leyland, Atlantic Transport, American, and Red Star, while allied and heartily cooperating are the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd. To every one familiar with the North Atlantic steamship situation this combination seems irresistible, with the fast liners of the White Star, the American, Hamburg-American, and North German Lloyd.

"The passenger situation seems absolutely in the grasp of the new combination, while the big fleets of enormous cargo boats belonging to the Leyland, the Dominion, the Atlantic Transport, and the Red Star lines make the domination of the freight business absolute. . . . . .

"By the new arrangement a possible war of British versus American capital, or, what would be far worse, a commercially political war of ship bounties between two governments, has been avoided. To the public the chief benefit will accrue from a uniformity of service in winter as well as in summer, which can not be had at present."

The big corporation will own about 208 vessels, of which 114 are now in the Atlantic service. The fleet includes such famous ocean flyers as the *Celtic*, *Oceanic*, *Cymric*, *Majestic* and *Teutonic* of the White Star line, and the *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *New York*, and *Philadelphia* of the American line. A most important feature of the consolidation is the fact that the capitalists controlling it also control some of the principal American railroads, and will thus be able to divert westward freight to their own lines of railroad and eastward freight to their own lines of steamers. Steamer schedules may be changed to allow of daily departures and arrivals, and the losses due to running empty steamers in the dull season will be cut off. A member of the Morgan firm makes the following statement in an interview:

"A corporation similar in most respects to the United States Steel Corporation will be formed, and this will take over the stock of the companies in the combination and issue to them its stock instead. No change will be made in the management of these lines, and the various ships will continue to fly the flags they fly now.

"If the British ships were put under the American flag they would lose their present subsidies, and that would, of course, be undesirable. It must be remembered also that in case of war the British Government would have the same right to call on the companies for the ships under contract to the Government that it has now.

"In answer to the question as to what would be done if the ship subsidy bill were to be passed, I can say that in case the bill were passed, we could complete the combination with American ships. Otherwise it will be completed with British ships.

"The combination is, as I said, in the nature of a pooling agreement, and on the lines of the United States Steel Corporation.

"The central or holding company, as you may call it, will be distinctly American and will be directed from here. As the companies included in the Steel Corporation are run independently, subject only to the general supervision of the United States Steel Corporation, so the companies that go into the steamship combination will be individually independent. I can not say yet what the capitalization of the new corporation will be. Besides its capital stock it will issue bonds.

"The capital necessary to carry the plan through has been subscribed already, and Mr. Morgan will act as syndicate manager. Mr. Steele, of Mr. Morgan's firm, and Mr. Griscom, of the International Navigation Company, have been active in bringing the combination about. Of course if you guess that Mr. Morgan was the prime mover in effecting it, you will not be far wrong."

The railroad combination is considered by the press generally as an unexpected development of a stock-jobbing raid. Mr. John W. Gates and his friends, so the newspapers report, perceiving that enough shares of Louisville and Nashville stock were purchasable to give control of the road, promptly organized a "raid," bought a controlling interest in the road, sent the price of shares up $25, and sold out to Mr. Morgan at this handsome advance, realizing about $7,500,000 profit—"a small profit," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "considering the work, the risks, the interests involved, and the resulting good expected in the harmonizing of two great properties in the railroad field." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Thus the consolidation of the railways of the South comes near to being complete for all practical purposes; and the merging of railway control over the country proceeds rapidly along lines making for the creation of three great groups of consolidated properties—the trunk line group to include all roads east of Chicago and north of the Carolinas; the transcontinental group embracing all roads to the northwest, west, and southwest of Chicago, and the Southern group to include all lines of a general northward and southward trend within the territory between the Ohio, Potomac, and Mississippi rivers. And these groups are just as rapidly falling under the control of men disposed to act in concert."

"It is pretty sure," however, thinks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "that Kentucky will not submit without resistance to this merger of the Louisville and Nashville with the Morgan interests. A good part of the Louisville and Nashville is in Kentucky, and Kentucky has a law against the combination of parallel roads, which certainly will be invoked should there seem reason to believe that it applies to this case."

No more the childish jingle wins
Our souls from musings sad;
The meat trust owns the little lamb
That gentle Mary had.

—*The Washington Star.*

WHAT THE BEET-SUGAR MEN DID.

THE beet-sugar advocates in the House have made a break in the party ranks, and have compelled the party to declare its attitude toward the sugar trust, so the great majority of the papers declare; and the free-trade papers think that they have also started a tariff reform avalanche that may sweep the Republican party out of power in the House. The thirty beet-sugar Republicans joined forces with the Democrats, on Friday of last week, to add to the Cuban reciprocity measure a clause making, in the tariff on refined sugar, a reduction that will cut the profits of the sugar trust, it is reckoned, about $6,000,000 a year. After thus amending the measure, the thirty arrayed themselves against it on the final vote, compelling the party leaders to depend on the affirmative votes of Democrats to secure its passage. The bill, with its amendment aimed at the trust, passed by a vote of 247 to 52. As the proposed reduction in the tariff on refined sugar, to judge from the comments in the New York *Journal of Commerce* and other papers, will hurt the beet interests as much as it will the refineries, it is pretty generally supposed that the beet men put the amendment in with the idea that it would kill the bill; but it was passed, and now goes to the Senate, which must decide whether or not it will indorse this anti-trust amendment. If the Senate cuts it out, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), "the Republican party's anti-trust professions will receive a severe blow, and many Republican candidates, especially in the Northwest, will receive harsh treatment in the Congressional elections."

The Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) declares that the beet men have forfeited all claim to consideration. It says:

"Because they could not have their own way, that is, because they could not defeat the concession to Cuba, they have apparently tried to revenge themselves upon the party that has shielded them from foreign competition. Their action has all the appearance of an elimination of the nose to spite the face.

"In consequence of this action, the Republican majority might, it seems to us, have regarded themselves as relieved from obligations to the beet-sugar interests, and adopted the amendment of Representative McClellan increasing the proposed reduction on Cuban imports from twenty to forty per cent."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* reports "a very prominent Republican" as saying:

"Not in ten years has there been a time when the situation in national politics was so threatening for the Republican party. We are just preparing to go before the country for the election of a new House of Representatives. Apparently it will be 1890 over again. How are we preparing for it? We seem to have no leader. The Republicans in the House are a leaderless mob. A minority of the Republicans there combine with the Democrats, and that is an end of party responsibility and party discipline. Exactly the same situation prevails in the Senate. There is no leader, and a few Senators who were elected as Republicans stand ready to form an alliance with the Democrats—if indeed the alliance has not been formed already—to overthrow the policy of the Administration and bid defiance to party authority. How is it to end? Unless the big men of the party come to their senses it will end in disaster after disaster and loss of the Presidency in 1904."

The beet-sugar growers of Michigan and the West regard the thirty as heroes. The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), for instance, says:

"Whether the Senate refuses to pass the Cuban reciprocity bill in its present form, and the House finally recedes from its position favoring the removal of the differential duty in favor of raw sugar, or whether the contrary occurs, can not take from the Michigan members of Congress the credit they should have for the fight they have made in the interest of beet sugar. They have fought all the way up the San Juan slope, from the top of which the representatives whose constituents' interests were not affected were firing hot shot in favor of foreign planters, not one of whom came forward to testify to actual, present distress. The Michigan men drew recruits from the opposing force; they dislodged the enemy and took possession of their earthworks."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NEARLY every newspaper in the country is giving the beef trust a roast. —*The Atlanta Journal.*

NEW YORK'S wet and dry Sundays do not depend on the Weather Bureau.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHILE the Alps endure there will be coldness between Switzerland and Italy.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT must be admitted that the Belgian Socialists are not displaying any great amount of sociability.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

GENERAL MACARTHUR says the Filipinos are of an artistic temperament. Perhaps we Americans will catch it.—*The Chicago News.*

QUAY wants the Chinese empire Christianized. He prefers, however, to keep Pennsylvania as it is.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Schley case resembles those patent clothes-pins that always open at one end when you close the other.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF America had not sold 200,000 horses and mules to Great Britain the Boers would all be on foot by this time.—*The New York World.*

WILL J. Pierpont Morgan be obliged to step over and merge Belgium with some larger and less turbulent country?—*The Chicago News.*

ADMIRAL SCHLEY has been responding to a toast by speaking on woman, lovely woman. That seems a reasonably safe subject.—*The Chicago News.*

THE next most popular novel should be "The Winning of the South by Theodore Roosevelt." The author should be Benjamin Tillman.—*The Brooklyn Times.*

ASKED by a justice to give an account of himself, a Georgia darkey replied: "I des a po' ol' nigger, suh, votin' aroun' fer a honest livin'!"—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THREE editors are in jail in Manila for *lèse majesté* toward the civil government. Perhaps free speech also remains behind with the Constitution. —*The Chicago Evening Post.*

HOW the wheel goes 'round! The proposition to abolish slavery everywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States comes from a Southern Congressman.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

A CHICAGO correspondent informs us that the "reform" candidate who was defeated by "Bathhouse John" in the recent election in that city "was a man who opened his campaign with the declaration that he could drink as much whisky as anybody else in the first ward, and a challenge to Coughlin to drink a bout with him for the office of alderman," and who "also promised that if he should be elected he would not attempt to enforce the law in his ward, but allow the saloons to do as they please and would let gambling go on just as usual, making in the same connection the observation that he liked 'to sit in on a game' himself, once in a while." The correspondent adds that "this is the brand of reform that flourishes under Republican auspices in the city of Chicago."

IN BELGIUM.
Which hand wins?
—*The New York Evening Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

EARNINGS OF FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHORS.

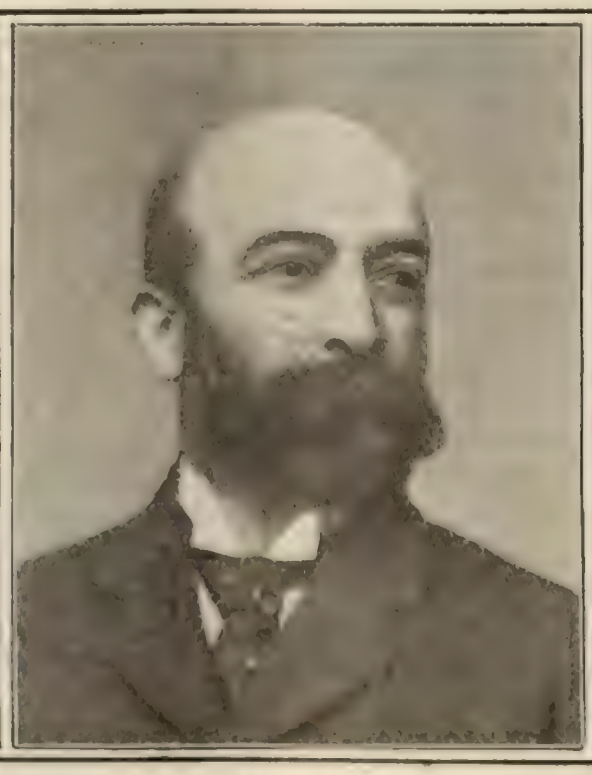
ABOUT twenty years ago, Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to a young literary aspirant that, so far as he knew, all the authors of the United States were "as poor as church mice"; and Bayard Taylor once told a friend that "wealth is never attained in this country, or perhaps in any other, by the highest pursuit and most permanent form of literary labor." Probably these statements would need to be revised to-day, for men of letters are now much more liberally remunerated than they were a generation ago. It can not fail to be a matter for regret among thoughtful people, observes a recent writer, Mr. Frederick Stanford, that "such authors as Hawthorne and Poe, not to mention others also often desperately hard pressed for money, could not have postponed themselves to this more remunerative period." Edgar Allan Poe, as is well known, received but the scantiest financial recognition of his great literary gifts. Says Mr. Stanford (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, March 15):

"His first earning was the prize money, $100, he received in Baltimore for 'The MS. Found in a Bottle.' After that success he got employment as assistant editor of *The Southern Literary Messenger* at $10 a week. Later, when he was a free lance in Philadelphia, he contributed much to *Burton's Magazine* at the rate of $3 a printed page. Several of his best tales were published in that periodical at that price. He sent reviews and critical articles to Lowell's *Pioneer* in Boston for $5 and $10, and finally that publication failed, leaving him one of the unpaid creditors. In 1841, when he was thirty-two years old, he wrote to a friend in a government office that he would be glad to secure any regular work which would pay him $500 a year. 'To coin one's brain into silver at the nod of a master,' he declared, 'is, to my thinking, the hardest task in the world.' In 1843 he won from *The Dollar Newspaper* a prize of $100 for the story entitled 'The Gold Bug,' which had been rejected by Burton, and that, with the single exception of the other prize already mentioned, was Poe's best pay for any single production. His greatest success, 'The Raven,' was sold in 1845 to *The American Review*, a second-rate monthly, for $15. *The Mirror* reprinted the poem immediately, calling attention to its exceptional quality, and it was soon afloat in all the papers of the country."

Washington Irving made about $600 on the first edition of "The Sketch Book," and Harriet Beecher Stowe sold the serial rights of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to *The National Era* for $300. Most of Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales" were printed in *The Token*, an annual published by S. G. Goodrich, and he received $35 apiece for them. Mr. Stanford continues:

"The literary pay which Lowell and Longfellow received while their reputations were making was not sufficient to encourage either to dispense with the salary of a professor, $1,500 a year, paid each at Harvard College. There used to be a statement in transit at Cambridge, about the time Lowell was appointed a diplomatist, that his neighbor, Mr. John Bartlett, once the head of Little, Brown & Co., but best known as the author of Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' had realized more on three editions of that work than Lowell had received for all he had published. His first pay of any consequence was earned by editorial work and articles contributed to *The North American Review*. It is inferred from a passage in Scudder's biography that when Lowell had $800 in hand he felt at ease in money affairs. Longfellow enjoyed the labor of composition, pay or no pay. Altho the publisher of 'Hyperion' failed and one-half of the edition was seized by the creditors, the author wrote: 'No matter. I had the glorious satisfaction of writing it.' He also informed his friend Greene, in 1840, that all the publishers, whether of books or periodicals, were desperately poor just then and that the editor of *The Knickerbocker Magazine* had not paid him for his work the last three years. A letter, tho, from Park Benjamin at the beginning of that year makes it apparent that the editor of *The New World* was not without money. 'Your ballad, "The Wreck of the Hesperus,"' he sent word to Longfellow, 'is grand. Inclosed are $25, the sum you mentioned for it.' 'The Skeleton in Armor' was printed in *The Knickerbocker* for January, 1841, and the pay for it was $25. A few months later Sam Ward, who was then in Wall Street, began to act as Longfellow's literary broker in New York. He wrote to Ward that Benjamin wanted a couple of poems and offered $20 for each. 'If you have not disposed of "Charles River,"' he directed, 'send it to him. I shall send him a new poem, called simply "Fennel." It is as good perhaps as "Excelsior." Hawthorne, who is passing the night with me, likes it better.' Mention should be made that it was Ward who negotiated the sale of 'The Hanging of the Crane' with Robert Bonner for *The Ledger* in 1874. Longfellow knew nothing of the affair until Ward carried him a check for $3,000 and asked for the manuscript. The money proved too tempting to resist. Bonner made Ward a present of $1,000 for the service he had rendered him. In 1877 Harper & Brothers paid Longfellow $1,000 for the right to publish the long poem 'Keramos' in their magazine. These two amounts were the culminating prices for Longfellow's single productions. His executors estimated in

HENRY MILLS ALDEN,
Editor of *Harper's Magazine*.



EDWARD LIVERMORE BURLINGAME,
Editor of *Scribner's Magazine*.

HARRISON SMITH MORRIS,
Editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—VI. HARPER'S, SCRIBNER'S, AND LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINES.

their accounting that the plates and copyrights of all his works in 1882 were worth about $30,000. He was an industrious literary worker for more than fifty years."

Sir Walter Besant, when he died, left but $40,000,—"a fortune that would be considered poor for a prosperous grocer in a small way of business," as one writer has remarked. Thackeray, at the height of his fame, confessed the irksomeness of writing his weekly article for *Punch*, but said he could not afford to sacrifice the five guineas a week that it brought him. In 1877 Bayard Taylor wrote to a Western friend:

"Emerson is now seventy-four years old, and his last volume is the only one which has approached a remunerative sale. Bryant is in his eighty-third year, and he could not buy a modest house with all he ever received in his life from his poems. Washington Irving was nearly seventy years old before the sale of his works at home met the expenses of his simple life at Sunnyside. I have no reason to complain of the remuneration formerly derived from the works which I know possess slight literary value. But the translation of 'Faust,' to which I gave all my best and freshest leisure during six or seven years, has hardly yielded me about as much as a fortnight's lecturing."

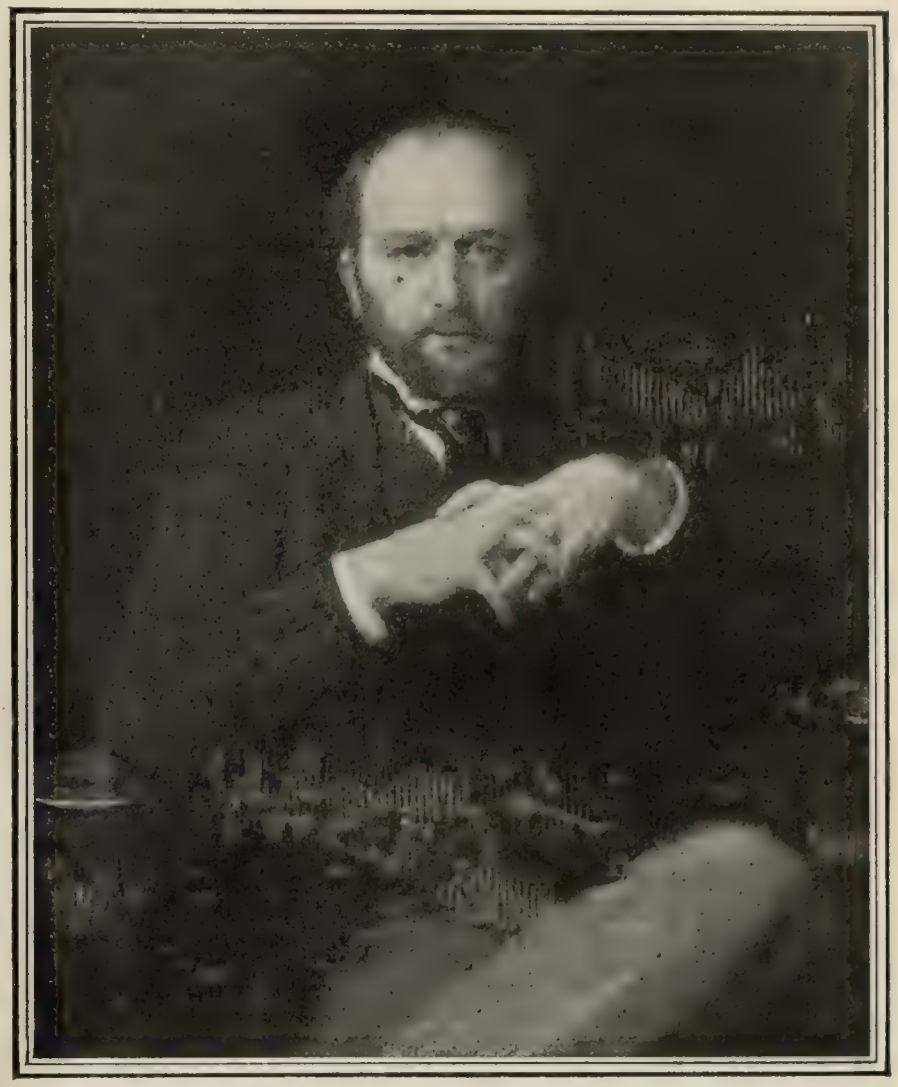
HENRY JAMES AS THE INTERPRETER OF GEORGE SAND.

IT has been remarked as a strange fact that no French writer has as yet undertaken a biography of the most famous of all French women of letters, Madame George Sand. "Everything about this extraordinary woman is interesting," observes Mr. Henry James, "and we can easily imagine the posthumous honors we ourselves would have hastened to assure to a part taken, in literature and life, with such brilliancy and sincerity." A biography has at last been attempted, but it is by a Russian writer, Madame Vladimir Karénine. Mr. James pronounces the book "at once remarkably expert and singularly provincial," and makes it the text for an elaborate analysis of the personality and literary genius of Madame Sand. "Would, indeed, any but that remarkable 'Slav' superiority to prejudice," he asks, "have availed to handle the strange life-history of the French writer in a 'large, free way'? Proceeding to a consideration of Madame Sand's alliances and *amours*—a subject which, in the writer's estimation, is far raised above the "usual tittle-tattle about 'private' relations" by the fact that "we deal with relations foredoomed to publicity by the strange economy involved in the very play of genius"—Mr. James suggests that her heredity was in large measure responsible for her apparent grossness. On this point he writes (in *The North American Review*, April):

"Monstrous monarchs and bastards of kings, bastards of bastards, courtesans, dancers supple and hard, accomplished men and women of the old, dead, great world, seasoned young soldiers of the imperial epic, grisettes of the *pavé de Paris*, Parisian to the core—the mixture was not quite the blood of people in general, and, obviously, such a final flower of such a stem might well have fixed the attention and appeal to the vigilance of those qualified to watch its development. These persons would, doubtless, however, as a result of their observation, have acquired betimes a sense of the high vitality of their young friend. Formed essentially for independence, and constructed for resistance and survival, she was to be trusted, as I have hinted, to take care of herself: this was always the residuary fact, whenever a passion was spent. She took care of Musset, she took care of Chopin, took care, in short, in her career, of a whole series of nurslings, but never failed, through the worst ingratitude, to be, by her own elasticity, still better taken care of. This is why we call her anomalous and deprecate any view of her success that loses sight of the anomaly. The success was so great that, but *for* the remainder, she would be too encouraging. She was one in a million, and the cluster of circumstances is too unlikely to recur."

It can not be overlooked, declares Mr. James, that "nothing was ever less wasted, from beginning to end, than all this amorous experience and all this luxury of wo. . . . The poems, the letters, the diaries, the novels, the unextinguished accents and lingering echoes that commemorate her 'passion' are among the treasures of the human imagination." He continues:

"In Madame Sand's particular case, the constant recurrence of the malady of passion promoted, in the most extraordinary way, the superior appearance, the general expression, of health. It is not, of course, to be denied that there are, in her works, infirmities and disfigurements, odd smutches even, or unwitting drolleries, which show a sense on some sides enfeebled. The sense of her characters themselves, for instance, is constantly a confused one; they are too often at sea as to what is possible and what impossible for what we roughly call decent people. Her own categories, loose and liberal, are yet, naturally, never rough; when they sin it is by excess of indulgence and absence of the humorous vision, a nose for the ridiculous—the fatal want, this



Photograph by Hollyer, London.

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF HENRY JAMES.

last almost always, we are reminded, the heel of Achilles, in the sentimental, the romantic estimate. The general solidity of her novels, at any rate, I leave impugned, and the feature I have just noted in them is but one of the points at which they fail of reality."

Back of all, however, as Mr. James admits, was the paradox which lay in the "irreconcilability of her distinction and her vulgarity." "Vulgar, somehow, in spite of everything," he says, "is the record of so much taking and tasting and leaving, so much publicity and palpability of 'heart,' so much experience reduced only to the terms of so many more or less greasy males." Balzac's comment that Madame Sand had in her character "all the leading marks of a man," with as little as possible of the woman, Mr. James accepts as the nearest solution of the riddle presented by her character. He says:

"As a man Madame Sand was admirable—especially as a man of the dressing-gown and slippers order, easy of approach and of *tutoiement*, rubbing shoulders with queer company and not superstitiously haunted by the conception of the gentleman. There have been many men of genius, delightful, prodigal, and even immortal, who squared but scantily with that conception, and it

is a company to which our heroine is simply one of the most interesting of recruits. She has in it all her value and loses none of her charm. Above all, she becomes in a manner comprehensible, as any frank Bohemian is comprehensible. We have only to imagine the Bohemian really endowed, the Bohemian that is both industrious and wise, to get almost all her formula. She keeps, here and there, a feminine streak—has at moments an excess of volubility and too great an insistence on having been in the right; but, for the rest, as Balzac says, the character, confronted with the position, is an explanation."

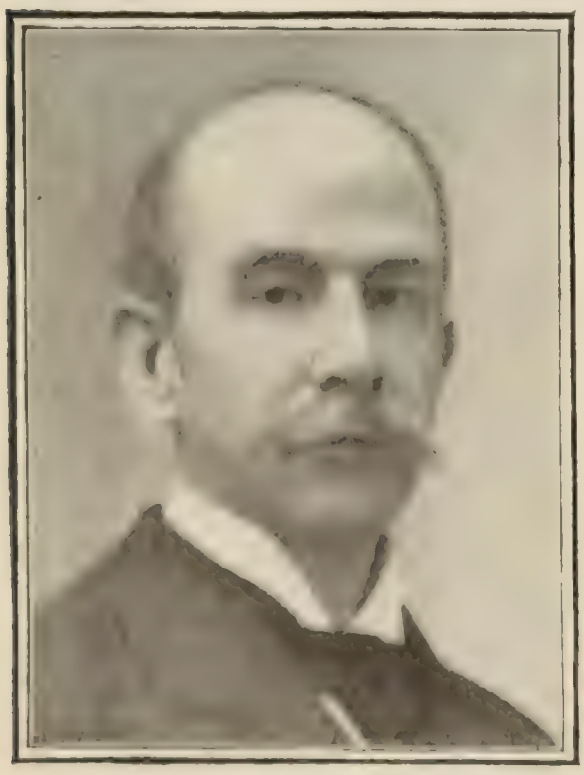
In conclusion, we quote Mr. James's warm tribute to Madame Sand as a writer:

"It describes Madame Sand with breadth, but not with extravagance, to speak of her as a sister of Goethe, and we feel that for Goethe it can never be too late to care. But the case exemplifies, perhaps precisely, the difference, even in the most brilliant families, between sisters and brothers. She was to have the family spirit, but she was to receive from the fairies who attended at her cradle the silver cup, not the gold. She was to write a hundred books, but she was not to write 'Faust.' She was to have all the distinction, but not all the perfection; and there could be no better instance of the degree in which a woman may achieve the one and still fail of the other. When it is a question of the rare originals who have either, she confirms us, masculine as she is, in believing that it takes a still greater masculinity to have both. What she had, however, she had in profusion; she was one of the deepest voices of that great mid-century concert against the last fine strains of which we are more and more banging the doors. Her work, beautiful, plentiful, and fluid, has floated itself out to sea, even as the melting snows of the high places are floated."

ART AS A COMMERCIAL ASSET.

A SUGGESTIVE and very novel view of the possibilities of American art is taken by Mr. Brooks Adams, the author of "America's Economic Supremacy," who points out that while the United States surpasses the nations of the world in many departments of activity, she lags behind in other departments "and in none more than in the domain of art." Writing in the current issue of *Municipal Affairs* (New York), he says:

"The greatest economic pitfall of our Western civilization is, in my judgment, waste, and our chief item of waste is the leakage of income to Europe, through citizens who live wholly or partially abroad. These individuals live abroad because they find their senses gratified in Europe more perfectly than in the United States, because in some respects Europeans are more intelligent than Americans. Bankers estimate that Americans spend upward of $100,000,000 annually in foreign countries—a sum, possibly, not far from the net earnings of the United States Steel Company, after deducting the cost of the renewal of the plant. For the most part, this enormous outlay is dead loss. We have nothing to show for it. It has been absorbed by foreign railways, hotels, theaters, and dressmakers. Were New York as attractive to our own people as Paris, much of this money would stay at home, and we should also attract strangers hither. In reality, New York somewhat resembles a gigantic railway junction. New York is thronged, but those who visit her are apt to come for business, and not to tarry for pleasure. The same thing is true of most American cities."



MR. BROOKS ADAMS.

Turning to the life of ancient times for an illustration of his point of view, Mr. Adams cites the struggle for supremacy between the Greeks and the Phenicians. He declares:

"The Greeks have been extolled for many qualities, chiefly artistic and literary; to my mind, their genius rather lay in finance and colonization. Before all else they were men of business—perhaps the most sagacious the world has ever known—and they conceived and perfected an economic system which outlasted the Phenician oligarchies and the Roman empire, and ended only after a life of two thousand years in the cataclysm of the crusades. . . . The Greeks were maritime; their cities usually lay upon the coast; they wished them to be visible from afar. Accordingly, upon some conspicuous point they built a temple of gleaming marble; perhaps they tinted it to enhance its brilliancy. This temple, tho small, was faultless; its construction, tho good, was economical. It maintained itself by its own weight; it needed few or no repairs. Once seen it could never be mistaken. It was the most refined, the most effective, and the cheapest form of advertising ever devised, and its success has been commensurate with its deserts. I venture to assert that no investment ever yielded such a large return through so long a period as that made by Pericles on the Acropolis. To-day those ruins are the best asset that Greece owns, and every year Americans leave some portion of the $100,000,000 I just mentioned in the hands of the Athenians as their contribution to the tax which Greek genius still levies on the world. The same fact is true of Sicily and Pæstum."

A generation ago, continues Mr. Adams, the French made an investment in the reorganization of Paris upon the basis of modern art production, and it has been an entirely successful experiment:

"The scheme adopted was comprehensive, and included every sensuous gratification from the marvelous collections of the Louvre and the National Library, which are open free, to the theaters, the restaurants, and the dressmakers of the boulevards and the Rue de la Paix. No man can estimate the harvest France reaps from these sources, but I think I risk little in affirming that it must equal our profits on iron and steel."

In conclusion, Mr. Adams pleads for a new art renaissance in America, if only for commercial reasons, and calls upon the citizens of New York to consider this problem with all the gravity that it demands. He says:

"New York has possibilities equaling those of Corinth or Alexandria, and New York should teach this nation how to use greatly the noble gifts of nature. In this task you can not triumph by devoting to it the lees and refuse of your minds, by giving an hour here and there snatched from graver toils. To attain your end you must treat New York gravely, as Pericles treated Athens or as Napoleon treated Paris. You must have a plan; you must pursue that plan steadfastly through long years until you reach your goal.

"Even here at hand we have a model, tho on a moderate scale. A century ago the national Government laid out Washington upon a specific plan. Through good fortune and bad, through years of discouragement, that scheme has been followed, and Washington is fast becoming one of the beautiful cities of the earth. Also she reaps her reward. Washington is now the most fashionable winter watering-place of America, and 140 or 150 rich families might well pay the interest on $100,000,000, tho I do not believe any large sum has been expended in adorning Washington, beyond the public buildings. Once more I quote the Greeks. Their triumph lay not only in building better but in building cheaper than their neighbors.

"There is no reason why New York should not excel, for she has all the resources of an international metropolis. You can do far more for New York than Congress has done for Washington; you can do what the Greeks did for Alexandria—you can make her alike a financial and artistic capital. By so doing you would also aid our common country. No city has a finer site, none

PORTRAITS OF VISITING GERMAN PLAYERS.

more wealth, more intelligence, or more energy, and New York could succeed as brilliantly in this momentous enterprise as she does in transportation, in industry, or in finance, if she would devote to it a tithe of the genius which she lavishes on railway administration or on the Stock Exchange."

THE VISITING GERMAN ACTORS.

WHAT is regarded by Mr. John Corbin, the dramatic critic of the New York *Times*, as "the most important dramatic event of the season, at least to those interested in the serious drama," is the current series of performances at Conried's Irving Place Theater, New York, by Herr Ferdinand Bonn, Herr Adolf Sonnenthal, and Madame Helene Odilon. Herr Sonnenthal, the eminent Viennese actor, and Madame Odilon have both visited this country before, but Herr Bonn made his début to an American audience on April 3 in Schiller's "The Robbers." Later he appeared in "The Violin-Maker of Cremona," a one-act play which gave him an opportunity to display his virtuosity as a violin-player; in Dumas's "Kean," which *The Times* critic described as "the most interesting performance yet given by the young German visitor"; and in a farce of his own composition entitled "Kiwito." Of the last-named play *The Commercial Advertiser* says:

"It seemed to be received with more favor by the audience than any play he has given. It is a satire, broad but true, sometimes farcical, but often just, even in detail, of the weaknesses of German character and convention, some of which failings are of the common heritage of mankind, such as moral hypocrisy, avarice, and snobbery, while others are rather the intimate absurdities of this particular nation, and include peculiarities in the manner of taking food, an excessive contrast between the mode of living in public and in private, overfamiliarity by servants, and a large number of similar details, all of which proved amusing to the Germans present. The comedy is full of spirit throughout, and does not seem to suffer much from its thin plot and happy-go-lucky construction. Herr Bonn in the part of a Japanese nobleman, whose ideas and manners contrast with the German traits which are satirized, and whose imperfect command of the language helps to create the plot and the fun, again showed his mastery of make-up, of carriage, gait, and gesture, looking in every detail what he pretended to be, and he also used his gifts for light comedy and farce in the most pleasing way, helping to make the evening one of charm throughout. Herr Bonn is not like any American actor, but if it were necessary to use a comparison he might be called the German Mansfield. He has that actor's smoothness, grace, versatility, and skill in externals, without his idiosyncrasies and also without his individuality."

Herr Bonn is especially famous in his Shakespearian rôles, which include Hamlet, Macbeth, Shylock, Lear, the Fool in Lear, Henry V., and Holofernes. Among the most notable of his New York appearances was that in which he took the part of the "Fool" in "King Lear," the title rôle being taken by Herr Sonnenthal. The performance was one, declares the critic of *The Times*, that intelligent Germans will no doubt "remember for a life-time."

THE USES OF YELLOW JOURNALISM.

AT a recent meeting of the "Get Together Club," a New York dining-club organized for the purpose of discussing social and political questions, the main topic was "The Uses and Abuses of Yellow Journalism." Mr. James Creelman, the well-known journalist, was invited to take the affirmative side in the discussion, and, being unable to be present, wrote a letter on the subject, which is reproduced in *Social Service* (New York, April). He admits that yellow newspapers sin "against good taste"; that "the typographical violence of these newspapers gets on the nerves"; and that "there is an unfortunate tendency to degrade the dignity of journalism by placing the frivolous and merely amusing elements before the news." But, on the other hand, "there is this to be said about the yellow journals: They have created newspaper readers." Mr. Creelman continues:

"When I began my newspaper work in *The Herald* office, a circulation of 120,000 might be said to represent the number of copies sold on an average by the most successful of the New York dailies. At least two of our metropolitan newspapers sell now, counting their morning and afternoon editions, much more than a half million copies apiece every day. This means that hundreds of thousands who did not read newspapers before the advent of yellow journalism do read newspapers now. To establish a serious indictment against the yellow papers—and I mean a real indictment, not a merely fastidious criticism—it must be shown that they contain indecent and degrading articles or that they are habitually dishonest. Otherwise what man in his senses will contend that a journalism able to induce people to read the news who neglected to do so before is not a useful thing in a nation governed by the popular majority? The fact is that the newspapers commonly referred to as yellow are singularly free from the revolting and sometimes obscene details of divorce cases and sex-

ual crimes which are set forth deliberately in the graver and more dignified journals. My own experience has proved to me that the yellow newspapers are always unpurchasable, and that much of the outcry against them has been worked up by notoriously corrupt men.

"We may differ about the shrieking headlines and the preposterous illustrations, we may differ about the boasting and the radicalism of yellow journalism, but the man who does not recognize the honesty of its purposes—leaving aside the desire to gain circulation, which is the bane of most newspapers, yellow and otherwise—does not know enough about the subject to make his opinions valuable. And the greatest service which yellow journalism has rendered to this country is to be discovered in the enormous increase of readers of the daily news.

"These readers will in time refuse to be contented with the nerve-racking headlines and soubrette attitude toward public affairs, unless we assume that our population is inherently shallow. But yellow journalism meanwhile keeps their attention fixed on the affairs of the country.

"It was Jefferson who said: 'Cherish the spirit of our people and keep alive their attention. If once they become inattentive to public affairs, you and I and Congress and assemblies, judges and governors shall all becomes wolves.'"

DECAY OF LITERARY STYLE.

DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, the well-known London journalist, takes occasion, in a recent issue of his paper, *The British Weekly*, to lament "the present decay in style." "Am I right," he asks, "in thinking that alike in our newspapers and our books there is less and less concern for style?" He continues:

"Some twelve years ago Robert Louis Stevenson influenced many of our younger writers like Mr. Quiller Couch, and we heard much about style, and could trace a deliberate effort at careful work in many places. Walter Pater was another master who had his school. Before Stevenson and Pater there was Ruskin. In the best journals of that period there were articles which it was a pleasure to read for their mere wording. Essayists and novelists were moved by the ambition to write well, and occasionally they succeeded. Nowadays, if I am not mistaken, the great majority are content simply to clothe their ideas in plain words and short, easily understood sentences."

That the present tendency has some advantages, especially in the field of journalism, Dr. Nicoll readily admits. He considers an elaborate style out of place in newspaper work, and journalistic conditions rightly unfriendly to the development of such a style. "We have escaped from the spread-eagle style, and ought to be thankful for that mercy." He says further:

"It used to be correct to describe any old building as 'that renowned monument of medieval architecture.' When a man went to bed, he 'retired to the embraces of Morpheus.' In one memorable instance the reporter was describing a show at Southampton, and had to tell his readers that no beds could be had in the town the night before the event. He wrote: 'That night many persons were unable to take horizontal refreshment.' . . . It was an accepted method of the time to begin the treatment of a subject a thousand miles off, and gradually approach to it. For example, you had to write about some passing political event, and you started: 'When Nebuchadnezzar, King of Assyria, was on his deathbed.' Any clever man could make that beginning lead on to any subject. Perhaps the choicest example of a remote start—it was the commencement, I believe, of an article on the Church of England—was this: 'It is Herodian, if we are not mistaken, to whom we owe the ingenious apolog of the man who wished that the black pudding might stick to his wife's nose.' It is easy to see the connection. Herodian's Apolog prefigured the churl who wished to maintain the disabilities of the Church of England. It is clear that anybody working on this method could use everything that struck him in his reading almost at once. The men who did it were very clever fellows, and made the transition from their notes to the subject of the day as easy as possible. Nevertheless the style died out. It would not be tolerated nowadays. It would be thought not only vulgar and garish, but in the last degree ridiculous."

Originality and sincerity of vision are indispensable to the true stylist, continues Dr. Nicoll. Mere imitation is valueless, and no doubt the reaction of to-day is "partly due to the contortions and absurdities of weak imitators." He adds:

"What is true about literature is true about books. We have still a few men and women who take pains with their style. John Morley is an eminent example. Among novelists, Mrs. Woods and Lucas Malet deserve to be called stylists. Their books give pleasure apart from the story by the care and skill of their expression. On the other hand, many books of the day, and especially the most popular books, have no style at all. I fancy that the secret of style is a certain elevation of feeling. There are no books more instructive to the critic than the long series of causeries by Sainte-Beuve. They are preeminent for their merits alike as journalism and as literature. But in spite of their vivacity, their insight, their polish, and their calmness, they become monotonous at last. What is the explanation? It lies, perhaps, in this: There is a truth that tires—the truth that is reached by accurate observation and expressed in happily chosen words. There is a truth that never tires, the truth that is reached by poetical sympathy, and fitly rendered in musical sentences."

The New York *Times Saturday Review*, taking up the discussion on this side of the Atlantic, confesses that there is much truth in Dr. Nicoll's statement of the case. It says:

"We think that there is a growing tendency among young American novelists to be careless of what they would like to call their style, and that this tendency would reveal itself if a comparison were made between the syntax of the novels of to-day and those in the same category of, say, ten or fifteen years ago. To correct this evil, book reviewers can do much. Instead of speaking, as they now do, of the author's style in the abstract, let them go into details, applauding his taste in expression, or condemning him if his slovenly use of the English language requires it."

NOTES.

The Shrine is the title of a new quarterly magazine, published at Stratford-on-Avon and devoted to Shakespeariana.

GERHART HAUPTMANN is at work on a novel. "It will be the first attempt of the dramatist," remarks the London *Athenæum*, "outside his own peculiar province of literature since the publication of his 'Bahnwärter Thiele' eleven years ago."

MESSRS. DODD, MEAD & CO., of New York, announce the publication of a "New International Encyclopedia," which has been in active preparation for about four years. Its editors are Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, and Prof. Frank Moore Colby.

PADEREWSKI is at work on another opera, which will deal with Polish life under the kings before the partition by Frederick the Great and the Russian Government. The music has nearly all been written, and the pianist-composer is now searching the archives of Polish authors for a suitable libretto.

THE Berlin correspondent of *The Musical Courier* makes an announcement which is of interest to American music-lovers, to the effect that Alfred Hertz, of Breslau, is to be the conductor of the Wagner operas at the New York Metropolitan Opera House next season. Mr. Hertz, tho only thirty-five years of age, has been conductor at Halle, Elberfeld, Barmen, and Breslau, and is the holder of the medal for art and science granted by the King of Saxony.

BEERBOHM TREE, the noted English actor, has secured the English rights of a dramatization of Charles Foley's powerful short story, 'At the Telephone,' in which M. Antoine has created a sensation in Paris. It pictures the terrible experience of a wealthy Frenchman, who leaves his family peaceful and happy at his country-place near Marseilles, and, on his arrival in Paris, the next day, hears over a telephone their harrowing cries for aid and futile appeals to the robbers who are murdering them.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS has been obliged to plead for mercy from several classes of correspondents; first, those young authors who ask him to give them his opinion and advice on their manuscripts; second, autograph collectors who forget to enclose stamps for return postage; and third, those who ask him to "lecture, teach, exhort, or pray in public." Doubtless Mr. Howells echoes the recent remarks made by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, who is similarly afflicted. "Of course," he said, "I am glad to know that hundreds of literary aspirants crave my advice; that thousands yearn for my autograph, and that thousands more take a delight in telling me how much they enjoy my work. But I really wish that I might be made acquainted with these things in some other way."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

BIRDS WITH CLAWS ON THEIR WINGS.

THE wing of a bird corresponds anatomically to the forelimb of a quadruped; hence it is not wonderful that vestiges of claws or horny processes should be found upon it. The phenomenon, however, is rare, tho it is occasionally so marked as to constitute a noteworthy curiosity. In an article on "Some Remarkable Claws," contributed to *La Science Illustrée*, M. V. Delosière devotes a few paragraphs, which we translate below, to these wings with claws. He says:

CLAW ON THE WING OF THE MARGANETTE.

"Feet armed with claws are the rule among vertebrates; wings with claws are more rare. The 'hand' of the bat, which has been transformed into a support for the wing-membrane, has a single finger provided with a claw, and sometimes the second finger also, altho engaged in the membrane, terminates in a horny process.

"The oldest of birds, the Archæpteryx, found in the Jurassic strata, had, at the end of its wing, well-formed fingers, terminating each in a strong claw. In birds of our own time the 'hand' is formed of three fingers, of which the index only is well developed. It forms the point of the wing and ordinarily bears no claw. Nevertheless there are wings furnished with horny excrescences or spurs, even if they can not be called real claws. In the case of the ostrich, the largest of birds, the wing is armed with a double horn. . . . Similar appendices are not rare. The chionis, a bird of southern lands, has a blunt spur on each wing. The spiny hoplopters of Africa are characterized by sharp spines on the wings. . . . Very courageous and of a quarrelsome disposition, the hoplopter frequently attacks other birds, leaping toward them and trying to strike them with its wing-spur. It succeeds so often that the spur is frequently found to be broken.

CLAWS ON THE WING OF THE KAMICHI.

"Among the *Paridæ*, like the jacana of South America, a solid, pointed spur is found in the articulation of the tarsus. It is the same with some palmipeds of the group of *Lamellirostra*. But the most remarkable bird in regard to horny excrescences is the kamichi (*Palamedea cornuta*), which is found in Brazil, Guiana, and Colombia, in the deepest forests, along the watercourses. Its powerful singular voice has peculiar guttural notes.

"This large blackbird, says Buffon, is very remarkable for the strength of its voice and that of its wings. It bears on each wing two powerful spurs, and on its head a pointed horn three or four inches long. . . . This horn, planted on the upper part of the forehead, rises straight and ends in a sharp point with a slight forward curve. . . . The two spurs on each wing are directed forward when the wing is folded; these spurs are apophyses [outgrowths] of the metacarpal bone and arise from the anterior part of the two extremities of this bone. The upper spur is the larger; it is triangular, about two inches long, and slightly curved at the end. . . . . .

"The London zoological garden has long possessed a kamichi, which is very tame in its demeanor toward human beings, but puts itself on the defensive as soon as it perceives a dog. It knows how to make such good use of its spurs that it can put the enemy to flight by a single stroke.

"Besides these weapons on wings and head, the kamichi has a very strong beak and hard and resistant claws. . . . All these characteristics, especially the frontal horn, make the kamichi unique among birds."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER PROPHET.

THE chronic objector to the forecasts of the Weather Bureau is quite at liberty to make his own forecasts. The Bureau puts at his disposal all the data that guide its own men in the prediction of the weather, for these are all contained in the daily weather maps which may be had free of charge. Any one is at liberty to study the map and make his own deductions, provided he regards himself as more expert in these matters than the trained employees of the Bureau. As to making 100 per cent. of correct forecasts, it is hardly probable that he will succeed in doing that, any more than they do—but he may try. Says Prof. Willis L. Moore, the chief of the Bureau, in a recent address, published in *The Marine Review*:

"Any intelligent person, by studying the few simple principles on which the daily weather map is founded, can make an intelligent estimate of the general character of the weather for his region, one, two, and, at times, three days in advance.

"You may ask: Why has not this been done by the laymen whose crops, whose perishable produce in transit, whose vessels exposed to the fury of wave and tempest, and whose health and pleasure are so dependent upon the weather and upon the sequence in which weather changes occur? In answer it may be said that many members of commercial associations, knowing the fluctuations in value of soil products that often result when rain falls on a parched district, when frost smites the corn in the milk, when hot south winds wither the crops in the great central valleys, or when clouds and moisture affect the condition of cotton, make a fairly accurate forecast of the weather from the large daily weather maps displayed on blackboards before all the important commercial exchanges of the country, and in a pecuniary way largely profit therefrom. . . . . .

"By preserving the weather-charts each day and noting the movements of the highs and the lows, any intelligent person can make a fairly accurate forecast for himself, always remembering that the lows, as they drift toward him from the West, will bring warmer weather and sometimes rain or snow, and that, as they pass his place of observation, the highs following in the tracks of the lows will bring cooler and probably fair weather.

"He can closely forecast the temperature for his region by remembering that the weather will be cool so long as the center of the predominating high, *i.e.*, the high enclosing the greatest area within the 30-in. isobar, is north of his latitude—either northeast or northwest; and that it will be warm so long as the high is south of his latitude. . . . . .

"To get a rough idea of the difference between storms, we might classify them according to the diameter of the gyrating masses of air under their influence, as follows:

"Cyclones, 1,000 to 2,000 miles; hurricanes, 100 to 500 miles; and tornadoes 100 to 1,000 feet. We might imagine their vortical action and their destructive force to increase in some ratio as their diameters of rotation decrease.

"The tornado is always an incident and a sporadic outbreak of the cyclone and usually occurs in the southeast quadrant of a cyclonic storm.

"The thunder-storm, instead of rotating about a vertical axis, like the cyclone and tornado, has a horizontal roll, caused by cold and heavy air from above breaking through into a lighter and superheated stratum next to the earth. This rolling motion throws forward the cool air in the direction in which the cloud is moving. In general, thunder-storms move from the west toward some eastern point, the same as tornadoes, which mostly move from the southwest toward the northeast. If any part of the horizontally rolling air in the thunder-storm drops down toward the earth and adjusts its rotation about a vertical axis it at once

becomes a tornado, and its destructive force is increased a hundredfold."

The result of this system of study and competition has been, Professor Moore asserts, the continued improvement of the government forecasts. Mariners, he says, now universally heed the storm warnings, horticulturists make provision against frost by their indications, and shippers of perishable produce give full credence to the cold-wave predictions. Of the many West Indian hurricanes that have swept our Gulf and Atlantic seaboard during recent years, not one, according to the writer, has reached a single seaport without danger warnings having been sent well in advance of the storm, and few unnecessary warnings have been issued. The result is that few disasters of consequence have occurred. He goes on to say something of the value of all this to the country in dollars and cents:

"Large owners of marine property estimate that one severe storm traversing our Atlantic coast in the absence of danger warnings would leave not less than $3,000,000 worth of wreckage. On two occasions a census was taken immediately after the passage of severe hurricanes to determine the value of property held in port by the danger warnings sent out in advance of the storms. In one case the figure was placed at $34,000,000, in the other at $38,000,000. Of course this does not represent the value of property saved. It simply shows the value of property placed in positions of safety as a result of the danger-signals displayed and the warning messages sent to vessel masters."

MALARIA AS A CANCER-CURE.

ALLEGED cures for diseases generally reputed incurable are offered daily. Recently cancer has been credited with an unusual number. The latest is a German discovery, reported in the daily press, that malaria and cancer can not exist together and that one disease may therefore act as an antidote to the other. Says *The Times* (New York, April 7), in an editorial on this reported discovery:

"A gleam of hope for cancerous patients has been lately cast by the experiments of Dr. Loeffler and the corroborative statements of Dr. von Leyden, of Berlin, who occupies a very high position in his profession. . . . . .

"With regard to cancer, modern observers have noticed that it does not attack people who live in malarious regions. It is said to be almost unknown in China. Putting this fact together with the observations of the old Greek physicians and those of observers in the later Middle Ages, Dr. Loeffler asked the question whether the malarious germ would not conquer the germ of cancer. The reasoning seems all the more plausible because the dwindling of malarious cases seems to be proceeding hand-in-hand with the increase of cancer. If the reasoning is correct, cancer ought to be cured by malaria in one way or another, for instance, by injecting the blood of a person suffering from malaria into the veins of a cancerous patient. Here the recent study of the propagation of malaria by the sting of mosquitoes which have been sucking the blood of malarious persons came opportunely to hand.

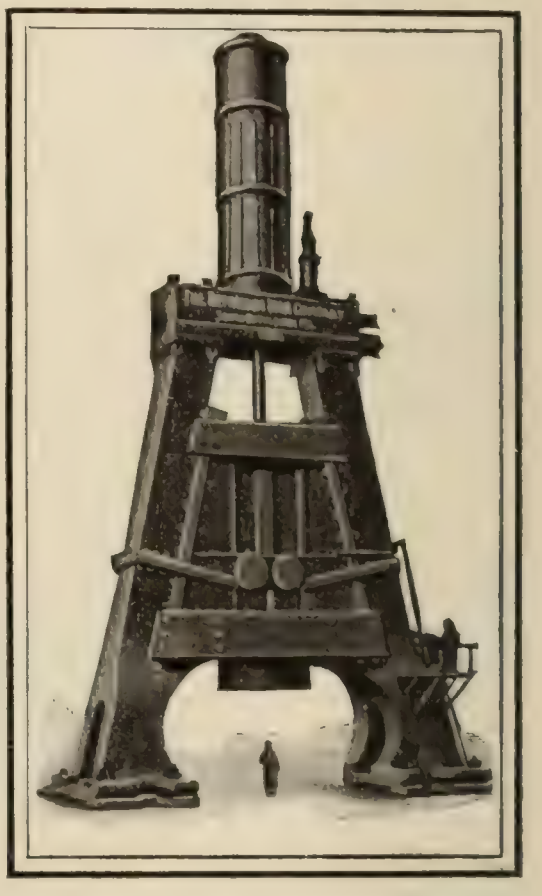
"According to Dr. von Leyden's statements in the German papers, the experiments in this direction promise good results. He thinks that we have in the malarial germ means to counteract that of cancer, while Dr. Koch's experiments have shown that by examining the blood of a patient in whom malaria has been developed we can tell when to cure the malaria by the judicious use of quinin. We are therefore no longer in the position of trying to cure one disease by inoculating the sufferer with another, over which we have no control."

Commenting on the same despatches the Providence *Journal* (April 8) says:

"We inoculate people with cowpox to free them from the danger of smallpox; it is perhaps no more incredible that we shall some day give a victim of cancer the germ of malaria, and when the milder disease is his only cause of suffering proceed to fight the malaria with quinin, aconite, or whatever drug fits the case. That malaria is a cure for cancer may prove no more the fact after trial than the report was true that the Roentgen ray could cure cancer, a theory that has not stood the test of application. It is of curious interest to note, whatever the result of patient observation may reveal, that while most of us are just awakening to the notion that we ought to kill the mosquito to rid the world of malaria, some of the ablest scientists in Europe believe that they are to find in malaria one of the great blessings of humanity. If they are right, putting their theory tersely, we may yet propagate mosquitoes to propagate malaria to cure cancer."

A DISUSED MONSTER.

IT has been noted by foreign observers that American manufacturers are willing to send to the scrap-heap costly machines that have seen but a few years of work, whenever they realize that some later device is able to serve the purpose a little better. This readiness to discard something good for something better is credited by some authorities with a large share in bringing about our present commanding industrial position. A striking instance of it is the recent discarding of the largest and costliest steam-hammer in the world, at Bethlehem, Pa., because it has been found that forging can be done better with hydraulic presses. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (April 10):



THE 125-TON STEAM HAMMER NOW BEING DEMOLISHED IN SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

"Many of our readers will remember at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 the full-size reproduction of a 125-ton steam-hammer which had been erected during the preceding year at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at South Bethlehem, Pa. This huge forging-tool, the largest steam hammer in the world, and the samples of the work produced by it, were the wonder and admiration, particularly of the foreign forging experts and ordnance men.

"For six or seven years, however, this great appliance has been standing idle, and a short time ago work on its demolition and removal was begun.

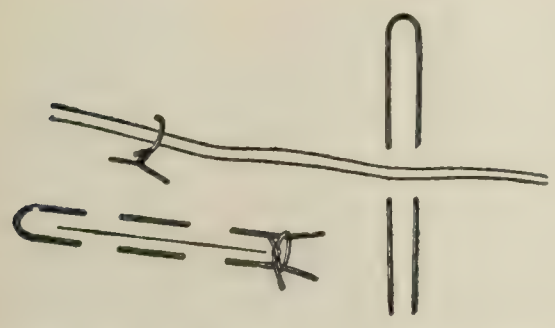
"After the hammer was built, as part of a large plant for producing the heaviest class of steel forgings, there were put up in the same building some large hydraulic presses. In the subsequent competition between the two types of machines, however, the presses have come out ahead. It was found that in the forging of large masses of metal by blows from a hammer, even tho the ram weighed 125 tons, some undesirable effects were produced. As a definite amount of time is required for the molecules of the metal to flow, the action of the blow was so rapid that the compression could not distribute itself uniformly through the mass; as a result the outside of the forging was worked and stretched while the inside remained practically unchanged. Internal stresses were thus set up, and there was a tendency for the formation of flaws in the interior. Especially was this true of shafts for steam-engines, which were one of the important products of the great forging-plant. With the press, on the other hand, the force is applied slowly and is as strong at the end of the stroke as at the beginning, so that a forging is made absolutely homogeneous, the interior of the piece being as thoroughly and effectively worked as the exterior. Besides this, the press is a more convenient tool to operate and maintain than the hammer.

"At the time of its construction, the Bethlehem hammer was by far the largest and heaviest in the world, and we believe it has never been surpassed in this respect. Briefly described, it was a vertical single-acting steam-engine, with a heavy ram attached to the piston-rod. Steam admitted below the piston raised the ram, and its fall produced the desired blow. The accompanying cut is a view of the model, above referred to, which was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition. The steam-cylinder had a bore of 76 inches, and the piston had a normal stroke of about 16 feet, which could be increased to nearly 20 feet. The total weight of the moving mass, piston, piston-rod, and ram, was 125 tons. The working steam-pressure was 120 pounds per square inch. The hammer stood about 90 feet high above the ground, and measured 38 feet across at its base."

THE HAIRPIN AS A SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.

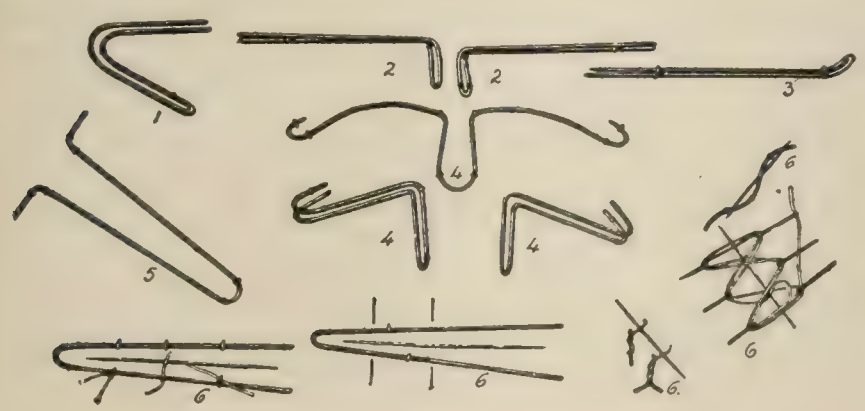
THIS heading is not taken from a humorous paragraph. In a serious article on "The Surgical Uses of the Hairpin," Dr. J. Torrance Rugh, of Philadelphia, shows in *American Medicine* (April 5) that this article of the feminine toilet may in an emergency be of great aid to the surgeon, easing pain or even saving life. Dr. Rugh writes:

"Because of its almost universal presence, this small article lends itself to very many purposes, and he who remembers some of the practical ones will not infrequently have at hand the means of dealing with an emergency which otherwise might result disastrously. In a household one has but to ask for a hairpin and he is supplied with it; still, it will be found advantageous to carry some of them in one's pocket-case or instrument-case at all times. Its chief points of usefulness are: Its almost universal presence, its ease of sterilization, convenience of size, adaptability to any desired shape by bending or twisting, and its cheapness. After being once used, especially if used in an infectious or contagious case, it may be thrown away or by being passed through a flame it may be rendered safely sterile."



HAIRPIN USED TO COMPRESS A BLOOD-VESSEL AND TO CLOSE A WOUND.

The hairpin, Dr. Rugh tells us, may be used either in its natural shape, or bent into special forms. In the former condition it may serve to pin on bandages; to remove foreign bodies from any natural passage; as a curette for scraping away soft material; to compress a blood-vessel in controlling hemorrhage as shown in the figure, or to close a wound as illustrated in the same; and, finally, as a substitute for calipers.



VARIOUS SURGICAL USES OF BENT HAIRPINS.

Straightened out, the hairpin may be used as a probe (in which manner it has probably been employed in surgical emergencies more frequently than in any other way); to wire bones together in fracture; in actual cautery, when heated to redness in a flame; and in many other ways.

Bent or twisted in the various ways shown in the next illustration it also does service as a nasal speculum (1); as a retractor for a wound (2); as a surgical needle (3); in tracheotomy (4) to maintain an opening until the proper tube can be obtained; instead of a drainage-tube (5); or to bring the edges of a wound together in various ways (6). Dr. Rugh closes by saying:

"It is not to be expected that any one surgeon will ever employ the hairpin in all the ways mentioned, but if he bears in mind its omnipresence and the range of its utility he will find himself better equipped to deal with accidents and emergencies of various kinds than he would otherwise be."

ORIGIN OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES.

WHERE do all the new scientific names come from? New stars, new chemical compounds, new genera and species of plants, are discovered almost daily, and it is no wonder that some of them are named oddly or inappropriately. Chemists who fall back on the Greek alphabet or astronomers who denote asteroids by number have done a little toward stemming the tide of nomenclature, but its demands are still great. Says a writer who discusses this subject in *The Scientific American* (April 5):

"A scientist who discovers a new chemical element, a planet that has managed to elude the searching telescope, or a plant or animal unknown to the world, has the right to name the object discovered. To be sure the privilege is merited, but what racking of brains it often entails was recently proven by the difficulty which Charlois of Nice experienced in baptizing the thirty-four planetoids which he had discovered. When Piazzi on New Year's Day of the nineteenth century saw the first of these small planets, it was easy enough to follow the old rule of giving to celestial bodies the names of the Greek and Roman deities. For a long time the catalog of mythological personages was quite capable of supplying the necessary names. But when celestial photography relieved the astronomer of much of the labor of telescopic observation, and the planetoids began to be numbered by hundreds, the list of mythological names was soon exhausted. Following the example of the Romans, Charlois personified the virtues, and thus created Amicitia, Fiducia, Modestia, Gratia, and Patientia. When he had no more virtues to fall back upon, he started with the city gods of those towns in which observatories are located, and was finally compelled to adopt proper names such as Ursula, Cornelia, Malusina. Charlois did not even shrink from giving some of his astronomical children the names of Charybdis, Industria, and Geometria. Not so long ago, Dr. Schwassmann, of Heidelberg, who in conjunction with Professor Wolf discovered six planets, used the names Ella, Patricia, Photographia, Æternitas, Hamburga, and Mathesis.

"At one time it was suggested that the planetoids be simply designated by number. Had that suggestion been followed, every one would immediately know the order of discovery.

"When the spectroscope revealed the existence of a host of new chemical elements, some patriotic but ill-advised chemist found it necessary to nationalize the new bodies, with the result that our chemical nomenclature has been enlarged by the names Gallium, Germanium, Skandium, and Polonium.

"When we enter the field of botany, the baptismal task becomes positively appalling. The efforts expended by Linnæus or Ehrenberg in finding names for thousands of new organisms must have been enormous. Even Haeckel had to coin names for a few thousand organisms which he was the first to describe.

"When it becomes necessary to rechristen a botanical species which has been divided into several new species because later research proves it to be heterogeneous, and which bears the name of its discoverer, baptizing becomes a rather puzzling matter. Out of scientific piety the later investigator must give the first discoverer credit, and yet he must do himself justice. In such a case anagrams are sometimes formed. From the species *Hermannia*, for example, discovered by Paul Hermann, a small group is separated and called *Mahernia;* and the species *Malpighi*, named for a famous old botanist, supplied the species *Galphimia*—a name which would deceive the most skilled etymologist who tried to trace its derivation without knowing its antecedents. Often by some capricious accident an anagram

reveals a Greek tone. Urbenus, for example, conceals the name of the botanist Bourne (Bournerus).

"Cassini used the anagrammatic method, not for reasons of scientific piety, but merely because he liked it. From the old species of *Filago* he created four new species which he called *Logfia*, *Gilfola*, *Iglofa*, and *Ogilfa*. Adanson is said to have resorted to the method of throwing dice to coin a new name. No doubt each die bore at least two vowels; otherwise the names would have been charged with consonants to such an extent that only a Russian or Hungarian could pronounce them."

PAVING STREETS WITH BROKEN BOTTLES.

BROKEN bottles are to be used to pave the French capital. M. Emile Gautier, after stating in the *Figaro* that glass pavement has been successfully tried in Geneva, Zurich, Lyons, and other places, explains that the Rue Tronchet is the first one in Paris in which this style of pavement will be used. M. Gautier reminds us that the paving of cities is a delicate and complex problem, and that the history of civilization is closely allied to the numerous experiments made along this line. He goes on to say:

"Materials of all sorts—some of them very odd—have been used: stones of every description, brick, metal, masonry, concrete, cement, wood, asphalt, cork, compressed hay, seaweed, etc.

"A municipality in California has even experimented with sugar pavement; that is, the curbs of the sidewalks are protected by a mixture of gravel and molasses—this last substance being intended to make the magma more cohesive. Not a single one of these systems has given entire satisfaction. To-day we are experimenting with glass pavement which is up to date.

"As a matter of fact, the glass used has nothing in common with the ordinary glass from which it originates. It is a 'devitrified' glass; that is, a glass which has been ground and softened by heat to the point of being transformed into paste; this paste is molded under pressure into blocks which possess the superior hardness of glass, and its unlimited resistance to wear and tear and to atmospheric agencies. The main point, however, is that glass thus transformed has not the fragility and brittleness of ordinary glass."

The *Bibliothèque et Revue* explains that "to produce devitrification it is necessary to bring the glass very slowly from the liquid to the solid state, or to heat it again for a long time near the fusion-point." The molds used are of cast-iron, and a special apparatus has been devised to grind the glass. The process is thus described by the Swiss writer:

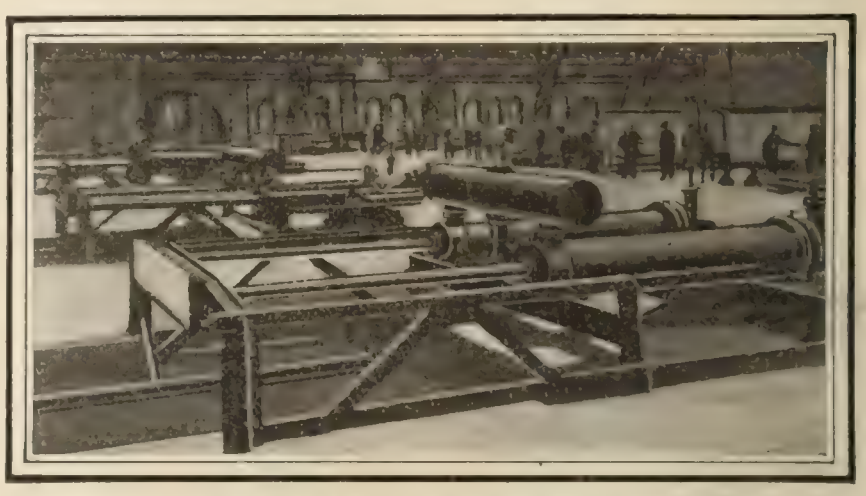
"The molds containing the powdered glass are placed in the heating oven. Inside of an hour the powder softens and takes the form of a thick paste, which is then placed during a few minutes in another oven with a temperature of 1,300° C., and afterward submitted to hydraulic pressure. The glass-stone is then taken to the refrigerating-oven and removed from the mold, the shape of which it has taken."

Glass containing lime, aluminum, and magnesia in excess, like that of old bottles and window-panes, is to be preferred. Stone-glass costs less than cement or freestone, while it has a resistance more than three times as great as granite. Used as a pavement it is not slippery and is easily washed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Heredity in Large Families.—That the members of large families are themselves likely to have large families, and that the tendency to have twins or triplets is also hereditary, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (March 8). After noting that this is true in sheep and other animals, he goes on to say:

"In the human subject, also, there would seem to be some proof of the heredity of fecundity. In a discussion on twins, which took place some years ago in the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, Dr. J. W. Ballantyne recorded certain clinical histories in which large families and twin-bearing seemed to be closely associated. The twin-bearing woman was commonly herself a twin, or was at any rate one of a large family. . . . With regard more particularly to triplets, Robert Saniter has pointed out their tendency . . . to repeat in the same woman, with or without the occurrence of twins as well. He refers to one woman who was twice the mother of twins and once of triplets, and to another who once gave birth to twins and once to triplets. Saniter has also noted the hereditary tendency to produce twins and triplets. In the human subject there would seem to be more males than females in the case of the infants that come into the world in threes. . . . It may be said that both for the human subject and for the sheep the tendency to have large families runs in families, and that associated with it is the tendency to give birth to twins and triplets. Paradoxical as it may appear, there is evidence also that 'sterility is hereditary,' by which is, of course, meant that some of the relatives of the childless man are childless like himself."

Hydraulic Railway Buffers.—A disastrous railway accident at Frankfort-on-the-Main last December, where a train crashed through a buffer at the end of a track at the terminus,



HYDRAULIC RAILWAY BUFFERS IN THE STATION AT COLOGNE.

has brought about a discussion of the possibility of preventing similar accidents which seem to be rather common in Germany. In the opinion of experts, as we learn from *Gartenlaube* (March 4), the ordinary wooden buffer, even when reinforced by a sandbank, is not a trustworthy safeguard; but the hydraulic buffers which have been set up at several termini leave nothing to be desired. The one here shown is at Cologne. It consists essentially of two cylinders about eight feet long with pistons connected by a cross-piece against which the buffer of the car strikes. The cylinders contain a mixture of glycerin and water which is forced by the blow through a small pipe into a third closed cylinder filled with air which is shown above the water-cylinders. The friction of the liquid forced through the small orifice and the compression of the air use up energy so rapidly that a poorly braked train is brought to a standstill. In a few stations the cylinders are 15 or 20 feet long. These stop, easily and safely, unbraked trains going at full speed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE Cunard Steamship Company is with characteristic caution considering in all its bearings the question of 24-knot ocean liners," says *The Marine Review*, March 20. "The company has asked three firms to submit three alternative designs for a vessel 700 feet long and with speeds of 24, 23, and 18 knots per hour, along with an estimate of the first cost and information regarding crew and cost expenditure. In this way the company raised the whole question of whether the game was worth the candle. The *Campania* and *Lucania*, of 12,500 tons burden, to make 22 knots speed, develop 28,000 indicated horse-power. To make 23 knots would necessitate a larger and more costly ship, besides an additional 8,000 indicated horse-power, while to make 24 knots it is estimated that a ship would require 48,000 indicated horse-power. It would thus come about that to add but two nautical miles to the hourly speed would mean an additional 290 tons of coal to be consumed daily. This would mean a consumption of 750 tons per day, or 1.3 tons per mile steamed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAN CHRISTIANITY AND JUDAISM BE RECONCILED?

THIS question is put forward by Mr. Theodore F. Seward, secretary of the "Universal Golden Rule Brotherhood" and of the Hirsch Monument Fund, and author of several books on religious subjects, and he answers it with an emphatic affirmative. "It is not the perception of any single mind," he says, "but a truth that is dawning upon the consciousness of all enlightened minds, namely, that the principles of Christianity and the principles of Judaism are not antagonistic. They are in their essence identical and sympathetic. Ideal Christianity and ideal Judaism are one." This perception is characterized by Mr. Seward as a "great discovery." "Not, of course," comments the Springfield *Republican*, "that this has now been perceived for the first time, for there have been many to perceive the truth, from Jesus, who proclaimed his mission the fulfilment of the Hebrew religion, and from Paul and Peter, who both held that view according to their differing geniuses, down to Moses Mendelssohn and Heinrich Heine, Dean Stanley and Felix Adler. But Mr. Seward is right in saying that this is a discovery in the lines of religious thought to a very great body of thinkers, Christian as well as Jewish, and Jewish as well as Christian."

THEODORE F. SEWARD.

Judaism, declares Mr. Seward (in *The Arena*, April), has made the following contributions to the treasures of the world's thought and life:

1. Monotheism. "The Lord our God is one God."
2. Divine Fatherhood, or the supreme providence of God in human life.
3. Human brotherhood. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."
4. The Ten Commandments, embodying a perfect system of ethics.

This catalog, says Mr. Seward, "shows at a glance the impossibility of any real antagonism between the Hebraic and Christian systems of thought and standards of life when rightly understood." He adds:

"A gulf of division has been created where no gulf existed. We are led to wonder how such an error could be perpetuated as it has been for nineteen hundred years. And the marvel becomes all the greater as we study anew the teachings of the Founder of Christianity in order to learn his own thought concerning the question. It is seen that he took the utmost pains to forestall such an error by distinctly stating that he 'came not to destroy the law, but to fulfil it.' It is a common impression among Christians that the Golden Rule originated with Jesus. Yet in restating the injunction of Moses, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' in the words, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' he was careful to say, 'for this is the law and the prophets.'"

If it is true that "the Jew of nineteen centuries ago, by the materialistic conception of prophecy, made the mistake of expecting an external Messiah, a King of resistless power, who would gather the chosen people together and rule the nations of the earth," it is equally true that "after the third and fourth centuries the Christian leaders made a mistake as great" in creating the dogma of an ecclesiastical Messiah. Mr. Seward continues:

"The latter was no nearer to the true concept of a spiritual Messiahship than the former. Hence the word *Christian*, as now commonly applied, is a misnomer. The governments of so-called Christendom are not Christian; society is not Christian; business is not Christian; the organized churches are not Christian—if the life and teaching of the Founder of Christianity be accepted as the standard. There are many individual Christians in the churches, in the business world, in society; but the fundamental structure is not Christian in the true sense of that word.

"It thus comes to pass that now, at the beginning of the twentieth century, both Jews and Christians of the progressive order are reconstructing their systems of religious thought on the basis of one God, one Humanity, and one Law of Life, which is the eternal law of *Love*. Both Jews and Christians believe in a God who is the Supreme Creator and the Divine Father of the human race. They are studying the ways and methods of this Supreme Creator and Father in the light of scientific truth as manifested in its latest achievements."

The persistent division and mutual misunderstanding for nineteen centuries of two classes of people, holding the same fundamental religious principles, are regarded by Mr. Seward as "the most astounding facts in history." He declares:

"Both have done noble work for humanity, in literature, in philosophy, in art, in an ever-widening philanthropy; yet each remained practically oblivious to the achievements of the other. There could be but one end to such a history. The time would surely come when a mutual awakening would occur. The hidden bond of sympathy would be discovered, each would recognize the value of the other's work, and the intellectual and spiritual force of both would be combined for the benefit of mankind.

"The signs are unmistakable that the hour for such a *denouement* is near. Words and acts of sympathy and comity between churches and synagogs are becoming common. A Presbyterian minister, writing on the subject, says: 'I have often spoken against the anti-Jewish spirit. We are more indebted to them than to any other race. Jesus said, "Salvation is of the Jews."' A Christian publishing house is bringing out at vast expense a Jewish encyclopedia, which will not only have a great historic value but will serve as a bond of mutual respect between the Jew and the Christian. . . . . .

"It is beyond question that the century-old antagonism between Christianity and Judaism can not exist in the atmosphere of the modern spirit."

"The whole article of Mr. Seward," declares the Springfield *Republican*, "is worthy of reading for that clear humanitarian insight which belongs to him as a lover of his kind who is always advancing his thought to reach the best things said and felt and divined."

Mr. Seward's plea for unity is greeted in a sympathetic spirit by *The Jewish Messenger* (New York), which affirms that it has "steadily advocated" much of the doctrine that he preaches. *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia), on the other hand, thinks that he "has evidently been led astray by the ill-considered fulminations which from time to time emanate from Jewish writers and speakers." It continues:

"Mr. Seward means well and writes in a tolerant spirit apparently with the idea of minimizing differences and emphasizing points of agreement. But he completely ignores the great and fundamental disagreements in the forms of religion, as those disagreements are manifested in the doctrines and dogmas of the denominations which amongst Jews and Christians are numerically the largest and the most important. No Jew can accept the divinity of Jesus and remain a Jew, and no Christian can deny that divinity and remain a Christian. This is a fact that has not changed and will not change, and it is therefore idle to speak of unity or to reason that it is either possible or probable."

A VINDICATION OF MRS. EDDY.

THERE recently appeared in the pages of *The Seminary Magazine*, the organ of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., a severe attack upon Christian Science, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Boston. Dr. Dixon took occasion in the course of that article (which was quoted in part in THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 18) to make some grave reflections on Mrs. Eddy's personal character. He stated that she is living with a man who "is not her husband." He added that her life is incompatible with the very doctrines she professes, because luxurious and selfish, and that her methods of selling her books and souvenirs show that she is dominated by commercial motives. Prof. J. R. Mosely, of Macon, Ga., a well-known Southern Christian Scientist, replies to Dr. Dixon's charges in the March issue of *The Seminary Magazine*. "Instead of giving facts about the leader of this movement," declares Professor Mosely, "Dr. Dixon gives circulation to grave misconceptions, vile assumptions, and malicious misrepresentations about a good Christian woman, whose unblemished character has been so well known for more than three-quarters of a century." He continues:

"Public records show that Mr. Frye does not own any of Mrs. Eddy's property, and public records, as well as the records of her home, show that Mrs. Eddy has no husband, and nothing could be more ungentlemanly and unchristian than the slanderous insinuation which goes with the remark that one of her true and faithful servants 'is not her husband.' It is not true that Mrs. Eddy is feeble and diseased, and that she carefully hides herself from public view. She is unusually strong for one of her age; and during the past two years she has twice been the guest of honor of 'The Concord (N. H.) State Fair.' She is seen daily by the people of Concord as she takes her drives in and about the city; and it is the common testimony of those who see her oftenest and know her best that she is exceptionally strong, harmonious, and well preserved for one who has lived so long, endured so much, and accomplished so much.

"The suggestion that Mrs. Eddy lives a life of luxurious ease, rather than self-sacrifice, and that her contracts are made to enrich herself, is unwarranted and untrue. She lives in a comfortable but modest way, and she is one of the hardest and most persistent of workers. She refuses a salary from her church, and she has put into the hands of her church that which would afford her a large income. She has, in fact, but little income outside of the sale of her books; and this she uses for the promotion of the cause of Christian Science, and for other Christian and charitable purposes."

Nor is it true, adds Professor Mosely, that Mrs. Eddy has ever claimed or suggested that she is infallible or a "Second Christ," as is intimated by Dr. Dixon. On this point the writer says:

"She has never asked any one to follow her, except as she follows Christ; and 'To-day, tho rejoicing in some progress, she finds herself a willing disciple at the heavenly gate, waiting for the Mind of Christ' ('Science and Health,' p. ix.). She has always taught that there is but one Christ, the Christ of the inspired word of the Bible; and in her last annual message to the Mother Church (p. 13) she says: 'Again I reiterate this cardinal point, There is but one Christ, and Christ is divine.' Even 'careless comparison, or irreverent reference to Christ Jesus, is abnormal in a Christian Scientist, and prohibited.' . . . And it is not a fact that Mrs. Eddy is in any sense a 'pope'; and recent disclosures in the Boston court have refuted the falsehood that she is an autocrat and has absolute control of her church. 'While the By-Laws of the church are in the main prepared by her, they are adopted and indorsed by the church, while many of these laws are made by the church and submitted to her for approval; and whatever is done in this respect is by mutual agreement between Mrs. Eddy and her followers' (Mr. Alfred Farlow, in the Boston *Herald*, June 13, 1901)."

Mrs. Eddy "has never taught agamogenesis and many other radical theories which Dr. Dixon attributes to her"; and "her whole attitude is that of one who has nothing to lose and everything to gain by being understood aright." Professor Mosely concludes:

"It is such a relief to turn from Mr. Dixon's false concept and misrepresentations of Mrs. Eddy to the real Mrs. Eddy, whom to understand aright is to love and honor both for what she is and for what she has done. That this good, pure, Christian woman and loving and faithful religious reformer should be misunderstood and maliciously misrepresented, and that she meets all opposition so humbly, lovingly, and without bitterness, is the sign and seal of her ministry; for 'The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord. It is enough for the disciple that he be as his master, and the servant as his lord. If they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household?'"

DEATH OF DR. TALMAGE.

THE death of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, in Washington, removes a figure of international interest. The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* observes that he was "unquestionably the most popular preacher in the United States"; and the Brooklyn *Eagle* terms him "the most spectacular preacher of the nineteenth century." He was "primarily a Brooklyn institution," adds the latter paper, for "his fame was based on his twenty-four years' pastorate in Brooklyn." It continues:

"The perspective of time will probably preserve a more just estimate of him than the judgment which includes the squabbles

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

and financial embarrassments of his tabernacles, the charges of bad faith made by the manager of his lecture tours, and the personal eccentricities which loomed large when seated beneath his pulpit platform. Dr. Talmage came to Brooklyn in the period of great preachers. We had Beecher, Storrs, Cuyler, and half a dozen men of a rank just below those three leaders. Brooklyn was preeminently the town of great preaching. Dr. Talmage was not a great preacher at all, judged by intellectual standards, and he was as different from the preachers who made Brooklyn famous as the New York *Journal* is from *The Evening Post*. But he preached to more people than any of these great men except Beecher, and for years his sermons were more widely published and read than those of any man in America. The syndicating of sermons through a dozen widely scattered newspapers was invented either by or for Dr. Talmage, and his preaching was read every Monday by thousands or even hundreds of thousands of people. That made him an influence for good which should not be underestimated. Whatever one may think of those sermons from an intellectual or literary point of view, there was a vigor, a directness, a hard common sense and a power of ap-

pealing to readers outside of and indifferent to church influences which none of his contemporaries, save Beecher, had."

"He was not a profound thinker nor a great scholar," says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "but he was a widely traveled man, had the gift of expression and withal an exuberant fancy." The Rochester *Post-Express* relates the following anecdotes, illustrative of Dr. Talmage's methods:

"In his preaching, Dr. Talmage constantly strove to be sensational. His subjects were such as to arouse the curiosity of the readers of the daily papers, and his manner of treatment was theatrical in the extreme. Seemingly he never neglected an opportunity to cause newspaper comment, and once, after a sensational visit to some disreputable resort, and the announcement that he was going to preach on what he saw, he boasted to his congregation that there were forty reporters in the audience, and that what he said was going to be printed the next morning in all the principal papers. On one occasion, in his Brooklyn church, when the time came to begin the sermon, he went to one edge of the platform, buttoned his coat about him, raised his arms, and dashed in running jumps across the platform, 'his arms waving like the sails of a windmill, his coat-tails flying behind him, and his trousers working up above his shoe-tops.' When some hysterical women began to shriek he stopped suddenly, stepped to the front of the platform, pointed his finger to a young man in the audience, and shouted, 'Young man, you are rushing to destruction.' Then he began to preach on the temptations that beset the youth of our land. Of course the sensational prelude was commented upon by all the papers."

Dr. Talmage's oratory, declares the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, was that of the "stump speaker," but such as it was it produced effects, and "the man himself was very sure of those effects and of his gifts." It goes on to say:

"His style was an odd mixture of the colloquial and the rhetorical. Analyze it in cold blood and it is often quite absurd. But only the ultra-cultivated man could so analyze it when it came swirling forth with a tempestuous and bizarre delivery—short, jerky, pointed sentences, direct and forcible, slapping you squarely in the face, and compelling your attention, and then a long, magnificent roll of violently vivid words, breaking on the ear like the hoofbeats of stampeded mustangs. How the man reveled in adjectives! How he ransacked heaven and earth for his furious imagery! Blazing suns and streaming banners, innumerable hosts, the surges of the sea, thunder and lightning, the chaos of the creation and the terrors of the Apocalypse, the blackness of darkness lighted by the lurid flames of everlasting fire—all these things and an infinity of others were hurled together by Talmage in his more strenuous moments. Talk about color! What Ruskin said of Whistler might have been applied to Talmage: 'He flung his paint-pot in the public's face.' But the public liked it, and never ceased to like it, and we might as well admit that of its kind this oratory of his was admirable."

The New York *Outlook* thinks that Dr. Talmage's most noticeable gift was his "pictorial power," adding that "the intellectual element in his sermons was not marked, his spiritual insight was not profound, and his ethical standards were seriously questioned." The New York *Independent* says:

"He possessed the merits and faults of his class. He was doubtless earnest in his faith and in his desire to bring men into the Christian life. He had unusual power of description, with a free control over both the humorous and the pathetic elements of oratory. He could make people laugh and cry. By an infirmity of his mind, of which he took sufficient advantage, he was unable to see the value of the verities, and he felt under no obligation to investigate the truth of what he could use to effect in an address. He was brought to trial for falsehood and was successfully defended before his presbytery by Dr. Samuel T. Spear, then an editor of *The Independent*. That he was a brilliant, startling preacher the world knows. His congregations were the world and his sermons were published everywhere. Three times he built him a tabernacle in Brooklyn and three times it was burned down. He had gathered the largest Presbyterian church in the country, and after his last fire the church collapsed like a soap-bubble; it had no substance. The entire effort of the church was to its own support. . . . He was a lovable, kindly, brilliant, irresponsible man, who said many good things and doubtless did much miscellaneous good, but who left behind him no permanent influence of value. Such men do not add to the respect which the church holds in the community, and yet we doubt not that a multitude of people have been helped and inspired by his work."

THE "MORMON PERIL."

PUBLIC attention is once more directed to what the New York *Evangelist* terms "the Mormon peril" by a manifesto issued by the secretaries of the Home Missionary Societies of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist, Disciples of Christ, and United Brethren churches. An appeal is made to resist the encroachments of "Mormonism" on the ground that "it is rapidly growing"; that "tho often denied, there is no doubt that its practise of polygamy continues"; and that "its missionary activity throughout the Union is almost incredible." The Rev. John D. Nutting, the secretary of the Utah Gospel Missions and a worker among the "Mormons" during the past six years, supplements this manifesto in an article in *The Independent* (April 17). He says:

"The census of 1870 gave the whole population of Utah as 88,374, of which about 80,000 were Mormons. The census of 1900 finds in Utah 276,740 people, of which number about 220,000 must be Mormons—showing a net increase of 140,000 in that State alone during thirty years, in which period probably about one-third of their whole number have located in regions outside. Again, in 1890, according to the census, Mormonism had only 144,352 adherents in the entire United States; while last December it claimed 310,000, nearly all in this country. If these figures can be trusted—and investigation leads the writer to believe them practically correct—Mormonism has more than doubled the number of its adherents during the twelve years which have witnessed the greatest activity of Christian work among them! A recent editorial in the Mormon organ claimed that over 100 converts had been baptized in Ohio during the past year, and over 200 in Western Pennsylvania; 1,100 to 1,300 were reported in detail from the Southern States during each of several recent years, and reliable reports of successful activity came from scores of other quarters. The latest special propaganda is that to Japan, begun last year."

"With such a rate of increase," remarks *The Evangelist*, "the peril which the statement foreshadows is no chimera." Mr. Nutting sees no solution of the "Mormon problem" except through patient educational work. He declares:

"The key to the whole problem lies in finding some means by which Christian truth can be brought into wide and kindly contact with the Mormon mind. Artificial obstacles cunningly planted in the mind by a selfish 'priesthood' have thus far stopped the usual channels of religious truth. The people have been most assiduously taught that a salaried ministry and the Christian church are both of them false, hypocritical, and corrupt, working only for base and selfish ends. A system of block espionage adds its priestly force to keep the people away from the Gospel in these customary channels. We must avoid these objections, tho false, by taking the fundamental truth to them through unchurchly, unclerical methods at their houses, showing truly our love for their welfare by evident self-denial for them."

Some of the daily papers express the fear that the new crusade against "Mormonism" will do more harm than good. "Persecution," observes the New York *Mail and Express*, "has always been a weapon that hurts the wielder worst." "The average person," adds the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "will be strongly inclined to think that the peril is not quite so great as is supposed." The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.) takes a very unsympathetic view of the various Protestant solutions of the "Mormon" problem. "Mormonism," it declares, "is an offshoot of Protestantism;" adding:

"It makes no impression on Catholic countries, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, or in the South American

republics. If it be a political, social, and moral disease its bacilli seem to flourish in Protestant countries; Catholic countries seem to be immune. We would therefore advise the mission-boards to recall their agents from Catholic countries, where they are of no practical utility, and set them to work at and about Salt Lake, and see if they can discover an antidote and prophylactic. . . . . .

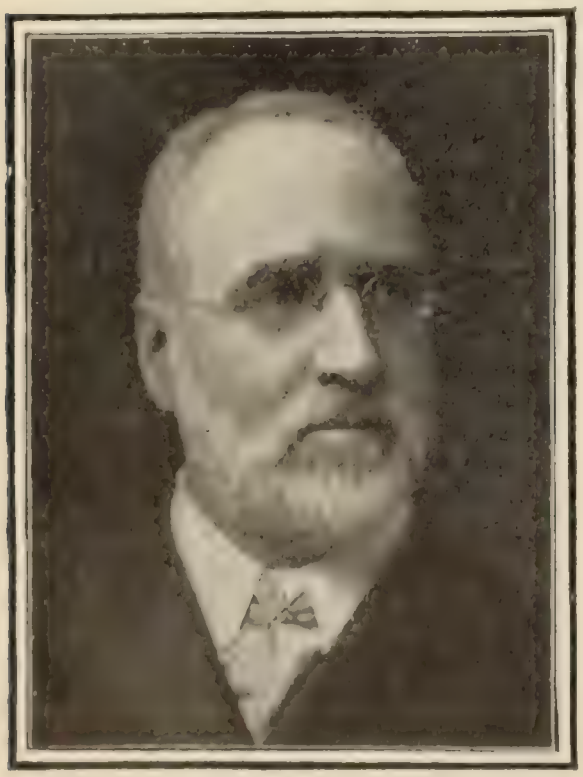
"Gentlemen of the mission-boards, we understand you; we know your literature and your methods; we have no confidence in you; we can not yoke with you against the Mormons; nor can we yoke with them against you. You are both alike in error and in antagonism to the Catholic Church; with the difference that you are more meddlesomely so, more aggressively so, and more offensively so than the Mormons are."

The Deseret News (Salt Lake City), the newspaper organ of the Latter-Day Saints, rests easy in the belief that "there is no danger that truth will be defeated" by "slanderous attacks against an inoffensive people." It continues:

"Just such charges were made against the Nazarene and his first followers. Just such misrepresentations sent him to the cross, and millions of his adherents to dungeons, to the arena, to death in its most cruel forms. . . . Had the teachings of Christianity been accepted, there is no reason to doubt that the Roman empire would have remained. By rejecting Christianity, it sealed its own doom, while the hated and feared religion went on triumphant. And why should we not expect history to repeat itself to-day? Truth can not be suppressed. It may have its Good Friday of agony and darkness, and the earth may be rent around it by the furies of hell, but it will also have its resurrection morn with the chains of mortality bursted, with attending angels, and joy and gladness. And 'Mormonism' is truth."

THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE.

PROF. RICHARD G. MOULTON, of the University of Chicago, the author of several books on literary criticism and the editor of the "Modern Readers' Bible," is an appreciative student of Biblical literature and has often paid tribute, both in written word and public speech, to the literary beauty of the Bible. He maintains, however, that this literary beauty exists rather in spite of, than because of, the authorized translation. "Too much can not be said of that version," he declares, "so far as its language is concerned; its dignity of diction, force, and felicity of expression; its rhythmic flow and wealth of imagery; but literature, in a stricter sense, is in the old version conspicuous by its absence." He continues (in *The Independent*, April 10):



PROF. R. G. MOULTON.

"The fault lay, not with the translators, but with the attitude of their age to Holy Scripture. All through the centuries of rabbinical and medieval doctors the highest truth was conceived as a series of isolated propositions; and the translators labored to make each 'verse' a thing of beauty. But the result is an accumulation of good sayings—literature cut into lengths—with the beauty not of a poem, but of a scrap-book. If a sick man were to desire his nurse to read to him, and the nurse, picking up a Shakespeare, were to commence at the last scene of the fourth act of 'The Tempest,' and were to read on to the second scene of the first act of 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' the sick man would have a feast of language and style, but we should not call it a literary exercise. And this illustration is a fair sample of what may happen to a man without his knowing it, if he merely reads a chapter of the older versions."

The Bible is appreciated as literature, declares Professor Moulton, only when the different parts of it are read in their correct literary form and structure. He says further:

"If we ask ourselves what is meant by Greek or English or French or Latin literature, the answer will be in each case the same—a number of dramas, epics, lyrics, essays, histories, philosophical or oratorical discussions, in Greek, English, French, or Latin languages. If, then, we are to claim the Bible as 'literature,' it must be because the contents of Holy Scripture are made up of dramas, epics, essays, histories, philosophical and oratorical discussions—of all these, or of most of them—or of special literary forms like these. And such is the fact, only it is hidden from most readers by the unliterary form in which our Bibles are printed. Even a casual observation will suggest that Job and the Song of Solomon are dramatic. But, besides these, large parts of the prophetic books involve dialog and underlying movement; choruses of old men and of revelers and of priests and of husbandmen answer one another in Joel as in a modern oratorio. We have elsewhere dialogs between God and the prophet, or cries of the lost and the saved; we have changing scenes, and vision melting into vision like dissolving views. Again, what seems on the surface uniform narrative from Genesis to Esther proves upon examination to be two varying literary forms, framework of mere history, set off by brilliantly told stories of patriarchs, judges, prophets, the history and the story making quite different demands on the literary attitude of the reader. In the older versions it is difficult to recognize even the psalms as verse; in a Bible printed with a view to literary structure, not only psalms, but large parts of prophetic or wisdom books would appear in elaborate rhythmic forms, delighting the reader with play of stanza or strophe. Nor is it a question of pleasure only; literary form is a leading factor in interpretation. The false appearance of uniformity given in popular versions to Ecclesiastes has led to the idea that the book claims the authorship of King Solomon. When seen in its proper structure it is clear that only the first of the five essays has any association with Solomon, and further that he is made, not the author, but the imaginary hero of the search for wisdom. Harmonists who are concerned only with historical questions depreciate St. Matthew as the 'least historic' of the Gospels. When Scripture is read in its literary divisions it is seen that Matthew is the least historic only because he is the most philosophic of the evangelists, his gospel being the application of wisdom literature to the teachings of Jesus and to the evolution of the kingdom of heaven upon earth."

Finally, the Bible is not only "literature," but "a literature." In order to illustrate the significance of this statement, Professor Moulton makes a comparison:

"The Koran is literature, and is said to be sublime in style by those who can appreciate Arabic sublimity. No one would call the Koran *a literature*, for it consists only of a single literary type, the outpourings of a single author. But within the bounds of our Bible we have some sixty different books, the product of almost as many different writers, coming from many different ages, and exhibiting examples of almost all literary types. Some of the books are in Hebrew, some in Greek; but the Hebrew books stand apart from the rest of Hebrew literature, the Greek books from the rest of Greek literature, and all form the vast accumulation of works in all languages which these canonical books have called forth. Thus, in a survey of the whole world's civilization, the Bible stands as a literature in itself. And it differs from all other complete literatures in the fact that its completeness is a spiritual unity. There is an underlying framework of history—the history of the people of Israel as presented by themselves; the history of the New-Testament church as presented by itself. Into this are fitted stories, songs, prophetic and oratorical discourses, philosophical sayings, epistles, as modes of expression for the soul that animates the body of the history. Finally, the closing book of the New Testament has the function of emphasizing the unity which has bound the whole together; laying down that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy, recalling the symbols that have been presented through the varying books in order to consecrate them in a new symbolic vision, summing up the whole of history as the kingdoms of the world becoming the kingdom of Christ."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SUFFRAGE UPROAR IN BELGIUM.

A SYMPOSIUM of the views of eminent ministers, senators, and deputies on the franchise question in Belgium appeared in a recent number of the *Revue* (Paris), as a commentary upon the state of things that led to the disorders disturbing Leopold's realm. The underlying cause is the anomalous electoral system which the Socialists demand shall be reformed. While every man who has reached twenty-five years of age can vote once, there is a system of voting, called the plural vote, by which men with property, or higher educational qualifications, have several votes. The editor of the *Revue*, by way of introduction, summarizes the situation as follows:

KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

"Belgium, in common with all the countries of Europe, has undergone within the last few years a crisis of social transformation the effects of which, whether immediate or distant, are bound to modify seriously her political and in consequence her economic régime. The small extent of her territory coupled with the density of the population, the rivalry of the two races, the Fleming and the Walloon, her industrial importance, the fight waged by the opposition against the Catholics now in power, the steady progress of Socialism, form so many factors of the first importance not only for the future evolution of the country, but also from the point of view of international politics. The most important of these factors to-day is Socialism. The Socialists, backed by the masses of workingmen, the only authorized interpreters of whom the Socialists declare themselves to be, sustained by the Progressionists and part of the Liberals, have succeeded in getting extended the right of suffrage—privilege, until 1893, of a limited number of citizens—to almost the entire number of their compatriots. They have been granted a sort of universal suffrage attenuated by the plural vote and combined with proportional representation. Now, strong in numbers and the exactions of their electors, they demand universal suffrage pure and simple."

This question seems to us one of great interest, continues the editor, and we have set on foot an inquiry touching the timeliness of such a decisive reform. "All those whom Belgium counts the most glorious in the political and social world have held it an honor to participate in the examination of this grave question." Extracts from some of the replies received from party leaders, statesmen, scholars, and legislators are here given. That of M. Woeste, a leader of the Catholic party, and a rigid ultramontane, is first quoted:

"As a principle of action, universal suffrage can not be defended; it resolves itself into delivering the Government and a country into the power of number, while reason teaches that the direction of public affairs demands conditions of capacity, morality, devotion to order, and the fundamental principles of society. In fact, universal suffrage is only exceptionally free from serious drawbacks; it is so when it is in operation among industrious, healthy populations, unexploited by ring leaders; it is even susceptible of generous impulses when, under extraordinary circumstances, the soul of a people vibrates under the impulse of a great national or religious sentiment. But, as a general rule, universal suffrage is worthless as an instrument of government; it ends, especially in the states where the class that applies itself to the manual labor of cities and manufacturing is very large, by sacrificing all the interests of the country to one; it easily becomes the plaything of politicians; it gives scope to every ambition, to every reclamation whether justified or not. And yet, under the impulsion of ardent and audacious minorities, it has the chance of becoming more and more accepted everywhere. A like error, which risks conducting many states to anarchy or Cæsarism, can not but be deeply deplored."

M. Beernaert, also a leader of the Catholic party, pronounces as follows:

"In my opinion it is fitting that each citizen should take part in the government, but it is just that this part should not be absolutely the same for all. The married man and father of a family occupies a greater place in society than the bachelor. Consequently, his vote ought to weigh more heavily in the electoral balance, and it is also suitable that a certain amount of influence be accorded to knowledge and capital, democratically understood. Such is the multiple basis of our plural suffrage. Combined with the absolute secrecy of the vote, the obligation to vote, and the representation of the minorities, it assures us an honest and rational electoral régime."

The Progressionists, corresponding to the Radical-Socialists of France, are recruited from the lower middle class, and lean more and more toward Socialism. The letter of M. Paul Janson, principal orator and leader of the Progressionist party, is evidence of this:

"I am thoroughly in favor of the establishment in Belgium of universal suffrage pure and simple. I am obliged to add to the words universal suffrage, clear as they are, the two adjectives 'pure and simple' because we have, at the present time, in Belgium, a universal suffrage adulterated by the privilege of the plural vote, accorded to certain categories of electors. . . . All citizens who have reached the age of twenty-five years vote, but some (the *profanum vulgus*, the common herd, as they used to say) have only one vote; others have two; others again have three. In my judgment, the right to vote is the inherent right of citizenship. It is the necessary consequence of political equality. The question arises by what right part of the citizens should arrogate the power of reserving for themselves the right of constituting the national representation and exclude from this same right another category of citizens. . . . Thanks to the influence of universal suffrage, France has accomplished important reforms, which we shall realize in our turn, such as primary laic and compulsory instruction, the suppression of substitution and personal service, and the law relative to labor. . . . In Belgium, universal suffrage pure and simple, with the secret vote and proportional representation, will institute an equitable and just electoral system, assuring to parliament the representation of every party and at the same time the true, sincere, and adequate expression of the national will."

Naturally, the Socialists show themselves the most resolute adversaries of the plural vote and the strongest partizans of universal suffrage "pure and simple." This is fully demonstrated by the letter of their leader, the highest in authority, M. Vandervelde:

"Everything tends to show that if the right of suffrage is not always an efficacious instrument in inexperienced hands, it is in every case a powerful means of political education and a necessary result of the evolution of modern parties. . . . Sooner or later, indeed, the question of suffrage becomes, to quote the words of Bismarck, a question of force, 'eine Machtfrage.' It seems to be on the eve of becoming so in Belgium."

The opinion of M. Maurice Wilmotte, professor of the University of Liège and director of the *Revue Belgique*, is most clearly expressed:

"I should be a partizan of universal suffrage if it would be a reality, that is to say, if it would give Belgium an electoral régime which should faithfully reflect the opinion of all its inhabitants. Unfortunately the relentless domination of the clergy in

the country, particularly in Flanders, the insufficient development of instruction (which is not compulsory), and still further causes of social inferiority render the Belgian people unfit as yet to express its will. The plural vote has been, already, too great a concession; at a single bound the electoral corps has been increased tenfold; it should have been first instructed and emancipated morally, intellectually, and physically."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT AND CZAR.

THE visit of President Loubet to the Czar Nicholas II. is still attracting the attention of the French and Russian press. In France the newspapers publish friendly comments, regretting only that the President will not have enough pocket-money with the 500,000 francs allowed him by the Chambers.

Alfred Mezieres, senator, member of the French Academy, and president of the Association of the Parisian Journalists, expressed the opinion of his colleagues at the annual banquet of the press by saying: "This trip will be watched with emotion by all the people of France, because it is the consecration of an alliance infinitely dear and precious to two great nations." It is understood that M. Loubet will go aboard the *Montcalm* accompanied by M. Delcassé, General Dubois, M. Combariere (his political secretary), M. Poulet, and M. Molard (who makes introductions of ambassadors). The suite will follow on the *Guichen*, and the servants are to travel by rail. The questions of new livery furnish to Henriot in *Illustration* the subjects of many humorous cartoons. The tailors, however, suggest "to wait a little while before taking the measure of the ministers, who may not be in power at the time of the visit."

In a more serious vein, the *Echo de Paris* publishes a semi-official communication from a Russian diplomat whose intention is undoubtedly to prove to the Frenchmen that Nicholas II. has finally dismissed the German party in Russia. Discussing the recent treason of Colonel Grimm, chief of staff at Warsaw, who is a German, the diplomat is made to state:

"This affair of treason will consolidate the Franco-Russian alliance. Since he has been acquainted with the details of the high treason of Colonel Grimm, Nicholas II. has refused to receive any official of German origin, or coming from the Baltic provinces. A great number of generals and officers with a German name are resigning. The German party is dead in Russia."

THE LOUBET FAMILY.

What the Russian and the French press anticipate with most anxiety are the official toasts which will be made during the four days' visit of President Loubet. The *Temps*, as well as the *Novosti*, assert that there will be two toasts having a political

THE CZAR AS A FAMILY MAN.

A fourth child has been born to the Czar since the above photograph was taken.

significance, one at Krosine-Selo, where the Czar will entertain the French President, and the other at Cronstadt, where Nicholas II. will be the guest of M. Loubet on board the *Montcalm*. The *Messenger*, of St. Petersburg, considers as possible that the recent Franco-Russian declaration concerning the open door will be referred to. The *Messenger* (organ of M. Lamsdorff) makes this statement:

"We favor the open door provided no one will attempt to close it in our faces. We respect the *status quo* provided nobody will attempt to infringe. Otherwise France and Russia, actually united in loyal abstention, would become associated for energetic action."

The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks that in this respect the only danger may come from "some countries—Germany and the United States—who have refused officially to commit themselves concerning the open door." The opinion is indorsed by the *Indépendance Belge*.

England, however, comes in for her share of attention on the part of the Russians. M. L. J. Dorsjamine, commenting in the *Novosti* upon the desirability of concerted Franco-Russian action in Asia, discusses the attitude of Great Britain in Central Asia. He states first what the cabinet of St. James would like to propose to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. According to the cabinet of St. James:

"The projects of England in Afghanistan should meet no oppo-

sition, but Russia would be free to do as she pleases in Persia. The British think that England could entirely absorb Afghanistan in a few years, while Russia would encounter many obstacles in Persia. According to his idea, England would succeed in her object a long time before Russia could accomplish anything. Therefore England would recover her liberty of action. It is useless to state that such a bargain has not been considered with favor in St. Petersburg. The action of Russia on the countries near her frontiers is slow, and there is a cause for this. Time works for her, and her plans are framed accordingly. Speaking of Persia, for instance, it may be said that the influence of Russia extends over that country like a drop of oil. She will admit no limits to her action in Central Asia, which is her patrimony."

Little is said of the intention to demand a new loan of money in France. The Russian semi-official press, however, publishes the following statement concerning the Transsiberian railway: "Expenses for operating the Transsiberian railway for 1902 will be, according to provisions, 7,000,172 rubles [$5,390,132]. The receipts will approximate 16,210,500 rubles [$12,472,085], giving a deficit of 795,672 rubles [$612,667]." No comments. As a counterpart of President Loubet's visit to St. Petersburg, the *Indépendance Belge* speaks of King Edward VII., who will shortly call on President Loubet in Paris. It says:

"The intended visit of Edward VII. to President Loubet should not surprise the political world. The King of England is going to spend a few weeks in Southern France, and to reach Cannes he will go through Calais and Paris instead of passing through Cherbourg, going directly to the Mediterranean coast. Queen Victoria used to prefer the Cherbourg route. Edward VII. could hardly pass through Paris without visiting President Loubet. By doing so he would create unfavorable comments, which would not make for cordial [illegible]ations between France and Great Britain. It may be said, [illegible]ever, that some London political circles, keeping in touch with the cabinet of St. James, advocate a *rapprochement* between Great Britain, France, and Russia."

The conclusion is as follows: "The unvarnished truth is that England may succeed in ameliorating her relations with France, but she never will effect a *rapprochement* with a great continental Power as long as the war in South Africa lasts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CROWN AND THE CRISIS.

KING EDWARD: "Put my crown on!"
PEACE: "Wash the blood off first."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

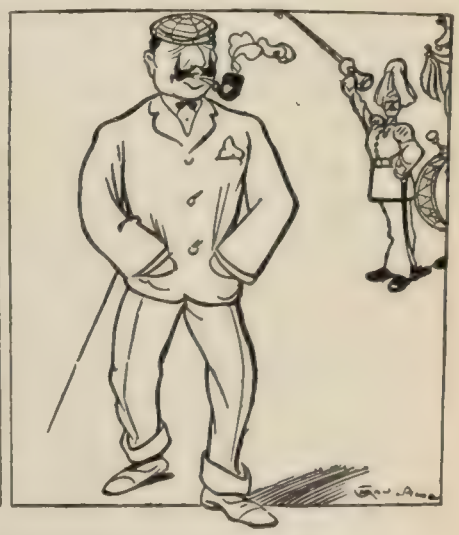
HIGH TREASON IN RUSSIA.

SOMETHING very serious in the way of treason has clearly developed at Warsaw, a certain Colonel Grimm, of German origin, being under arrest charged with "betraying the military secrets of the Russian empire to Austria and Germany." Upon this basis of fact—if it be fact—the German press is charging the French and Polish press with a desire to create "bad blood." Cracow papers say Colonel Grimm received a liberal annual allowance from Germany. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"In the French press there is much sentiment against Germany. Even in the Czar's dominions it seems to be assumed that the treason of which Grimm was guilty was for the benefit of Germany. We are not informed as to this. It is immaterial what Power is implicated in this affair, as no Power has a right to utter reproaches for a thing that can be brought home to itself. The Russians have a spy system in Germany and Austria-Hungary. Numerous criminal trials have made this clear. Rubles roll in the Balkans, at the Golden Horn, in Persia, in Afghanistan, in China, and they do not roll into the pockets of military implement makers only. The end justifies the means in Russian diplomacy if anywhere. What right then have the statesmen and generals of the Czar's dominions to grow excited if a Russian officer who offered his services was not repulsed?"

An attempt is being made to throw the whole odium of the affair upon Germany, whereas Austria-Hungary is principally implicated, says the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), a paper said to be under the influence of the German ministry. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) says suspicion points to France. The *Przedswit* (Lemberg) says the affair is "part of an elaborate military plot going on for years." The *Russki Invalid* (St. Petersburg) says Colonel Grimm has confessed. It would seem clear from all this that no full statement of the case has been made public. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The high-treason affair in Warsaw, most complicated and mysterious, assumes colossal proportions and excites almost as much interest as did the Dreyfus affair. It must be remembered that, like everything else that happens in Russia, we can know of it all only what the Russian Government wants us to know. From particulars given in certain French journals, it seems that not only Russian military secrets have been made known to a foreign Power, but also French military secrets, plans of mobilization and the bases of cooperation of French troops with Russian in the event of a European war. Colonel Grimm is not the only culprit. Other colonels, other generals are implicated in the affair and are involved directly or indirectly in the treason. This has created a tremendous scandal in certain quarters, as may well be imagined, and causes loud complaint of the facility with which secret information may be obtained and imparted to foreign Powers. For our part we profess our inability to believe



SYMPTOMS OF PEACE.

LONDON.

Edward VII. speaks in warm terms of De Wet and peace.

LATER—They were horses' names, it seems.

BERLIN.

The Emperor's peaceful demeanor at a review is noted.

LATER—It was only friendliness to a wealthy passing American.

—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

PENCIL POINTS ON THE PEACE RUMORS.

in such complicated treason, and the whole trouble seems to us to be due to the elaborate spy and counter-spy systems which the great military Powers organize in each other's territories. Traitors are usually spies who betray unimportant secrets to other spies in order to obtain in their turn particulars which they sell at a high price to the minister of war they serve. We must wait to ascertain the importance of Colonel Grimm's treason—if we ever ascertain it—before making up our minds whether the rage of French and Russian journals is justified. The Dreyfus affair has taught us to distrust this sort of scandal, in which it is not always the alleged traitor who should be covered with infamy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

COUNT VON BÜLOW and Signor Prinetti met and parted in Venice some weeks ago, but official and semi-official organs on the continent of Europe are still harping on the subject. Most of the comment appears to be based on mere hypothesis. But it is conceded that as a result of the interview the Triple Alliance will be renewed without important modification. That, according to the Berlin *Post*, is "assured." But the most extraordinary thing about the meeting, says the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), is the sensation it created in Austria:

SIGNOR PRINETTI, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

"While this meeting has been deemed in Italy as natural as it was timely and has been regarded even in Germany with much tranquillity, Vienna, it would seem, is as excited as if the event were extraordinary, and it does more particularly concern Austria-Hungary. The press could not have manifested a more lively interest if, instead of the German Chancellor, Count Goluchowski had met our minister of foreign affairs."

The *Giorna d'Italia* (Rome) profited by the opportunity to interview von Bülow. He said in effect, altho not in so many words, that Germany is not worried by Franco-Italian friendliness and that Germany may not oppose Italy's ultimate advance to Tripoli. He added that neither Italy nor Germany need be worried by the Anglo-Japanese treaty or by the Franco-Russian reply thereto. Both documents make for China's integrity. This interview is ridiculed by the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"To be frank, we have never read anything so trivial as the declarations which this interview puts into Count von Bülow's mouth. But the Berlin official telegraph has given circulation to the interview and it must, therefore, have some authenticity. Certainly, the German Chancellor could not and should not have imparted to the Italian publicists anything which they were unable to surmise for themselves. . . . All utterances attributed to Count von Bülow are characterized by the same satisfying, happy, successful, sweet emptiness."

What may be deemed the most authoritative utterance on the subject of the von Bülow-Prinetti meeting is this from the *Politische Korrespondenz* (Vienna):

"It goes without saying that the meeting of the two statesmen, in whose conversation doubtless the weightiest pending questions were discussed, is politically portentous for the allied Powers. The conviction may be expressed that during this colloquy a harmony of view was arrived at without difficulty, especially as the obstacles to a conclusion of commercial treaties between Italy and Germany are not serious and their removal may confidently be anticipated. The assumption that the meeting in Venice had reference to formalities connected with a renewal of the Triple Alliance is untenable because Prime Minister Zanardelli did not participate in it. Moreover, it can be asserted that the governments of the three Powers are agreed on all essential points bearing upon renewal of the Triple Alliance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

THE election of Dr. Francisco P. Rodriguez Alvez as President of Brazil has been well received by leading South American organs of public opinion. The *Pais* (Rio Janeiro) calls the election a "political comedy," because there was no organized opposition to Alvez, who, with the vice-presidential candidate, Silviano Brandao, was elected by default. Party feeling runs high in Brazil, however, and the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) comments:

"To those who follow the course of Brazilian politics, the result was no surprise. Yet it is certain that a strong opposition exists. Within the party that won there was factional opposition, but no organization gave practical effect to this feeling. Hence the votes obtained by others were mere manifestations of protest and not the result of a political campaign. The fact is that the opposition kept away from the polls. Dr. Rodriguez Alvez will begin his administration in very delicate political circumstances. Bocayuva [a political opponent], the indefatigable advocate of republicanism, De Moraes, the first civilian President the Brazilian nation had, Alberto Campos Salles, present chief of state and a historical republican, have revealed themselves in so unfavorable a light, to judge from the recent progress of affairs, that there is a temptation to speak disparagingly of the efficacy of republican institutions there. On the other hand, a movement has begun in favor of constitutional revision, which has many supporters even within the party in power. This agitation is to establish parliamentary government, but the future president, Dr. Rodriguez Alvez, has already declared against it."

In European investment circles the election is deemed a wise one—"a fresh guarantee," says *The South American Journal* (London), "of progress, stability, and financial recuperation in Brazil." *The Statist* (London) says:

"Dr. Rodriguez Alvez in the time of the empire was a faithful servant of the Emperor. When the revolution took place, and he convinced himself that a restoration without plunging the country into bloodshed and anarchy was impossible, he rallied to the republic, and since then he has served it faithfully. But that he is only a convert, and not, in the political slang of the country, an 'historical republican,' was supposed to be a strong objection to him. . . . The President-elect is a gentleman in every sense of the word, a man of distinguished reputation, and of the strictest integrity. He was minister of finance ten or eleven years ago, and earned golden opinions. For the last three years he has been governor of his native state of San Paulo. His administration has been admirable in every sense. The finances of the state are in the very best order, and there is a large surplus. His past career thus justifies the strong belief of all real friends of Brazil that during the next four years the country will have a thoroughly good administration. The present President's tenure of office has been highly advantageous to his country. He has subordinated the military to the civil power. He has pursued a wise, economic, and peaceful policy."

The new President will not assume office, according to the constitution, until November 15 next. "It is very evident," says the *Temps* (Paris), "that the republic of Brazil has not yet the firm and immovable bases of a democracy like that of the United States. The duration of the Government founded in 1889, and which unquestionably is worthiest of a free people, depends upon the strength of the roots it can send down in the national soil."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IN THE DAYS OF THE VIKINGS.

THE THRALL OF LEIF THE LUCKY. A Story of Viking Days. By Ottalie A. Liljencrantz. Illustrated by Troy and Margaret West Kenney. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ inches, 354 pp. Price, $1.50. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

THE author of this volume has gone back to the period of the Vikings; and the result of her imaginative efforts has been brought out in a very handsome volume with half a dozen unique color illustrations. Anybody who has any idea of what the real Vikings were will find it difficult to read this new writer's romance without doubts; the hero and the heroine are simply a youth and maiden with all the ideas and ideals of our time, set in the proper background of swords, drinking-cups, and picturesque ships. But then that is true of all historical romance, *mutatis mutandis*, and one has to yield to the poet's spell and ask no questions. The spell in this case is not particularly strong, yet the novel is considerably better than the average of the historical fiction of the day. It is not contemptibly written, and some of its environment is picturesque. Miss Helda, the heroine, is an emancipated young woman of the Viking age, who wears short skirts and sails a boat and otherwise does as she pleases. The hero is a Saxon war captive, naturally "of the blood of King Alfred." When the heroine came riding her horse past his prison place, we rather suspected that the horse would run away and a chain of incidents develop therefrom. We were not disappointed. Also in spite of the fact that he was a slave and that she lashed him across the face, we suspected that she would not escape from the fact that he was the hero, and would fall in love with him before all was over. The book takes us through a great number of adventures of all sorts, including some struggles between Christianity and the worship of Odin. Toward the close of the book, Leif the Lucky—the hero's master—discovers America without realizing the importance of the achievement; and tho we have not cut the last pages, we venture the guess that Miss Helda and the hero are rewarded for their manifold sufferings.

OTTALIE A. LILJENCRANTZ.

SOME BYWAYS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

MISCELLANIES, SECOND SERIES. By Austin Dobson. Cloth, 4½ x 7 inches, 277 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

IT is rather interesting to note the attitude of mind that readers and reviewers have toward a new book by a well-known author. One-half of them are apparently hypnotized by his former work, and immediately burst forth into peans of praise. There are others who, if an author does work that is at all below his best, apparently feel a certain resentment when the book does not yield them the enjoyment which they expected and they turn upon the writer and rend him. This has been the fate of Mr. Austin Dobson. He has lately come in for a share of foolish and undeserved praise and some grumbling; and it is only just to Mr. Dobson to admit at once that the second series of his "Miscellanies" is very far from his best work. They are not written with his usual charm, his manner is rather stereotyped, and the essays, as such, are not full of interest to the casual readers of essays. The volume gives the impression of being composed of odds and ends of material rather than a book planned with a view to harmony; yet there is much that is enjoyable in the somewhat heterogeneous material which the author has used.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

The book is in two parts: the first, essays and introductions; the second, occasional verses and inscriptions. The essays are eight in number, "many from that eighteenth-century stock which has supplied the majority of their predecessors," as Mr. Dobson explains in his preface. They contain material which light up interesting phases of the eighteenth-century—material which by itself, however, would tell the casual reader very little, but which, taken in connection with Mr. Dobson's former work, helps to complete the picture that he has made of his favorite century. The poems are a collection of fugitive verse, and while their substance is slender this is atoned for by the lightness of the author's touch and the perfection of his workmanship.

THE GENIAL SIDE OF RELIGION.

ONE WORLD AT A TIME. By Thomas R. Slicer. Cloth, 8vo, 269 pp. Price, $1.35 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

IS it not true that ministers of the Gospel write English of a higher literary quality than formerly, and is not such improvement partially attributable to the softening of dogma, which formerly contributed to style something of its own unyielding stiffness? This might account for the fact that the first clergymen to write like other men were heterodox, and most of them were Unitarian in faith—Parker, Channing, Martineau, Starr King, and others. These essays from the pastor of All Souls (Unitarian) Church of New York, not sermons, but possessing some of the characteristics of sermons, and divided into twelve chapters under separate headings, possess a distinctive literary quality. They are the product of a cultivated mind, and tho the title seems to us infelicitous, it is partially descriptive of the author's aim and intent. The book may fairly be said to comprise a *vade mecum* of the Unitarian faith, and the reasons for that faith are forcibly, tolerantly, and sometimes eloquently stated. The keynote of its philosophy is struck in these epigrammatic sentences: "Religion is not a theory; it is an experience." "That is inspired which inspires." "The purpose of religion is to add zest to life." "In *Man for God* I think we can get a very simple definition of religion." And in this acute rejoinder to Goethe's definition that "All religions have one aim, to make man accept the inevitable": "Such a religion does not provide for development; it provides only for defense." The book has a personal significance, for twenty years ago the Rev. Mr. Slicer left the orthodox pulpit to join with the Unitarian faith, and these essays are, in a sense, the author's statement of the reasons that impelled him. In chapter iv., "God is One," the only chapter in which he is at all doctrinal, the author attempts to prove, and with some plausibility, that the Christian church soon ceased to be orthodox on the question of the Godhead, for to be orthodox there must be unity of belief, and this there certainly was not in the conflicting views of Tertullian, Cyprian, Minucius Felix, Paul of Samosata, and others. "Unity of faith," Mr. Slicer tells us, "perished in a struggle for uniformity of statement."

THOMAS R. SLICER.

No one can read the book without profit, without partaking in some measure of its genial, helpful, neighborly spirit, without looking more kindly upon his fellow men, their follies and even their queer intolerances.

THE ART OF LIVING.

THE ART OF LIFE. By R. de Maulde La Clavière. Translated by George H. Ely. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 342 pp. Price, $1.75. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PEOPLE who express a poor opinion of French morals, based upon the poor quality of the French literature they commonly read, would find an excellent antidote in M. de Maulde's latest work. They might find a source of vast enlightenment.

"The Art of Life" is a much smaller volume than this author's "The Women of the Renaissance," which appeared last spring; it does not cover so broad a historic field nor touch upon so many intricate conditions; and yet it travels over a goodly area of similar ground. Its theme is the cult of the beautiful as related to familiar things, or the application of beauty to the fulfilment of the laws of being. History, philosophy, and ethics contribute to its make-up; but not a suspicion of preaching! Fancy, wit, humor, varied scholarship, and a marvelously sympathetic insight into the soul of feminine conditions illumine its pages. Women being the conservers of life, to women the book is mainly addressed, and not alone to the happy or well-equipped few. Its appeal rather is to the many who have become more or less disillusioned of life, and therefore the more ready to discern that mental health and spiritual poise must be regained through setting the functional laws of being in rhythm with the ideal—"to see life through the prism of the beautiful."

M. de Maulde sees the self-sustaining art of life rooted in the veriest actualities: birth, death, marriage, kinship, education—the foundation

of the whole fabric being love, the miracle-worker. "Life," he admits, "is hard at bottom, and emanates from death":

"Life kills. We are all cradled between ox and ass; every living creature has its origin in animality; life, compact of instinct and energy, resists the tempest by the firmness of its roots, and by its very ruggedness—but does the oak leap exultant as he withstands the blast? . . . Do not go open-armed to meet misfortune, or aggravate it by imaginary woes. Be resolute to nourish life into bloom. Take pity upon yourself and begin by bidding sorrow avaunt."

From circumstance itself he would wrest the secret of happiness, the panacea of love.

M. de Maulde is chary of using ancient formulas and ethical recipes as crutches for modern conditions. He quotes only from those whe have mastered life's secrets, whether these be poets or churchmen. His eclecticism is splendid, and his native insight luminously penetrative. "A man of real virility may be said to throw out his searchlights in all directions, like our great ironclads." He observes:

R. DE MAULDE LA CLAVIÈRE.

"Woman, on the contrary, is the recipient of emotions which she stores and transforms and endues with the elements in which it is lacking. . . . Joys are not precluded, but at the cost of what an absolute yielding of self! This work of human redemption, which consists in, taking upon oneself and bearing as a sacred trust the joys and woes of others, seems to be in reality a sort of crucifixion. . . . I am aware that women may possibly desire rather to live for themselves, and that the awful grandeur of such a sacrifice affrights them—but they will never succeed in avoiding it. If they were to flee, they would meet the Lord . . . Quo Vadis? . . . This is the law, and we can only recommend them to read the epilog of Jonah, so well related by Tolstoy."

Throughout the whole book stand out sentences which might be culled as gems of ethical wisdom. For example:

"The art of life consists not in forcing, or coloring, or adapting life, but the ability from its very evil to bring forth good. The whole problem is to grow double carnations instead of single. This problem you may solve if you will."

"Evil in my belief has no positive existence. It is a want of vitality, a warped vigor, a stunted growth, and, consequently, an anti-esthetic fact."

"The art of life is the drinking for ourselves at the fount of beauty."

"She will steep her hands in beauty, and knead all things to that luminous glow. From all things she may cause a ray of light to spring, in her walks, in her glances, in paying her visits, even in buying boots for her children."

FOOTLIGHT "SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE."

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. Playgoers' Edition. By Richard Harding Davis. Cloth, 8 x 5⅝ inches, 364 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

IT is a trifle late in the day to criticize this book of Mr. Davis; but it has met the modern fate of the successful novel and has progressed from the audience that reads to the audience that views from theater seats. The features of this edition which justify its classification as a "Playgoers'" are photogravures of scenes from the play with the names of the actors appearing in them kindly printed below each one, and the dedication to the three men responsible for the theatrical presentation, viz.: Augustus Thomas, who dramatized it; Robert Edeson, who plays Robert Clay, the hero; and Henry B. Harris, under whose management it is. The bill of the play as originally given at the Hyperion Theater in New Haven is also printed.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

That the play has been successful is no surprise, for "Soldiers of Fortune" as a novel is brisk, full of action, and with a strong and romantic love interest, which good qualities Mr. Thomas has retained in his dramatic version of it. The style and the motifs of Mr. Davis's stories and novels are singularly popular. He is probably more widely known, more generally read, than George Meredith or Thomas Hardy. Since Mr. Davis shook newspaper work (he was originally a reporter on *The Evening Sun* of New York) for literature, he has, like Ulysses, "seen many men and many cities," and taken notes of his experiences, not one of which has gone to waste. He has the alert, grasping, and estimative observation of a reporter, and he and James Creelman have brilliantly demonstrated how far that can go. He is synthetic and analytic. His brain has a photographic sensitiveness to impressions and he marshals facts till the cumulative outcome is a picture. He projects his personalities robustly rather than developing their characters. For this reason his style is the same whoever is speaking. In a word, Davis creates his *dramatis personæ* from the outside, not the inside.

"Soldiers of Fortune" is a brisk tale, to which any one may willingly give four or five hours of his life when he is looking for entertainment. The love interest and a lively South American revolution, which is a very brief turn-over, are driven tandem through the pages. The reader's interest is aroused at the start and does not flag to the end. One thing in this story, and indeed in all of Mr. Davis's work, is the wholesomeness of it and the American flavor. These are not literary qualities, of course, but they help to account for this author's popularity, and are decidedly to his credit.

THE SOUL OF A RACE.

THE BASIS OF SOCIAL RELATIONS. A STUDY IN ETHNIC PSYCHOLOGY. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Sc.D., late Professor of American Archeology and Linguistics in the University of Pennsylvania. Edited by Livington Farrand, of Columbia University. Cloth, 6 x 8½ inches, 199 pp. Price, $1.50 net; postage 15 cents. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS latest volume in the Science Series is the last word from the pen of the late Dr. Brinton, whose "History of Primitive Religions," "Races and Peoples," etc., rank among the most valuable contributions of modern thought. The present volume puts into concrete form some of the latest and most disputed investigations of science, and presents them for the first time in book form.

DANIEL G. BRINTON.

"The soul of a race," or nation, is a phrase often heard in these days; to elucidate its meaning from the point of view of scientific investigation and comparison is what Dr. Brinton essays in this volume. He makes clear how human groups have differentiated one from another through "psychic processes," and how and why this is a necessity of human progress, working through laws of evolution and regression. This, he shows, is a study full of application to human life and even to the political measures of to-day. "As the past of an organism decides its future, so the future of a people is already written in its past."

The author lays down as an axiom that "there is no such thing as progress or culture in the isolated individual, but only in the group, in society, in the *ethnos*. Only by taking and giving, borrowing and lending, can life either improve or continue."

This does not, of course, imply that individuals in the group do not vary in degree, but rather that the individual degree is the highest expression of the ethnic soul. The book is classified in sections, the first dealing with the "unity of the human mind." In this he touches upon the most modern researches concerning the evolution of the human from the brute, all of which tend to prove that the latter possess in some degree every attribute of the former, except *ideation*, the power to generate, transmute, and combine ideas. "Mental progress is not unknown in the brute, and it is well to remember that it is not universal among men." It is thought which makes man. "Outside of this and its developments," says Dr. Brinton, "all that man has of soul life is common to the brute. Why should he be ashamed of it? What folly to pretend, as the common phrase goes, to 'get rid of the brute in man.' Parental love, soul instincts, fidelity, friendship, courage, these are parts of his heritage from his four-footed ancestors. What would he become, dispossessed of them?"

Much is given concerning grades of men and their relative nearness to the brute, only speech dividing them. A chapter dealing with "The Individual and the Group" furnishes fascinating reading, dealing as it does with the physiology of psychical variations. Pathological variations will to many readers prove equally interesting, showing, as it does, how popular waves of thought, including prejudices and that form of patriotism called jingoism and race boastfulness, are only milder forms of ethnic insanity—showing a "*neuropathic* frame of the ethnic mind." Social and geographic environment show the results of climate, food, etc., in developing the *Ethnos*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"A History of the Nineteenth Century, Year by Year."—Edwin Emerson, Jr. (P. F. Collier & Son, 3 volumes.)

"The Rustler."—Frances McElrath. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

"Tales from Gorky."—Translated from the Russian by R. Nisbet Bain. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

"The Lady Paramount."—Henry Harland. (John Lane, $1 50)

"Little Leaders."—William Morton Payne. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"Editorial Echoes."—William Morton Payne. (A. C McClurg & Co.)

"The Westcotes."—A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $1.00.)

"Brief on Immortality."—D. Ostrander. (M. A. Donohue & Co.)

"Rêves et Cauchemars."—H. H. Kane. (The International Publishing Company, $1.00)

"The Heroine of the Strait."—Mary Catherine Crowley. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Opponents." — Harrison Robertson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"American Citizenship."—David J. Brewer. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $0.75.)

"A Book of Epigrams."—Gathered by Ralph A. Lyon. (William S. Lord, $0.25.)

"Saloon Law Nullification and its Cure."—A. C. Rankin. (Advance Publishing Company, $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Sonnets on the Death of Cecil Rhodes.

By THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

"So much to do: so little done: Good-by!"

—Last words of Cecil Rhodes.

I.

"So little done," brave heart, "so much to do"!
Since first the sun and stars looked down to scan
The core of Nature's mocking mystery, man,
This was the cry of workers such as you;
Each strove and strove till, sudden, bright in view,
The rich fruition of the Striver's plan
Shone far away beyond Life's narrowing span,—
Shone while the world was waving him adieu.

An age's days may live in fifty years.—
To him who dreads no spite of Fate or chance,
Yet loves both Man and Earth and starry spheres,
Life's brevity is part of Life's romance;
And when the footsteps fall of Death's advance
He hears the feet: he fain would stay but hears.

II.

"So much to do," brave heart, "so little done"?
What son of England left a work more grand?
Did that fierce trader-boy who, sword in hand,
Captured the siren-mistress of the sun
Whom only in dreams great Alexander won?
While India, right from Comorin's belt of sand
To where the guardian Kashmir Mountains stand
Acclaims our Clive, your work is but begun.

The century dawns, and race is trampling race
Where'er the white-man's living breezes blow.

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England is saying, "He won a breathing space
For English lungs [illegible] azure glow"
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Where, 'neath the Southern Cross, my limbs shall grow."

In London *Saturday Review.*

The Hidden Manna.

By. A. C. BENSON.

A tale of lonely grief he told,
Of shattered life and dull despair;
And I as he spoke a most unfolded,
And angels sorrowful and fair
Cool leaves of healing trees did hold.

Ah me! 'twas I, not he, espied
Those proffering hands, that healing tree,
Beside the bitter spring, beside
The silent well of agony—
And I, not he, was satisfied.

In London *Spectator.*

A Song.

By HERMINIE TEMPLETON.

All the laughter and the play
Vanish when you go away,
All the sorrow and the pain
Linger till you come again.

All the fever and the strife,
All the fretful things of life
Fly before the songs you sing;
I live upon the joys you bring.

Go not, Love, for life drifts fast;
May-time days are soonest past;
Winter hath but hoarded cheer;
Stay! I need you always, dear.

—In April *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Secretary Shaw and Malini.—Malini, the magician, recently visited Secretary Shaw and bewildered him with several of his magic tricks. According to the New York *Sun*, Malini handed the Secretary a crisp ten-dollar "Buffalo note," and told him to "hold it tight."

The Secretary clinched according to instructions.

"It is there now, is it not?" the magician asked.

"Certainly," replied the Secretary, confidently.

"Open your hand," commanded the magician.

The Secretary opened his tightly closed hand and the bill was gone.

"I could have sworn," said Mr. Shaw, thoughtfully, "that I felt that crisp bill in my hand."

The magician then pulled cards out of the Secretary's pockets, from down the back of his neck, from up his sleeves and from under his coat, and then asked the Secretary to arise from his chair. Then he pointed reproachfully to a half-dozen cards scattered on the seat and said sorrowfully:

"I didn't think you'd do it, Mr. Shaw. No wonder I had no success with my tricks."

The Secretary looked his bewilderment, as he had not been out of his chair since the magician entered the room.

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I accomplish this directly. My method enables the weakest woman to invigorate her internal organs as thoroughly as though she possessed the muscles and endurance of a Hercules. I *first* develop your lungs and teach you how to breathe deeply, causing an abundant supply of rich blood to flow through every vein in the body. *Then*, I develop your external body. Adopting any other method is like beginning at the end and working backwards. *I guarantee unquestionable results.* Let me send you my handsomely illustrated book, "Experience versus Experiment," descriptive of my course and methods. IT'S FREE.

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A very stylish shoe, and a special favorite with young men. Trust them to find out the makers of "proper" shapes. The reason why all Ralston shoes, for men and women, are so comfortable and need no breaking in is found in the lasts—really anatomical, truly "foot-formed." The work and material are as good as any $5 shoe, and no $3.50 shoe is "in it" with them.

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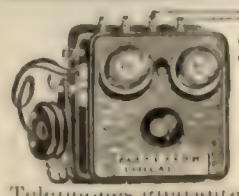

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When the Bishop Foozled.—Bishop Potter is an enthusiastic golf-player. Some time ago, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, he was on the links at Saranac, accompanied by a caddie who was himself a golfer of acknowledged skill.

The bishop made ready for a mighty drive, and with one tremendous swing he topped the ball. Of course he was deprived of the consolation which in such cases serves to soothe the temper of the layman. All he said was: "Sh-sh-sh-sh-sh!" It was his way of relieving his feelings. Then he tried again. This time he scooped up some cubic feet of sod, and once more the sibilant but inoffensive and ineffective protest escaped his lips. For the third time the bishop teed his ball, for the third time his driver missed the mark, and for the third time he unburdened his oppressed soul as above. The caddie could stand it no longer. "Hang it, man," he exclaimed, "sh-sh-sh-sh-sh won't send that ball where you want it to go."

Coming Events.

May 20.—Convention of the Reformed German Church in the United States, General Synod at Baltimore.

May 25-27.—Convention of the North American Skate League at Detroit.

May 25-28.—National Conference of the Jewish Charities at Detroit.

May 26.—Convention of the Slovak Miners of the United States at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

May 27.—Convention of the American Gynecological Society at New York City.

May 28.—General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at Allegheny, Pa.

Convention of the American Railway Accounting Officers' Association at Philadelphia.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 16.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 135 Boers in the Klerksdorp district since April 11.

April 17.—It is reported that the bases of peace have been practically agreed upon at Pretoria.

SOUTH AMERICA.

April 18.—As a result of renewed activity among the revolutionists of Colombia, more government troops are sent to Colon.

April 19.—The Colombian town, Bocas del Toro, is captured by the Liberals after a sharp engagement. A government expedition under Governor Gomez sails from Colon to retake the city.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 14.—The strikes in Belgium seem to spread further and many troops are held in readiness to check the disturbances.

April 15.—A new British loan of £32,000,000 is to be issued in the form of 2¾ per cent. consols.

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will be paid to any artist or penman, drawing me by first of July a single line portrait of President Roosevelt, the same being an improvement upon that drawn by Thomas Fleming of President McKinley, a photo-engraved copy of which can be seen in the book "Around the Pan," (at all book stores) which is one of the most popular books of the day, the only one giving an accurate account of the Pan-American Exposition, where our late President met his death at the hand of an assassin.

W. B. ELLIS,
New York.

14 VOLS., on approval to Digest readers

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"First American Citizen" is a title well deserved by Theodore Roosevelt.

He is a splendid example for young men to follow. In an age of money-greed, he has gained, by devoting himself to high aims, and by sheer force of character, a place in history that is unique and truly glorious. His writings admirably illustrate the keenness and straightforward integrity of the man. His literary works alone would have brought him well-merited fame. They are imbued with striking virility and originality. They are the best of reading. Their emotional and descriptive power holds attention captive. In their respective classes the historical, the political, and the hunting books have taken high rank.

Photo by Rockwood

Theodore Roosevelt's Works

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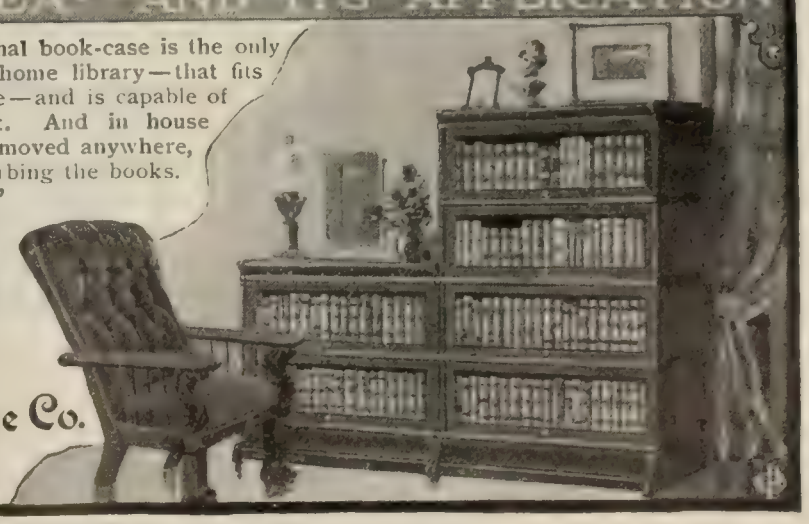

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Every Impurity in Suspension is Removed and since you cannot dissolve germs and bacteria, the **National Filter** supplies absolutely pure water. The National can be used in home, business house, cafe or factory where there is water pressure. Attaches to ordinary water pipe. Made in four sizes, furnishing from 10 to 80 gallons of pure water per hour. Price $14 to $60.

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116 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
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707 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.
General Agents Wanted.

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KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

The millers of England make a large advance in the price of flour and grain.

A Russian student shoots and kills M. Sipiaguine, the head of the Department of the Interior.

April 16.—The British Cabinet meets and discusses a message from Lord Milner giving the first clear idea of peace terms demanded by the Boers.

The British loan is many times oversubscribed; American capitalists being among the bidders.

April 17.—Queen Wilhelmina is seriously ill; she is suffering from the effects of a miscarriage.

April 18.—It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina has typhoid fever.

The Belgian representatives reject the proposal to provide universal suffrage.

April 19.—The rebels in China capture the town of Nan-Ning, in the province of Quang-Se.

April 20.—Eight Bulgarians are killed in a conflict with the Turkish soldiers near Kilindrir on the Bulgarian border.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 14.—*Senate:* The debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is continued.

House: The Cuban Reciprocity bill is considered; Congressman McCall of Massachusetts speaks in its favor.

April 15.—*Senate:* The debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is closed.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued.

April 16.—*Senate:* The drastic Chinese Exclusion bill, prepared by the Pacific Coast congressmen is defeated and the Platt substitute, continuing the present law, is passed. The Philippine Civil Government bill is discussed.

House: The Cuban Reciprocity bill is discussed.

April.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan makes a long speech on the Nicaragua Canal bill.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued; Congressman Cushman sharply criticizes the Speaker and the Committee on Rules.

April 18.—*Senate:* The Philippine Civil Government bill is again discussed.

House: The Cuban Reciprocity bill is passed by a vote of 247 to 52.

April 19.—The Fortification Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 14.—A number of soldiers testify before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, regarding the infliction of the "water-cure" on Filipinos.

The President nominates Robert A. Sharkey as naval officer at the port of New York and appoints Archbishop Ryan a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

April 15.—President Roosevelt orders General Chaffee to make a thorough investigation into charges of cruelty made against American officers in the Philippines and bring all the guilty persons to punishment.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage takes place in Washington.

April 16.—The State Department receives a protest from the governments of Great Britain

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Shipment from Columbus

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ST. LOUIS, MO. P. O. Box 54. { Write to nearest office. } COLUMBUS, O P. O. Box 772.

and Germany against that portion of the Philippine tariff bill which provides for a rebate on hemp.

April 17.—President-elect T. Estrada Palma sails for Cuba.

April 18.—The terms of the Colombian Canal protocol, which was delivered to the State Department on April 1, and afterward recalled by Minister Conchas, are made public by Secretary Hay.

April 20.—Frank R. Stockton, the well-known novelist, dies at Washington.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 15.—*Porto Rico:* The sentence of Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen, who was arrested for attempting to raise the price of labor, is revoked.

April 16.—*Philippines:* The insurgent leader Malvar surrenders to General Bell.

April 20.—*Cuba:* President-elect Palma lands at Gibara.

Philippines: General Bell receives the congratulations of President Roosevelt on his conduct of the campaign in Batangas and Laguna provinces, Luzon. General Smith defends the conduct of the campaign in Samar by the American troops as humane.

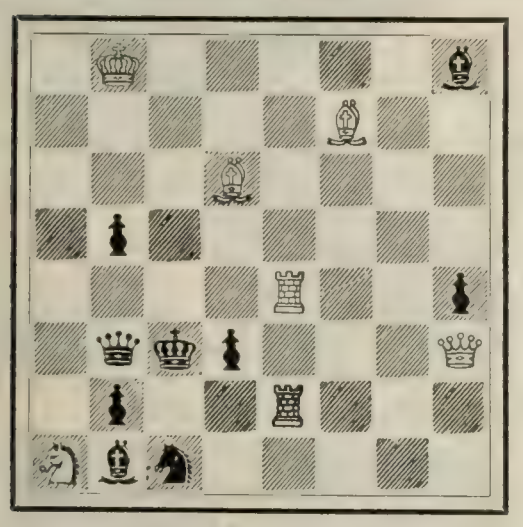
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 662.

Third Prize, Paris Exhibition Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.

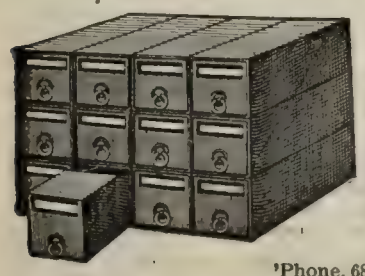


White—Seven Pieces.

1 K 5 b; 5 B 2; 3 B 4; 1 p 6; 4 R 2 p; 1 q k p 3 Q; 1 p 2 R 3; S b s 5

White mates in two moves.

Compare this with the First Prize, No. 654.



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Strong, durable material and good honest workmanship make our vehicles and harness outlast two of the ordinary kind.

Write at Once for our guaranteed freight charges to your station on any vehicle. Carts from $11.00 to $38.75; Road Wagons from $28.90 to $105 00; Buggies from $36 to $82.45; Surreys from $52.20 to $120.12; Spring Wagons from $37.50 to $112.50; Farm Wagons from $31.55 to $65 65; Single Harness from $4.80 to $20.20; Farm harness from $12.80 to $39.00

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usually means "NEVER." The time to apply for Life Insurance is "NOW" while you are young and insurable. Postponement may be disastrous.

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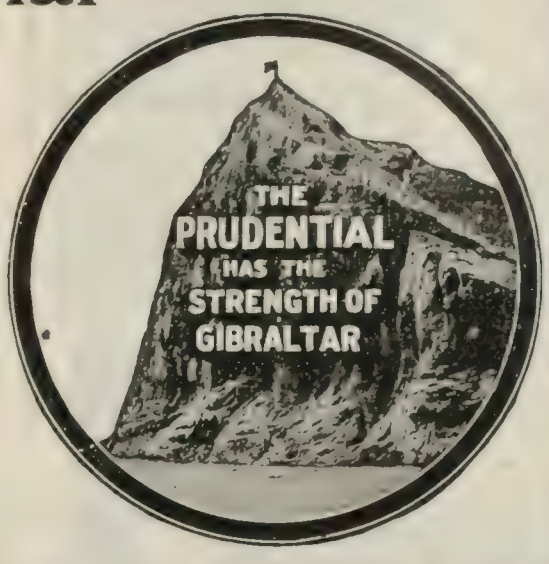

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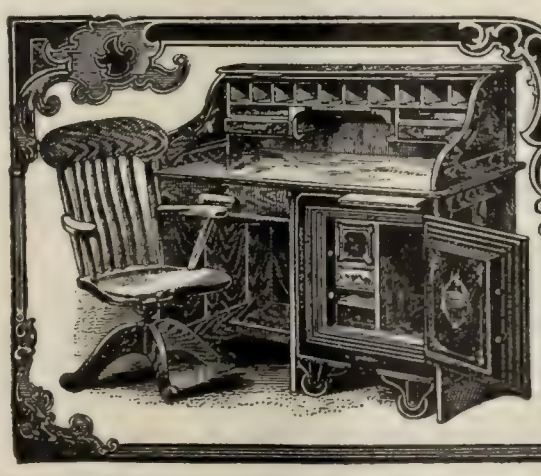

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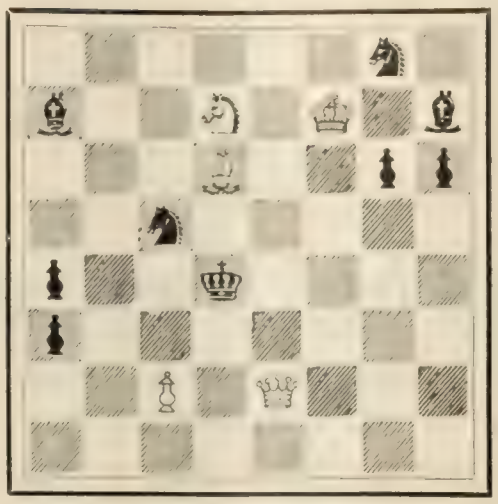
E. H. HOWETH, Box 104 A., Anaconda, Mont.

Problem 663.

By L. Vetesnik.

From *Saale Zeitung.*

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

6 S 1; b 2 S 1 K 1 b; 3 B 2 p p; 2 S 5; p 2 k 4; p 7; 2 P 1 Q 3; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 664.

By Murray Marble.

White (6): K on Q 7; Q on Q Kt 8; Kt's on K 5 and Q B 5; Ps on K Kt 4 and Q R 4.

Black (2): K on Q 5, P on Q 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 655: Key-move, Q—Q 7.

No. 656: Key-move, Kt—Q 5.

No. 657.

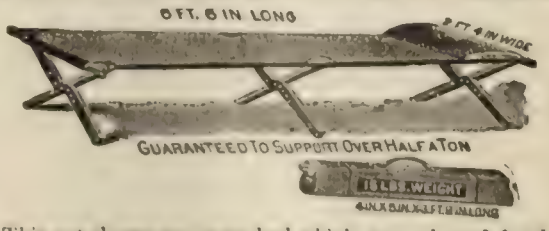
1. R—K B 3 / K x P	2. R—B 4 ch / P x R (must)	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / B x R	2. Q—Q R sq ch / K x P	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. Q—K 5, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. P—B 3 ch / K x Kt	3. R—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt x P	2. R—Q 3 ch / B x R (must)	3. P—B 3, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 8 (any piece).	2. Q—R 4 ch / P x Q (must)	3. R—B 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,

Summer Law School.

The 33d Session of the Summer Law School of the University of Virginia opens July 1st. Great success has been achieved by this institution under the able direction of Professors Lile, Minor and Graves. See advertisement in another column.

NEW GOODS FOR 1902



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Standard keyboard, high speed, heavy manifolding. Meets every requirement. Send for catalogue and special trial offer.

$60 less than other high-grade machines.

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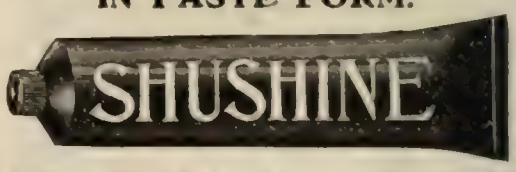
A Perfect SHOE POLISH IN PASTE FORM.



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CORLISS, COON & CO.

WANTED. Energetic men for pleasant, profitable and permanent work. Teachers and professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guaranty paid. Give age, occupation, and references. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; the Hon. Tom M. Tayler, Franklin, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

655 (only): W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; H. N. Clark, Osseo, Mich.; P. Rapier, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. G. T. Van Cleve, Malden, Mo.; O. P. Barber, Lawrence, Kan.

655 and 656: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Prof. A. A. Griffin, Franklin Falls, N. H.; W. M. J., New Plymouth, O.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.

656 (only): C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

Comments (655): "Some good mates; but on the whole, 'way below the great author's standard"—M. M.; "Inferior"—G. D.; "Good, but not remarkable"—A. K.; "One of the toughest 2-ers I have tackled"—J. G. L.; "A faulty key that opens a box of beauties"—J. H. S.; "The Key is pardonable in view of the pretty play that follows"—F. G.; "A pardonable reduction of the King's available squares"—W. W. R.; "Ingenious"—H. W. F.; "An unusually fine key"—W. H. S.; "A fine case of Q-sacrifice, and an interesting case of pinning"—S. M. M.

656: "An elegant little composition, but easy as a problem"—M. W. H.; "Light refreshment"—G. D.; "One of the neatest kind of tricks"—A. K.; "Unique in conception; ingenious in construction; and beautiful in results"—J. G. L.; "Simple and dainty"—J. H. S.; "Almost deserves a diagram"—F. G.; "Short, and to the point—a model"—W. W. R.; "A gem, and should be in *Schachminiaturen*"—W. R. C.

657: "Unquestionably a Fridlizius"—M. W. H.; "Beautiful. The mates after Kt x P are especially pleasing"—M. M.; "A remarkable problem, and unusually difficult"—G. D.; "It is impossible to praise this problem too highly"—F. S. F.; "Bold, beautiful and rash"—A. K.; "Hard, harder, hardest"—J. G. L.; "A spellbinder—a Swedeland lyric"—J. H. S.; "A matchless beauty, one of the finest 3-ers extant"—F. G.

The reason so few solvers got 657 is that they went astray with Q—R 3 and R—K 3. As one solver wrote: "I can't see anything but Q—R 3, but P—Q 8 (Kt) stops this." Other solvers relying upon R—K 3 condemned the problem as very commonplace, asserting that Black did not have any defense. Look at 1 ..... / B—Q 6. If 2 P x B / P—B 4 and no mate. If 2 Q—Q R sq ch. / K x P and no mate.

In addition to those reported, W. H. S., A. Cragin, Rondout, N. Y., got 654; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 651 and 654; F. H. B., Glyndon, Minn., and Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass., 653; Mrs. A. G. Fuller, Central Turkey College, Aintab, Turkey, 637, 638, 639.

The Rev. G. Dobbs wishes us to make a correction, and say that in the original draft of his problem 653, the B stood on Q R 7.

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SHOULD BE YIELDING 5% INTEREST.

The earning power of money invested with every safeguard that private enterprise under State supervision can provide, is sufficient to pay small or large Depositors 5 per cent., provided the funds be **kept alive.** This Company has loaned upon bond and mortgage $2,865,000, and has **in eight years** increased its assets from about $9,400 to about $1,557,000, including surplus of over $182,000. The exact figures are given in the last annual statement.

We Accept Deposits of $50 or over, Guaranteeing 5 per cent. per annum from Date of Deposit to Date of Withdrawal.

Money invested is not "tied up," but may be deposited for as short a time as desired.

Testimonials from well-known professional and business men, annual statements, and other matter interesting to prospective depositors will be forwarded promptly on request.

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is surprising to one who hasn't studied the subject. It is a perfectly balanced grain food—makes muscle for the athlete—nourishes the invalid; gives bone and nerve to children.

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contains all the gluten and phosphates of wheat, discarding the irritating outer coat which is *woody* and indigestible. Sold in 2 lb. packages. If your grocer does not keep *Wheatlet* have him order some for you, or send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. There is but one *Wheatlet*. Avoid substitutes.

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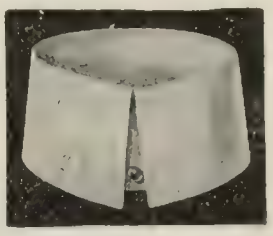
Booklet on the value of wheat as food mailed free on request.



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All our collars are made in ¼-inch sizes, 14, 14¼, 14½, 14¾, 15, etc., to 18. Our anti-swear collar buttoner free.

If you are not a good dresser you do not need me:
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We show 200 exclusive patterns of our own make of shirts—$1.50 to $2.50. Shirts different from your neighbors'. 4 cuffs to each shirt without extra charge. 200 samples for 6 cents postage. This cut shows one of our demi bosoms for good dressers. Our handsome booklet, "Correct Dress" free. Everything in Men's Furnishings reproduced in exact colors. Send for it. *Ladies Also*—200 exclusive patterns of shirtwaist materials, 2c stamp.

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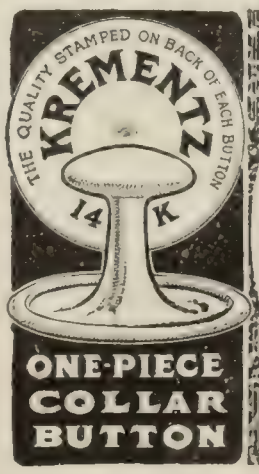

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"Story of a Collar Button" shows all styles, for postal. All dealers.

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What Cyanide is Doing in the Black Hills

BY DR. JOHN E. BEEBE

SIX GENTLEMEN, every one of them representing the largest and most prominent business interests in which they were respectively engaged, a swift-flying express train, and a definite objective point, The Black Hills, were the factors that were associated within a very few days past.

Thirty hours of steady traveling, made enjoyable by fine railway and dining-car service; with variety enough of scenery to avoid monotony, brought the party to the entrance to the world famous Hills, for at Edgmont, S. D., the train starts on its slow climb up the mountain road that leads to what the President of one of our great railroads calls the richest one hundred miles square in the world. As a general thing the further one climbs into the mountains the more desolate and uncomfortable one expects to find it, but on this particular journey the reverse holds good.

DR. JOHN E. BEEBE

The gloom of a March evening hid the hills when the party alighted at Pluma, only to step into a narrow-gauge train, ride ten minutes, walk from the station to the hotel in five minutes more, and find themselves in a modern $125,000 hotel, The Smead, at Lead (pronounced Leed) City. This pleasant stopping-place has rooms with baths, the most comfortable of beds and the most palatable of cooking. The thought of being in a mining camp would not present itself at all were it not from the talk all around, and a continuous low roar, that fills the air, not disagreeably, but persistently. Exactly like the sound of the surf on a hard shore is this compelling, ceaseless volume of sound. It is produced by the continuous rise and fall of hundreds of stamps, that in the great mills of the Homestake Company, year in and year out, have been crushing countless tons of rock, to search out the invisible particles of gold that make them their hiding-place.

For twenty-four years this tremendous gold mine has been feeding these hungry steel battering rams, until to-day they number close on to 1,000. Think of it, a thousand! Twenty-five hundred men are employed in tearing from the earth its treasures, and every year $1,260,000 is paid in dividends, and not a dividend has been missed in the whole twenty-four years.

The great Homestake hoist that lifts ore easily from a depth of 3,000 feet promises wonderful things in the future, for it shows what the Homestake people think of deep mining for this district. Built on a splendid hillside, its massive brick chimney and the mighty stone-foundationed building stand like a monument of faith in The Black Hills. Up from the great mills pours the roar of the gold monster, from hundreds of homes the smoke is rising, and the busy streets look like a city's; 8,000 people, prosperous, busy, contented, live in hundreds of well-painted, artistically built homes, some of brick, all modern.

Just over the hills lies Deadwood, another town fully as large. Hundreds of claims fill this mining district, and the manufacture of gold bullion, thanks to modern cyanide processes, has become as stable as that of steel, more so in fact, for its markets never fail. Three great properties dominate this section, the Homestake, the Golden Reward, and the Horseshoe; and the Horseshoe is furthest away from our comfortable hotel, it taking a good horse and buggy a little over twenty minutes to reach the first shaft house of the last named company, out of which is now pouring every day of the year 250 tons of ore that easily averages $20 per ton in values. Remember, the Black Hills mining characteristic is low-grade ore, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00 values, and there are mountains of it. Ore that has been refractory, hard to compel to disgorge its treasures, but inexhaustible in quantity.

Slowly but surely modern chemistry has driven this refractory proposition to its last hiding-place, and cyanide of potassium has conquered it. In the gold fields of Africa, in Cripple Creek's wonderful territory, and in the sure producer, the Black Hills, the rapidly growing cyanide plants are being built. The Homestake cyanide mill, with a daily capacity of 1,200 tons, was built and is managed by Mr. Merrill, the modest young chap who rode at my side, and hung on to me as my wagon almost spilled me out. The Horseshoe Company are converting part of their fine Chlorination mill into a cyanide plant, and plans are being drawn for one to be built immediately adjoining, that will handle 1,000 tons per day.

And best of all, girdled by railroads, the very cinders of a locomotive falling on it, are the hundreds of acres of low-grade, easily handled ore bodies, that will be shoveled into cars that will almost trundle themselves into the mills at Pluma.

Well-equipped shaft houses are located at half a dozen strategic points, and a great plan has been mapped out that will combine them in one complete system. Vast quantities of work have been done already, and with new capital that is to be brought to bear by the sale of a portion of its stock, the whole organization will, within a very few months, rival its great neighbor in production and exceed it in profit, because the Horseshoe Company can profit by the costly mistakes the Homestake Company has made, and put into the pockets of its stockholders the money that it has cost to find out many important facts.

It is to-day a paying mine, in active profitable operation, needing only a larger policy and prompt command of capital in sufficient amount, to slip into its place as another of the greatest gold manufacturing plants of the world. And best of all, it and its representatives offer to every investor who wants to look into its superb possibilities, exactly the same opportunities that the party of gentlemen, of which the writer formed a part, found ready to their hands and eyes.

The mines, the mills, the books, and the citizens of prominence, who live all the year round there, can be seen as fully as can be the rolling hills, and as can be heard the never-ceasing roar of the hundreds of stamps.

The Horseshoe Mining Company is increasing its property holdings by taking over mineral ground of proven value adjoining its present holdings.

The new issue of stock to make the above purchase and put in additional improvements to work same is on the market at par One million dollars has been underwritten by Pittsburg, Minneapolis, and St. Paul syndicates.

Another million is open to the public.

The Horseshoe Mining Company have no bonds or preferred stock. Every person owning stock is exactly on the same basis. The new purchasers participate in the earnings, which are large enough to pay at least 10 per cent at the present time.

The officers and directors of the Horseshoe Mining Company are :

Mr. D. E. Murphy, President, who is the General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. John Johnston, Treasurer, who is Vice-President of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee.

Mr. E. M. Holbrook of Chicago is First Vice-President and General Manager of the company.

Mr. A. N. McGeoch of Tracy & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, is Second Vice-President.

Hon. Robert Mackay, President of the Montreal Harbor Board, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and director in two of the largest and strongest banks in Montreal.

Mr. George Sumner, of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., Montreal.

Mr. Charles Allis, President of the Allis-Chalmers Company, of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. F. R. Bacon, President of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. W. B. Frisbie is Manager of the Chicago office, which is in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

Mr. W. K. Murphy, of Milwaukee, is Secretary of the Company, with offices in the Herman Building, Milwaukee.

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 18 New York, May 3, 1902. Whole Number, 628

Published Weekly by
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DUTY ON MEAT AND THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

ALONG with the sentiment within the Republican party in favor of cutting the tariff on other "trust" products, such as steel and sugar, there is a growing feeling that the tariff on meat should be cut, to relieve the present high prices. It scarcely need be said that the Democratic papers favor a change in the tariff. The New York *American and Journal* has an editorial fifteen inches wide and thirteen inches deep on the subject, in five different styles of type, in which it says, in letters half an inch tall, "Take the Tariff Duties off MEAT!" A Democratic representative has introduced a bill to abolish all duties on meat or poultry imported from foreign countries, but it is said that it may be shelved in committee on account of its source.

The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) warns the packers that if they continue to "monopolize meat products and make them more dear," it may become "impossible to defend the retention of the protective duties on meat." The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), too, declares that "the obvious remedy" for the advance in prices "is to increase the supply by bringing in Canadian or other foreign cattle," and it adds: "The prohibitive tariff, however, bars the way. Should it not be immediately removed?" The Kansas City *Journal*, a strongly Republican paper published in a city that rivals Chicago as a meat-packing center, declares:

"The cattlemen are thriving too highly at the expense of the whole people. What is needed, and needed urgently, is relief for the millions who are forced to pay extravagant prices for one of the necessities of life. Congress should throw down the protection bars and permit the ingress of the cattle of Mexico, of Canada, and of other convenient countries. This would not do away with the present trouble, but it would help. The way to meet a condition of scarcity is to open all available sources of supply.

"If Congress will suspend the tariff provisions which now effectually bar out Mexican and other foreign cattle and sheep, and the Administration will push the fight against the beef trust with all expedition, the outlook for the consumer will not long remain so dark as it is now. Mr. Cudahy's admissions that prices are higher than they have been before in twenty-five years show the entire reasonableness of demanding that everything possible be done toward relieving the situation."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, another Republican paper, expresses a like view, and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says:

"Letting down the tariff bars that shut out the cattle to the north and south of us would soon provide an abundance of meat as good doubtless as what we are getting from the West now. Protection is all right in its way, but when, as in the case of some other trusts, the beef combine persist in capturing and holding foreign markets at the expense of the home consumers and appeal to the patriotic impulses of the American people as exemplified in the policy of exclusion to keep the tariff intact, it is time to cease shamming and to take the bull by the horns tho it may wrench the feelings of some well-intentioned advocates of the Chinese wall and cause a spasm of indignation within the circle of the Home Market Club."

Tariff revision is condemned as dangerous, however, by other Republican papers. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) would not alter the Dingley law "in any particular," for it believes that "nothing is more certain than the tendency of any tariff tinkering to involve the whole tariff." The New York *Times* (Ind.), while not objecting to tariff reductions, believes, however, that in this case the reduction would be useless. It observes:

"To repeal the tariff (probably meaning the duty) on beef would render further oppressive combinations between the stock raisers and the packers impossible. Shiploads of English and continental beef—rich, juicy, and generally palatable, not to say nutritious—would at once come this way. There are at least a hundred cows in the Bermudas lowing for the American butcher, certainly half as many in the West Indies, and of a surety some in Canada, which will not be happy until embalmed for the American market. Put beef on the free list and the march of food cattle to this country would recall the days when the buffalo roamed the Western plains in herds covering many square miles. Some statistical uncertainty may exist as to where the imported beef would come from, but Tammany is not statistical, and its committee very properly leaves to such as have a taste for figures the solution of the problem. Ex-Sagamore Nagle might have helped them, as he is a great statistician; but really it was not worth while to incumber the report with tedious details.

"To repeal the duty on meats is eminently proper and desirable, but the reason for so doing is not that it would afford any relief to the momentary situation. It is a useless duty, yielding no revenue and valueless even for the vicious purpose of protection."

Meanwhile the query as to whether there is really a beef trust is receiving continued attention. The Attorney-General has directed two of his assistants to look into the matter, and says:

"From their reports, I am satisfied that sufficient evidence is in hand upon which bills in equity for an injunction can be framed to restrain the combination mentioned from further proceeding under their agreements, which clearly appear to be in restraint of interstate trade. I have, therefore, in compliance with the law that provides: 'It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts, on the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of this act,' directed the district attorney at Chicago to prepare a bill for an injunction against the corporations and persons who are parties to the combination mentioned, to be filed in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois."

SUGAR TRUST AND SUGAR TARIFF.

IT will not be a bad idea, while relieving the people of Cuba with reciprocity, to relieve the people of this country with a cut in the sugar tariff that will bring down the retail price—such is the view a considerable number of newspapers are expressing in their comment on the Cuban reciprocity bill and the Morris amendment, now before the Senate. The Morris amendment provides for the abolition of the differential tariff on refined sugar, and its presence on the bill is due to a combination of Democratic and beet-sugar Republican voters, not one of whom, many papers believe, really expect that it will become law. The Democrats, it is pretty generally thought, voted for it to put the Republican party in a dilemma, and the "beet Republicans" voted for it in the idea that it would kill the reciprocity bill. But the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the Buffalo *Express*, and a number of other Republican papers, especially those in the West, are urging the Senate to indorse the cut in the sugar tariff. The people "have paid tribute to the sugar trust a long time," says the Des Moines *News*, "and will be immensely pleased to have the Senate pass the Morris amendment." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"The Senate will be wise if it quietly accepts the house bill, only amending it to increase the reduction of the sugar duty so as to give Cuba not less than 33⅓ per cent. off regular duties, and 50 per cent., if its liberality can be stretched that far, for 50 per cent. might do some good. To wrangle over yielding anything and resisting any reduction in the height of the tariff wall is not very creditable to the statesmen so contending. They take no thought whatever of the absolute equivalent we shall get in Cuban trade. Instead of limiting the arrangement with Cuba so that it will expire in December, 1903, it should stand for at least five years."

"The American people would rejoice," declares the Chicago *News* (Ind.), "if the sugar refiners' trust incidentally were deprived of the power to secure extortionate profits from the American consumer," and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says that "if Congress were to do nothing else than to order the sugar trust to the rear, it would live in the memory of all men forever." The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.) says that such a result "is what the people have been longing for and praying for, but scarcely hoping for," and adds:

"There is no need to waste any sympathy on the sugar trust. It possesses all the facilities, processes, and machinery to refine sugar cheaper than it can be done anywhere else on earth. It has never paid a cent higher wages because of the differential of 1 cent a pound in its favor, but has simply divided the $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 premium among its promoters. Moreover, the 20 per cent. reduction on the duty on raw sugar from Cuba will give it just so much advantage over the European refiner, while the 95-100th of a cent a pound duty that remains on refined sugar would seem to be ample to protect the sugar producing and refining industry in the United States.

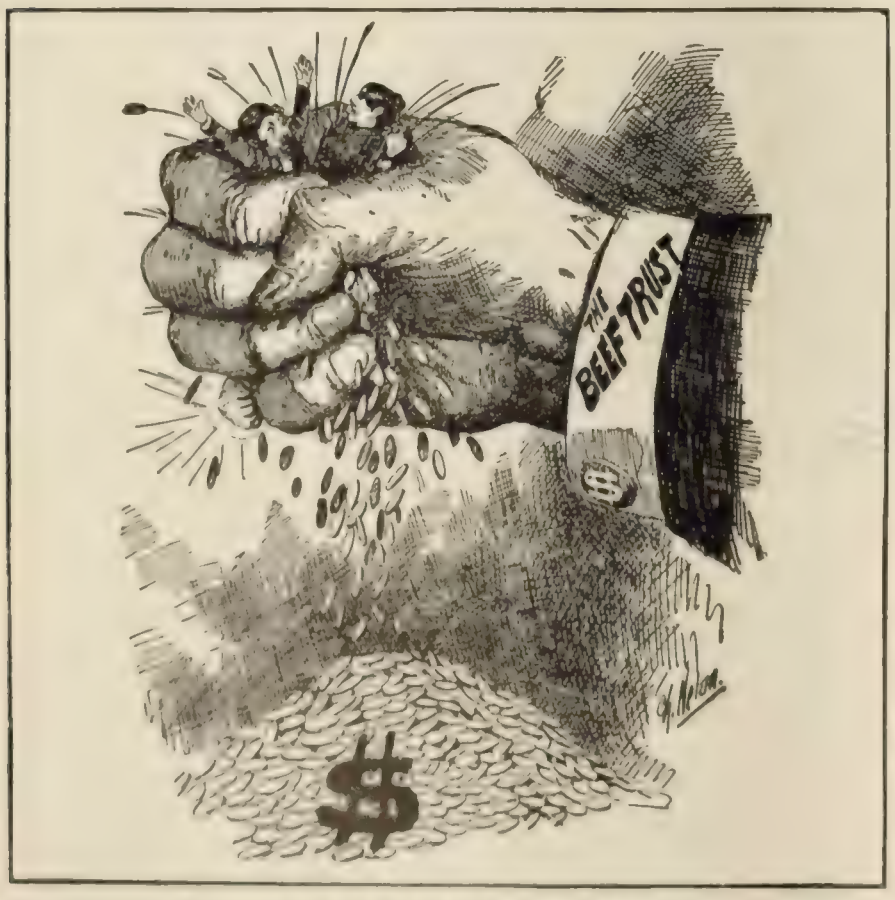
"Viewed from an impartial economic point of view, irrespective of its effect on politics and political parties, the House reciprocity bill should be entirely satisfactory to the American people, who may be forgiven if they rather enjoy the spectacle of the beet combine hoist by its own petard while assisting in squeezing $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 out of the coffers of the sugar trust into the coffee-cups of the republic.

"The Senate should complete the good work begun by the House."

But even if we are to have tariff revision along anti-trust lines, the place to begin the movement is not by an amendment to a Cuban reciprocity bill, so a good many papers think. "The wise thing for the Senate to do," in the opinion of the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), "is to prepare and bring forward a reciprocity proposition of its own, starting from the beginning and granting Cuba a concession of more than a meager 20 per cent. This will have the support of a very great and earnest public sentiment. It will be a clear-cut, intelligible measure." So, too, thinks the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.); and the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says:

"To abolish the differential on refined sugar from all sources would undoubtedly do harm to our refining interests, and would hurt the beet-sugar producers most, especially if, as is claimed, the countervailing duty upon bounty-fed foreign sugar would go with it, while it would add somewhat to the relief of the Cuban planters by enabling them to send a higher grade of sugar to our markets. But it is not worth while now to discuss this aspect of the matter, because it is simply a tariff question relating to our general policy, and is not germane to the purpose of the measure that has passed the House. It is the plain duty of the Senate to rectify the mistake that has been made in that body by shaping the bill for the accomplishment of its legitimate purpose of Cuban relief, from which it has been perverted by a small minority of Republicans playing into the hands of the Democrats, whose chief desire is to disturb the whole tariff situation."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) and *Times-Democrat*



DESIGN FOR NEW BEEF EXTRACT LABEL.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

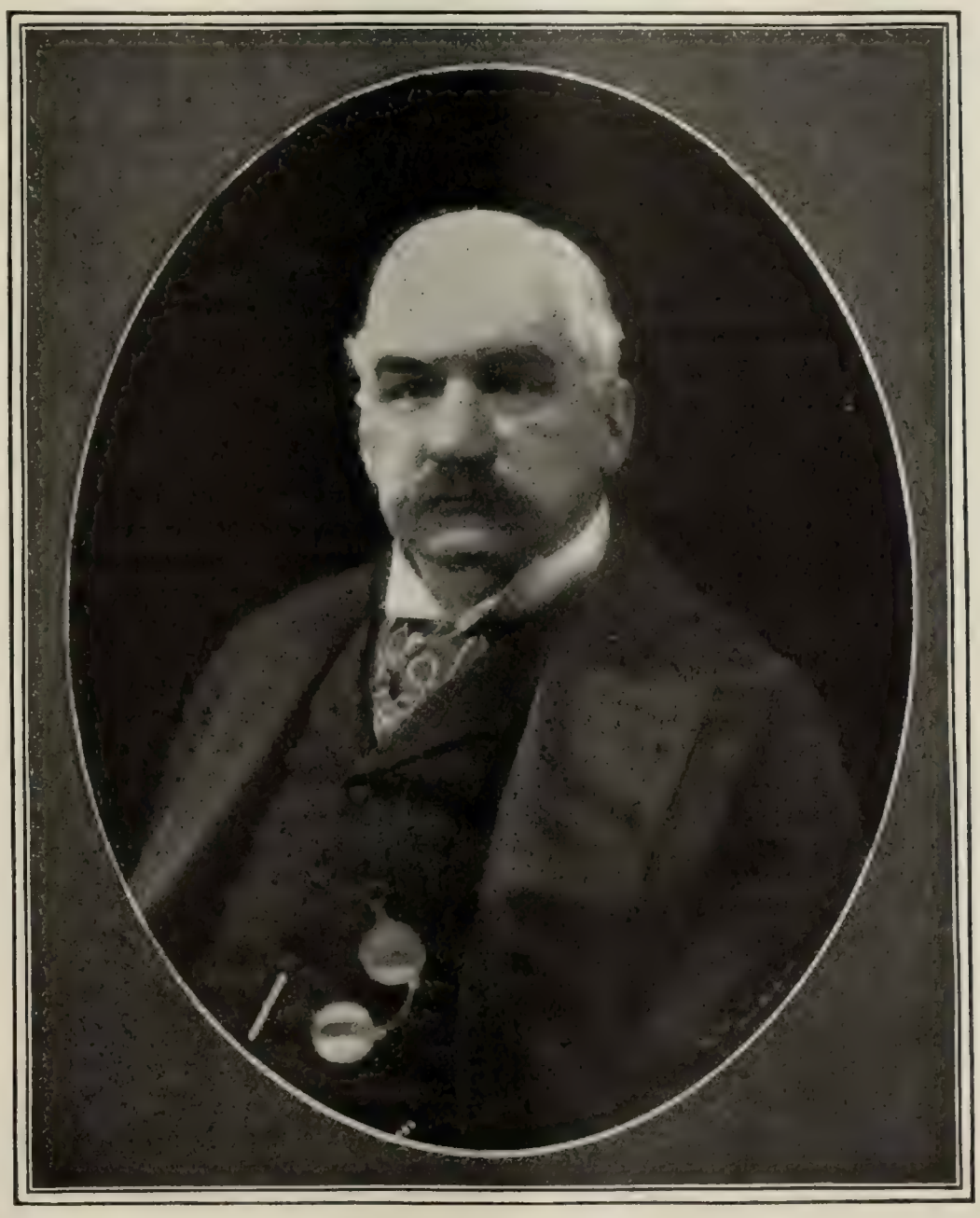
IT HITS BOTH WAYS.
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

TWO TRUSTS IN CARTOON.

(Dem.), devoted to the cane-sugar interests of Louisiana, are firm in the hope and belief that the addition of the amendment has killed the reciprocity movement. The latter paper says: "Cuban reciprocity has run its course. It has been beaten because it deserved to be beaten. Conceived in madness and nursed in hypocrisy, it was but natural that it would meet with an unhappy end. Its passing will awaken lamentations only among stockholders in the sugar trust and stock-jobbers in Cuba."

EFFECT OF THE STEAMSHIP TRUST ON THE SUBSIDY ENTERPRISE.

EITHER the new steamship consolidation destroys the last argument for the subsidy bill now before Congress, or it supplies the very best reason why it should be passed—it all depends upon which class of newspapers one credits. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) points out that the new combination does not increase the number of ships flying the stars and stripes by a single vessel, hence the need of such a measure as the subsidy bill to increase the American merchant marine is as urgent as ever. The trust fleet itself, managed by American capitalists, will sail mostly under foreign flags, and can be turned against us in war time, says the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), a situation which it declares "unendurable," and one which "can not be permitted to continue." The ship-owners, inside the trust and out of it, adds the same paper, should therefore be encouraged by government aid to construct ships "under American control and subject to American jurisdiction, which will give us a carrying trade that will make our commerce safe in time of war as well as of peace." The Brooklyn *Times* would use the subsidy measure as a weapon to fight the new "combine." It says:



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JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN.

"If the people of the United States are alive to their own interests, the consummation of this great international trust should create a strong popular demand for the speedy enactment of the shipping subsidy bill. The formation of this stupendous trust makes it more difficult than it ever was before to establish competing American lines of steamships. . . . The only way in which competition can be fostered and made effective is by the enactment of such a measure as the Frye bill, amended so as to provide that any line receiving a subsidy from the Government of the United States shall forfeit such subsidy if it enters into any combination or traffic arrangement with competing lines. If the enactment of such a measure was expedient and desirable before, it becomes absolutely necessary now, if the commerce of the world is not to be held at the mercy of this gigantic combination. It is not now merely a matter of pride and of sound policy that the maritime interests of the United States should be protected and promoted; it is now a matter that concerns directly the most vital interests of the whole American people and of American commerce."

But the new trust includes the International Navigation Company, and the favorite argument against the bill has been all along that that company would get a large slice of the subsidy. Under the new arrangement the subsidy on the steamers of the International Navigation Company would go into the trust treasury and benefit all the shareholders, so that "some of the money thus taken from our people," in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "would go to foreign stockholders of the trust." But the idea that money from the national Treasury should be paid to a trust at all is thought so objectionable by many papers that the formation of the trust is regarded by the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) as "a finishing touch for the obsequies of the subsidy bill." And the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) says: "What little chance there was for this ill-starred bill seems now to have disappeared. The American people will never agree that public money shall be donated to a trust. A business which is profitable enough to be made the subject of a stock-jobbing operation by Mr. Morgan is a grotesque candidate for subsidies." So, too, think the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and many other papers. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) declares: "The proper sequel to the proclamation of the transatlantic freight combine will be the immediate rejection by the House of Representatives of the Senate ship-subsidy bill. Deferring action on it will not do. Alleged 'shelving it' will not do. It can not be locked up in a closet unseen and unheard of until after the fall election, to be decapitated then, perhaps. The day of execution should be now, and the House of Representatives should be the executioner."

Woman's View of "One Man, One Vote."—While the American daily papers are sympathizing with the poor Belgian workingman who does not get his full share of the suffrage, *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) rises to remark that there are others. It (or she) says:

"Belgium is on the verge of civil war over the question of 'one man, one vote.' At present, one man is often allowed to cast

several votes, in virtue of various qualifications, with the result that a minority of the men elect a majority of the legislature, as in Connecticut. In Alabama and Virginia, election officers are perjuring themselves in order to admit ignorant white men to the ballot-box while excluding ignorant negroes. *The Outlook* and other Northern papers denounce the injustice that is being done in the South, and declare that the ballot should follow 'the line of good citizenship, not the line of race'; yet they believe that the ballot should follow not the line of good citizenship, but the line of sex. Alabama and Virginia are indignant with Connecticut, and the men of the country towns in Connecticut are indignant with the Clericals of Belgium. Meanwhile women at the North and the South, in Belgium and in Connecticut, have good reason to feel a mixture of amusement and wrath at the way in which the just claim of women to the ballot is ignored by many of the men who are most clamorous in regard to the 'sacred right of suffrage' for their own sex.

"'Millions of throats will bawl for civil rights,
No woman named.'

"But the women's turn will come."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A PARTY LEADER.

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt became President, there was considerable speculation as to his qualifications as a party leader. Now, looking over his record thus far, the editor of *The World's Work* concludes that he is a better leader than some of the veteran organization managers, and that the present conditions point to his nomination and election in the next Presidential campaign. Says *The World's Work:*

"Mr. Roosevelt stands for the best tendencies of his party—for reciprocity, for instance, against stupidity; for justice and humanity to Cuba as against the very madness of special protection; for civil-service reform; for merit and efficiency in the army and the navy as against favoritism and bureaucracy; for the enforcement of the laws (the Sherman anti-trust law, for instance); and most of all for vigor and courage in the public service.

"The President gives promise of winning great popularity on his own account by reason of the very party difficulties that he is encountering. For there is a likelihood of a struggle sooner or later between him and the great corporate interests that have found the atmosphere of the Senate and of the Republican party in general an acquiescent and balmy air. Deep-seated in Mr. Roosevelt's mind is the feeling that fair play is as desirable when great interests come into the game as when the players are little men and the stakes are small. He insisted while he was governor of New York that public franchises should not escape taxation. Certain great interests preferred that he should not be governor again. Therefore by an unexpected turn of fate he became President. He still keeps the feeling that great interests should have no favors that plain men may not have. He said this in one form in an address at Minneapolis, that has been much quoted. He said it in another form when he wrote in his message a noteworthy paragraph about the desirability of publicity about corporations that do an interstate business; and he ordered suit to be brought to test the legality of the Northern Securities Company under the anti-trust law."

We are further informed by the same writer that the President has never shown the least ill-feeling toward either the large or small corporations; but that he has been against the tendency of these large corporations to claim the privilege just as they please simply because they are large corporations.

Most public men, we are told, have either purposely or unconsciously helped these great industrial combinations to secure special privileges because they did not see a clear opportunity to stop them, while other men, like the late Governor Altgeld, have been violently hostile on general principles. To quote further:

"Now, apart from engaging qualities which make him [the President] a good leader (witness his dexterous management of the Cuban case in Congress), and which make him an admirable Executive (witness his management of Germany in South America, whereby a prince of the royal Prussian house came to the United States on a friendly visit instead of German gunboats going to Venezuela on a hostile errand)—apart from his qualities as Executive and party leader, Mr. Roosevelt has a profound love of fair play, in great matters and in small, which gives promise of a struggle for mastery between him and the great interests which have found in his party a deferential hospitality. He, too, is hospitable, as he ought to be; but the bigness of the giant does not, in Mr. Roosevelt's mind, entitle him to more than a giant's share of room. . . . . .

"In every executive post that he has held he has fearlessly executed laws that easy-going executives had allowed to remain as a dead letter. On the other hand, the virtues of the old Republican managers are negative. The outcome of such a difference of temperament will not only increase the personal popularity of the President, but it will greatly strengthen the party. The moral danger of the party, when it appeals to the conscience of the people, is that it will be regarded as the party of special privileges. The patriotism of the people and their progressive mood bind them to the party, as well as their practical sense and their

TRYING ON SOME SPRING BONNETS
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

WANTED—A RELIABLE PLACE TO SETTLE; ONE THAT WILL NOT CAVE IN.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF MISS DEMOCRACY.

GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commanding the Mindanao Expedition.

GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Commanding the Army in the Philippines.

MAJOR L. W. T. WALLER,
Acquitted of responsibility for alleged atrocities in Samar.

PHILIPPINE OFFICERS UNDER CRITICISM.

fondness of having things brought to pass. The eternal rôle of the critic and of the complainer which the Democratic party has too often taken in recent years is tiresome to the active American temperament. But the quality that may always be reckoned on in the American people as a stronger force than their allegiance to any party is their love of fair play.

"It seems likely, then, to come to pass that the temperamental difference between Mr. Roosevelt and the old managers of his party and the beneficiaries of special privileges will bring to the party under his leadership the one quality that it stands most in need of. And if the party do not gracefully accept his leadership, so much the worse for it."

HOSTILITIES IN MINDANAO.

THE armed collision between American troops and the Moros in the island of Mindanao last week aroused the apprehension that we might have a new war on our hands in the Philippines just as the old one is supposed to be dying out. Two Moros, it appears, killed one American soldier and wounded another. The American commander demanded that the native chiefs surrender the murderers, but the chiefs refused or neglected to do so, and an armed force started after them. The Moro villages ran up their war flags, a native force was quickly gathered, and a small battle was fought, resulting in the rout of the natives, who lost seven men. When this was reported to Washington the President cabled General Chaffee to stop the expedition, which is under the command of General George W. Davis; but General Chaffee replied that to withdraw all the American forces would ruin our prestige, and to withdraw part of them would be dangerous, so the President told him to use his own judgment. What the result will be is awaited with considerable interest. General Chaffee expresses the hope that a general war will be avoided.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says of the Moros:

"Mindanao is the largest island in the Philippines except Luzon, being far larger than any of the others. Its inhabitants are principally Mohammedans, and have the Mohammedan belief that death in battle insures them a happy eternity, so that they are most formidable fighters. General Chaffee estimates that their army can muster 20,000 men, of whom 600 are armed with rifles and the rest with spears and bolos, both terrible weapons at close range which the Philippine jungles enable their owners to secure. If we have to conduct a new campaign for the subjugation of Mindanao, the end of the war is not yet in sight."

A number of papers, such as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) favor a strong policy that will compel submission. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), too, says:

"The Moros of Mindanao, without seeming cause and undoubtedly for no other reason than the promptings of religious narrowness and hatred, have arisen against the representatives of this nation who were engaged in peaceful surveys of their country, prosecuted with the sole idea of gaining knowledge of its geography, resources, and people, and of establishing closer and more friendly relations with men whose products we may want and who need our help to raise them in the social, mental, and industrial scale and lift them to a better competence. . . . .

"We can not recede from the position we have taken in the Philippines. We may better welcome a war that gives us an opportunity to overthrow slavery among the Moros, to punish murder and treachery. These people have carried matters with too high a hand. If they are longing for fight they shall have it,

UNCLE SAM: "This isn't my trade, but if you think you can't get along without it, I guess I can fix you." —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

and in such measure as will satisfy them for years to come. There need be no tears of sentiment in this matter. A fight is on between ignorance and enlightenment; between savagery and civilization. The religious aspect is not significant. We shall make the Philippines safe, and if the safety of the wise costs the lives of robbers and barbarians, so be it."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), however, recommends that the Moros be let alone. The anti-expansionist papers also advocate that policy. Thus the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"The mere fact that President Roosevelt countermanded the punitive expedition shows that we have learned something in our three bitter years of schooling in the Philippines. We are not so terribly anxious now to uphold our prestige in the archipelago, if it means a needless and bloody war. If such orders had been issued to Otis as have now been sent to Chaffee—tho so unfortunately late—there would have been no war in Luzon. . . . It is something to have had the Administration commit itself to the doctrine that our best policy in Mindanao is 'hands off.' The Moros may not govern themselves in all respects as we should like, but they can at least run their own government better than we can do it for them. To interfere is bad both for them and for us. If that maxim were only to be consistently applied throughout the whole archipelago, it would save both us and the natives a world of trouble, and would solve our Philippine problem. We shall have to come to it, in the end, in Luzon and Panay as well as in Mindanao. We are gradually but surely learning the truth of the principle which Cobden laid down in respect to India: 'Its people will prefer to be ruled badly—*according to our notions*—by its own color, kith and kin, than to submit to the humiliation of being better governed by a succession of transient intruders from the antipodes.'"

THE POOR MAN'S CHANCE IN THE WEST.

THE West is no place for poor settlers, according to Daniel McDonald, president of the Western Labor Union, who avers that the railroad advertisements that say it is "are false and misleading in character, and nothing less than criminal in their effect." Mr. McDonald is sending out a circular letter to the newspapers declaring that "if the plain truth were known, there would be no incentive for settlers, homeseekers, or working people to come West to improve their conditions"; and this letter is stirring up some comment out in that part of the country. Says Mr. McDonald:

"There is not a desirable tract of untaken land in the Northwest that will not require hundreds, and in most cases thousands, of dollars to make it productive. The statement that the Northwest is a boundless tract of rich, productive, and fruitful land open for settlement, and only awaiting the magic touch of the poverty-stricken farmer from the East to make it yield forth in abundance all the best products of the farm, is just as false as it is well-sounding. If the railroad officials who make these statements, and advertise them, were given their just deserts, they would be considered as criminals and treated as such. Their advertisements will bring years of hardship, privation, and suffering to those who accept them as truth, and who come West in the expectation of securing homes or employment.

"We have no desire to give a setback to the development of our country's resources. These resources are limitless,—to men of capital. But to the farmer without means, and the laboring man, there is not the slightest inducement to come West.

"In Butte, in the Cripple Creek district, in the Cœur d'Alenes, in British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, and in the agricultural communities everywhere in the West, there are hundreds and thousands of idle men. If the West afforded such exceptional opportunities to homeseekers, settlers, and workingmen, these able-bodied and industrious people would not be found in hundreds and thousands begging for a chance to earn a mere living."

The Cripple Creek *Press* indorses Mr. McDonald's statements, and says that he tells "the actual conditions." The same paper continues:

"It is to be regretted that conditions are not otherwise. It is a deplorable state of affairs when all who wish can not obtain work at living wages, but there is no sense and no humanity in the circulars to which President McDonald alludes in his letter. Laboring men of the West are not selfish in this matter, nor do they wish to appear as denying to any one the opportunity for securing profitable employment. It is to prevent suffering and hardship on the part of those who may be misled by erroneous statements as much as for their own protection that the unions of the West and Northwest make known the true condition of the labor market."

So, too, thinks the Wallace (Idaho) *Tribune*, which observes:

"The circular of the Western Labor Union contains very much truth. Eastern people are often induced to avail themselves of

PING-PONG.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

WHICH PIPE?
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN CARICATURE.

excursion rates to the West by representations which lead them to believe that they can pick up gold nuggets everywhere, that labor is in great demand, and that a great empire of rich agricultural land is free for the taking. No such conditions prevail in the West. There are already more laborers and mechanics here than can find employment. Good land is not on the homestead list, and business enterprises and professional pursuits are fully up to the demand."

Other Western papers, however, take quite a different view of it. The Great Falls (Mont.), *Tribune* while admitting that "there is no great opportunity for any large number" of "those who work for day's wages," yet maintains that the outlook for farmers with small means is excellent, and declares that "when Mr. McDonald states that there is no opportunity for settlers who wish to develop the lands of these Western States, he states what is absurdly false, and the statement can be excused only on the ground of ignorance of the real conditions." The Denver *Republican* rebukes the Western Labor Union rather sharply. It says:

"The Western Labor Union could be engaged in better business than that of sending out a circular from its headquarters in Butte, Mont., advising laboring men and others of small means to remain away from this country. This circular represents that to men of capital the resources of the country are limitless, but that to 'the farmer without means and the laboring man there is not the slightest inducement to come West.'

"There may be some localities where there is little need of laboring men, but that the circular in question is a gross misrepresentation is seen in the declaration that 'in the agricultural communities everywhere in the West there are hundreds and thousands of idle men.' This statement is untrue, and every well-informed man in Colorado knows that, as far as this State is concerned, it is untrue.

"The eagerness of the Western Labor Union to keep out competition in the labor market should not make it misrepresent the West and throw obstacles in the way of its development. It would be well for the laboring men who care for the growth, improvement, and development of the country where they have established their homes to take steps to discipline the Western Labor Union unless it can show that it is not responsible for the circular sent out from Butte.

"Whatever Butte may want, the people of Colorado wish thousands of new settlers to enter this State and make their homes here. Our people, whether laboring men or capitalists, know that there is room for thousands of farmers to settle upon and cultivate the irrigable lands of our valleys. Let the agricultural population increase, and there will be an increased demand for labor. Men are in poor business when they make war upon the country in which they live and do that which they know must retard its development. We do not believe the laboring men of Colorado as a class are in sympathy with this Butte movement."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE never shall know now whether it was the lady or the tiger.—*The Boston Transcript.*

PALMA has arrived in Cuba and finds it quite an interesting place.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE David B. Hill boom has probably gotten used to being launched by this time.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

LANDING OF THE PRINCES.
What we may expect this summer.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

SANTOS-DUMONT might arouse more interest in his aeronautics by starting a fly-paper.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

LITTLE drops of water, little grains of sand, make up Morgan's ocean, also Morgan's land.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE "water-cure" practise will at least tend to keep the American hobo out of the Philippines.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

In aqua veritas is the modification of a Latin proverb which seems to have been adopted by many officers in the Philippines.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE says wealth does not bring happiness or satisfaction. There's nothing left for Andrew to try but heaven. —*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

TWO Danish expeditions are being fitted out to explore Greenland—perhaps for the purpose of discovering how to sell it to the United States.—*The Chicago News.*

"DON'T you think that a public office is a public trust?" "Well, yes, in the sense that a trust is a combination of men organized for profit, I do."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

A HINT is given by Estrada Palma that he wants only one term as president of Cuba. However, he may change his mind after seeing the country.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE Democratic problem: "What shall we do with our ex-Presidential candidates?" has been solved. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is advertised "for rent." —*The New York Mail and Express.*

PROFESSIONAL burglars entered the home of Dr. Quackling some time last night and broke open the doctor's steel safe, securing a fine soup-bone that the doctor valued highly.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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THE OTHER SIDE.
Let us give thanks to the noble Meat Trust for putting up prices. The higher we come, the longer we live."
—*Puck, April 23.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE HUMANITARIAN NOVEL.

M. ANDRÉ LE BRETON, a French critic, writes in a recent issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) on the humanitarian motive in fiction, selecting as the basis for his critique two of the greatest humanitarian novels of modern times, Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" and Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Both novels are, in a peculiar sense, the products of social idealism. They are dominated by "a passion for a more just and beautiful social order"; they assume that "the present order is radically unjust, favoring the few and crushing down the many." That Tolstoy himself recognizes the affinity between his own purpose and Victor Hugo's is shown by his statement in "What is Art?" that he regards "Les Misérables" as the most beautiful literary creation of the nineteenth century. "What, indeed, is there in 'Resurrection,'" asks M. Le Breton, "that we do not find in 'Les Misérables'? A fallen creature who rises; paupers, convicts, prostitutes, all the riff-raff and all the victims of social life assembled in one vast picture; hard-hearted bourgeois, light-hearted judges; avowed revolutionists who attempt to set the world right and who die at the task; hospital and prison scenes; and, more than all that, passing through these frightful or heartrending visions, a great breath of fraternal love and compassion,—such are, in substance, the two books, and the title of one belongs equally to the other." The writer continues:

"Begun in 1846, 'Les Misérables' was not finished and published until the spring of 1862. It proceeds from the same inspiration as 'Melancholia' and 'Les Pauvres Gens,' published a few years before—inspiration that I can not better define than by an expression borrowed from M. de Vogué, used by him in his admirable studies upon the Russian novel, and call it 'la pitié sociale.' . . . . . .

"Where shall we seek the equivalent of 'Les Misérables'? In the works of English novelists? We could do so. They felt and expressed emotions analogous to those which overflowed from the heart of Hugo, and at about the same time. The book of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which had such great success and so happily contributed to the abolition of slavery in America, appeared in 1852. 'Adam Bede' and 'Silas Marner,' by George Eliot, date, the first from 1858, the second, 1861. Among the novels of Dickens there is scarcely one in which is not tenderly pleaded the cause of the humble. . . . . .

"But this breath, this sentiment that I am trying to analyze, this humanitarianism which is the soul of 'Les Misérables,' is it not equally the soul of the Russian novel? Of all the people of Europe there are none to-day more profoundly Christian than the Russian; and as for the democratic spirit, it was strong enough with them, in the nineteenth century, to provoke the event that certain thinkers have not feared to liken almost to the French revolution: I refer to the emancipation of the serfs."

Nevertheless, admits the critic, the art of the two masters is quite different, and no less great is the difference between their general views of life and society. "The emotion inspired in us by the great scenes of 'Les Misérables' is that experienced by us at the theater when the play represented is by Shakespeare or Corneille. The emotion aroused in us by the narratives of Tolstoy is that which we feel before the spectacles of life, in the presence of real suffering, at the death of some one whom we love." But, he asks:

"What matters it, after all, that their ideas differ if they are animated by the same desire for justice and the same pity? What matters it if their art be realism or romanticism, if they both know how to touch hearts? What matters it, in a word, what separates them, if they are united by the highest inspiration of their genius?"

For twenty years, continues the writer, the works of Tolstoy have but continued the spirit of "Les Misérables." The grand figure of Myriel, who symbolizes, in all its gentleness and sublimity, the evangelical morality, does not, with Tolstoy, wear the priest's gown, but is a poor muzhik whom suffering has taught to understand and practise the great law of love and pardon. It was Karataief in "War and Peace"; it was Akim in the "Power of Darkness"; in "Resurrection," it is the old workman who sits on the jury with Nekludov, and who says, refusing to condemn any of the accused: "We, ourselves, are not saints!" There is nothing more beautiful in any language, declares M. Le Breton, than the words of Myriel to Valjean:

"Driven from door to door, hooted by the children, barked at by the dogs, as tragical in his wanderings as Œdipe or King Lear, Valjean finally, panting and defiant, entered the humble dwelling of Myriel. He called himself by name; he showed his passport of freed convict, that passport which served, he said, 'to cause him to be driven, hunted, from wherever he went.' But, instead of driving him away, instead of crying as had the others and as he had expected: 'Get out, dog!' Myriel seated him at his table and gently said to him:

"'You need not tell me who you are. This is not my house, it is the house of Jesus Christ. This door does not ask of the one who enters whether he has a name, but whether he has a grief.

M. G. CUSHEE, Literary Editor. ARTHUR GOODRICH, Managing Editor. WALTER H. PAGE, Editor-in-Chief.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—VII. THE WORLD'S WORK.

You suffer; you are hungry and thirsty; be welcome. And do not thank me, do not say that I receive you at my house. No one is here at home except he who is in need of an asylum. I say to you, to you who pass: you are at home more than I am. All that is here is yours. What need have I to know your name? Besides, before telling me, I already know it.'

"The man opened his eyes in astonishment:

"'Truly? You know my name?'

"'Yes,' replied the bishop, 'you are called my brother.'" . . . .

"How not acknowledge after this," concludes M. Le Breton, "that in spite of race and temperament two writers in whose writings are to be found so much beauty, in whose writings the sentiment of human brotherhood rises, according to the formula of 'What is Art' to the height of a religious sentiment, are two writers of the same family? Hugo and Tolstoy have again brought into literature the sublime, which had not appeared there since Corneille; they have brought it back and they have renewed it. The sublime of Corneille was that of stoic virtue; it resided in the proudest affirmation of the will and the personality. With them the sublime is that of Christian virtue; it resides in the effacement of ego, in the sacrifice and the absolute giving of oneself to others, in the perfect love of all the unfortunate and the guilty."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MILITARISM AS A SUBJECT FOR SATIRE.

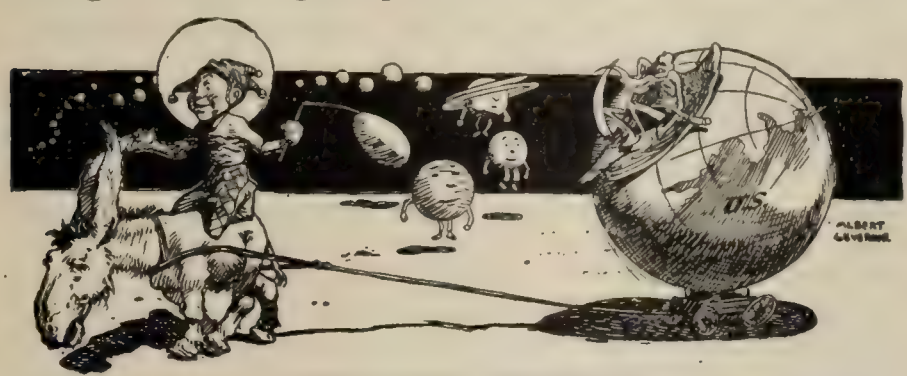
EVER since the days of "Don Quixote," "Hudibras," and "Baron Munchausen"—and probably for long before that time—the soldier has been the butt of the satirist. In our own generation, two of the greatest of American humorists, "Mark Twain" and "Mr. Dooley," have taken keen delight in laying bare the humorous side of militarism. Ernest Crosby's new book, "Captain Jinks, Hero," entitles that writer also to a place among the satirists of war. "Captain Jinks" is a farcical portrayal of the ridiculous aspects of military life as viewed by a radical, and it draws a most amusing parallel between soldiery and savagery. In the words of the St. Louis *Mirror* (April 5):

"It riddles the army fake and the hero pose most unmercifully and successfully. It shows the barbarity, the nincompoopery, the uproarious absurdity of the extreme military ideal. It illuminates, from the author's standpoint, the hypocrisy of this country's protestations as to Cuba, the Philippines, and China. It sticks close to what anti-imperialists regard as established fact, and it marshals those facts with an effectiveness that is positively brilliant. The whole ridiculous military and naval tradition of honor and distorted ideals is ruthlessly, and yet with much humor, shown up. The bogus nature of glory in these days is portrayed with only too much truth. Even the man who cries *laissez faire* as to the *status quo* is compelled to admit the power of Mr. Crosby's comic version of our war with Spain and its consequences. The great war fake has to be admitted by any candid reader of these pages."

The Springfield *Republican* (March 30) is led to an inquiry as to how far satire of this kind accomplishes the ends for which it is called into existence. It says:

"The value of satire as an instrument of reform depends on circumstances. As a rule, satire has only had effect when brief, sharp, and immediate, and breaking upon a condition of public feeling to which it gives point and purpose. In this way it is that caricature has had its chief triumphs, as in the memorable case of Thomas Nast's pictures of the Tweed ring. But caricature is seldom the same thing as satire—when Gilray drew 'the bottomless Pitt,' the caricature was wickedly clever, but it was, for all that, a mere insult. Satire has had its place in literature in all ages, and yet its principal time and field has been in rotting civilizations, as when Juvenal and Persius set forth the Roman decadence; and at such times it served no purpose except to furnish to future ages the gross record of the vices it could not check or even affect. Satire is indeed largely the weapon of helpless protestation, in its broader reaches; in criticism of manners and current tendencies, especially in personal attack, it has added brilliancy to many a period, as Dryden and Churchill and Pope have shown. If the measures of its effects could be taken, it is not likely that it could be reckoned high among the forces of the world for reform. And yet satire will continue to be a noteworthy exercise of human convictions at times when ardent or cynical souls can not keep silence, and are too impatient for the sober certainty of reasoning. That it contributes something to changes in public opinion is sure, for no human effort falls utterly fruitless. . . . . .

"In a time when men supposed to have character succumb and conform to the commercialism and militarism rampant in our politics and policies, a voice like Mr. Crosby's, even tho unequal, is to be welcomed, as a sign that the prophets have not died out from Israel."



HUMOR MOVING THE WORLD.
—*Success* (New York).

Col. Charles W. Larned, a professor at West Point Academy, in a striking paper on "The Modern Soldier" in *The International Monthly* (April), lays great stress on the absurdities of latter-day warfare. He says:

COL. CHARLES W. LARNED.

"The grim genius of the Boer war has scratched a plain, if somewhat ragged, line between the centuries, and marked the limit of romantic war—the boundary of the kingdom of the iridescent Mars and of picturesque slaughter. Feathers and paint as attributes of the soldier are the stage properties of the centuries behind us, and are becoming as absurd as the gongs and hobgoblins of the Chinese military establishment, for they were, together with the appetite for war, our inheritance from the savage, and while we have not altogether outgrown the latter, we are beginning to appreciate the grotesqueness of war paint and spangles as its livery. Alas for the cuirassier, the uhlan, the hussar, the grenadier of red, of white, and of blue, with incredible head-gear! their splendor has set with the sun of romance, and the glory of them will depart with the day of absolutism. Their passing began with the development of the American soldier of the frontier, was hastened by our Civil War, and is now being consummated by the alert, practical Yankee as he appeared at Santiago and in the Orient, and the uncouth, mobile, sharp-shooting Boer of the Veldt.

"War is somber, bitter, outrageous, even when unavoidable, and surely the effort to clothe its sinister body in feathers and tinsel, in rainbow hues and extravagant garments, is a grim irony never so absurd as in a day when the citizen covers himself with raiment of black and dun, and shies at color as if it bore the germs of the bubonic plague."

The evolution of military clothes, adds Colonel Larned, "is largely a psychic question, and their morphology ought to be written by a man of scientific mind with a sufficient sense of humor."

WHAT ARE THE BEST FIFTY AMERICAN POEMS?

MR. FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES, the Boston poet and author, who complains that "no adequate history of American poetry has thus far appeared," and that Edmund Clarence Stedman's "American Anthology" is "monstrously unwieldy and ill-balanced," thinks that it would be a matter of gratification to many readers if we could have "an anthology which should contain not more than fifty or one hundred short poems, but all of these untinctured by the least suspicion of mediocrity." With this end in view, he submits the following list:

1. Thanatopsis.....W. C. Bryant
2. To a Waterfowl..... " "
3. Israfel.....E. A. Poe
4. To Helen..... " "
5. The City in the Sea..... " "
6. The Haunted Palace..... " "
7. To One in Paradise..... " "
8. The Sleeper..... " "
9. Annabel Lee..... " "
10. The Raven..... " "
11. Divina Commedia, H. W. Longfellow
12. Nature..... " "
13. The Skeleton in Armour..... " "
14. The Discoverer of the North Cape..... " "
15. The Problem.....R. W. Emerson
16. Days..... " "
17. The Rhodora..... " "
18. Concord Hymn..... " "
19. The Humble-Bee..... " "
20. Each and All..... " "
21. Skipper Ireson's Ride.....J. G. Whittier
22. Telling the Bees..... " "
23. In School Days..... " "
24. Ichabod..... " "
25. The Eternal Goodness..... " "
26. My Playmate..... " "
27. Hebe.....J. R. Lowell
28. She Came and Went..... " "
29. To the Dandelion..... " "
30. Auspex.....J. R. Lowell
31. The Courtin'..... " "
32. Peace. (Selection from Biglow Papers, second series, X; from "Under the yaller pines I house" to "A nation saved, a race delivered.") " "
33. The Chambered Nautilus.....O. W. Holmes
34. The Last Leaf..... " "
35. The Living Temple..... " "
36. Old Ironsides..... " "
37. When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd.....W. Whitman
38. Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking " "
39. The Marshes of Glynn..S. Lanier
40. Bedouin Song.....B. Taylor
41. Abraham Lincoln: An Ode.....R. H. Stoddard
42. Battle Hymn of the Republic.....Mrs. Howe
43. On a Bust of Dante.T. W. Parsons
44. The Venus of Milo.....E. R. Sill
45. Columbus..J. Miller (C. H. Miller)
46. Echo Song.....T. B. Aldrich
47. Sleep (sonnet)..... " "
48. Unguarded Gates..... " "
49. Sesostris.....L. Mifflin
50. An Ode in Time of Hesitation.....W. V. Moody

Mr. Knowles, who prints his list in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (April 9) "with full knowledge that he may have very few supporters," proceeds, at some length, to justify his choice. If it be objected that too little prominence is given to Bryant, he replies that "Bryant, despite his great historical importance, has not anything approaching the literary value that many think." "Austere, elevated, chaste, sincere—he is all of this, but he is always cold, and his style is never brilliant enough to compensate for his chilliness." Edgar Allan Poe is awarded a more prominent place in this list than is accorded to any other poet because "his art is so extraordinary and the music of his verse so resistless and transcendent that his place is secure as the most brilliant lyrist, and, on the whole, as the most original poet America has yet produced." Longfellow's reputation "has gradually been declining since his death," but that of Whittier has "as steadily been growing." Mr. Knowles declares that "the man who wrote 'The Eternal Goodness' is already immortal," adding that "those remarkable stanzas constitute the highest word yet said on religious themes in America."

Emerson had "the loftiest flight of any of our poets," but "he was lame in one wing: there was no telling when he would drop to earth." Holmes was "perhaps the greatest writer of occasional verse that ever lived." Whitman is the only poet "who has had no reserves"; yet "by far the most of his work is wholesome." T. B. Aldrich "has produced probably the largest amount of finished metrical work of any man yet born in this country," and "if, added to his sense of music and color, he had the ethical earnestness and breadth of sympathy of Sill or Gilder, he would have made, one thinks, our foremost poet."

Mr. Knowles states that "the greatest feeling of dissatisfaction with this list belongs of necessity to the critic himself." He continues:

"There are so many other poems nearly or quite good enough to replace some of those included. For instance, the stirring 'Health' by Pinkney, and Longfellow's 'Weariness,' and 'Chamber Over the Gate,' and 'The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls,' Boker's 'Dirge for a Soldier,' and 'The Black Regiment,' James Aldrich's 'A Death Bed,' J. B. Brown's 'Thalatta,' Sill's 'Fool's Prayer,' Gilder's splendid Ode 'I am the spirit of the morning sea,' Markham's 'Man with the Hoe,' Bunner's 'Way to Arcady,' Emily Dickinson's 'Parting,' Helen Jackson's 'Coronation,' Parson's 'Paradisi Gloria,' Woodberry's 'The Secret' (not to mention his fine elegy), Thompson's 'High Tide at Gettysburg,' Hovey's 'Unmanifest Destiny,' Miss Guiney's 'In Leinster,' and 'The Kings,' Field's 'Little Boy Blue,' Mrs Moulton's 'How Long?' 'The House of Death,' and many of her sonnets.

FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

"The names of a great many accomplished verse-writers must remain unmentioned. . . . To-day there is a host of young poets filling corners of our magazines with lyrics which would have made reputations for many of Bryant's contemporaries. There is Clinton Scollard, who never writes an unmusical line, and whose very fluency and grace are his snare. His verse is so smoothly filed at every point that it doesn't bite the memory. Then there is Gilder, one of the noblest, most spiritual of our poets since Lowell and Whittier, but lacking the natural song faculty of such men as Scollard or Carman. If the author of 'The New Day' had the easy tunefulness of his younger contemporaries, this highly accomplished man of letters, whose scholarly verse pleases the thoughtful and educated reader, would win also the general popular audience. As to Riley, who does gain a hearing from the larger audience, one feels that his fatal blunder is in persistently preferring a corrupt and illiterate jargon miscalled 'dialect,' for the English of Tennyson and Wordsworth. Burns's songs are written in a true dialect which not only the peasantry, but also folk of breeding and culture, have conversed, preached, sung, and made love in for centuries. But that a vulgar, rustic *patois* forms proper clothing for the most serious and jealous of the arts is at least open to question. No such blunder is made by Bliss Carman, perhaps the most famous of our poets born since 1860, but Carman, altho very nearly the most imaginative poet we have had since Poe, is handicapped by a kind of mystical obscurity joined with a wellnigh complete inability to condense. Carman is a born singer, but he is almost as unmoral as the author of 'The Raven,' and has really more music than message."

The New York *Sun* makes the following semi-humorous comment on Mr. Knowles's list:

"With the exception of Mr. Moody and Mr. Mifflin, and of the late Professor Sill, whose work is not widely known, all Mr. Knowles's favorites are old favorites. So the few persons who have been able to refrain from admiring their own verses long enough to become familiar with those of the best-known American poets, except Mr. Will Carleton, Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, and Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, have the material of an opinion as to the merits or faults of Mr. Knowles's catalog. We shall not attempt to criticize it ourselves, because poetry is apparently incapable of exact or universal definition. A means one thing

by it; B means another; C something else. It is a waste of time to guess at the color of that chameleon. Furthermore, it is Mr. Knowles's privilege to pick his favorites. And when he says that 'one feels that Lowell might have rivaled Tennyson on his own ground, if he had devoted himself to art with the same consecrated zeal,' why, 'one feels' that here is a sturdy enthusiast. All that we need to say about his Fifty is that he has made a New England choice, altho with much liberality to Poe. The Whitmanians will bellow at the little space given to the god of their idolatry. The Lanierites, a growing sect, will also complain.

"Mr. Stedman is left in the cold, perhaps as a punishment for maintaining too large a storehouse of American verses. Probably such frivolous works as Mr. Harte's 'Plain Language from Truthful James' and Mr. Leland's 'Hans Breitmann's Party' are ashamed to show themselves in Boston."

LUCAS MALET'S NOVELS.

"SINCE Mrs. Humphry Ward published 'Robert Elsmere,' and Mr. Gladstone deemed it worthy of a serious refutation, probably no novel has aroused such general interest as 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady.'" This statement is made by Janet E. Hogarth, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (March), who follows it up with the remark that, even tho a prime minister has not reviewed the book, "lesser folk have discussed it with a fulness and frequency which may be thought to make further comment superfluous." For the most part, however, the book has been treated as tho it stood alone, regardless of the fact that "it is the seventh in a series of novels, all remarkable and all illustrating certain clearly defined tendencies." The writer urges a study of "The History of Sir Richard Calmady" in its relation to its predecessors, adding that "a comprehensive view of Lucas Malet's work affords so curious a natural history of the birth and growth of a taste for the abnormal, that it is, perhaps, worth while to trace its development in some detail." She continues:

MRS. MARY ST. LEGER HARRISON ("LUCAS MALET").

Courtesy of *The Outlook.*

"It is now eighteen years ago since she published her first novel, 'Mrs. Lorimer.' That was closely followed by 'Colonel Enderby's Wife.' A year or two later came 'A Counsel of Perfection,' and, in 1891, after an interval, 'The Wages of Sin.' Then a gap of five years, followed by 'The Carissima,' and four years later by 'The Gateless Barrier.' Finally, in 1901, comes 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady.' Clearly she does not work quickly, or she may not choose to give the world anything immature or unfinished, for the books afford conclusive evidence that they have not been published in order of conception. Some of the personages of 'Sir Richard Calmady' are incidentally alluded to both in 'A Counsel of Perfection' and in 'The Wages of Sin,' and in such a way as to leave no doubt that the latest novel was then in substance complete. Yet 'A Counsel of Perfection' was published as long ago as 1888. Even without such an indication one might have divined that the mind which could conceive 'Sir Richard Calmady' was not making its first tentative entrance into the sphere of the abnormal. Indeed, both the preceding books had dealt definitely with the supernatural, and 'The Carissima' explicitly announced itself as 'a modern grotesque.' But the beginnings lie further back still, and explain both the trend of Lucas Malet's work and the high degree in which it has come to exhibit the defects of its qualities."

Lucas Malet started with a spiritual and "almost sacramental" view of life. The theme of her first novel was "nothing less than that hunger and thirst after righteousness, that passion for spiritual perfection, which possesses only those elect souls who, if the gods indeed love them, must surely die young." In her "Counsel of Perfection" she was still "preoccupied with the nature of holiness"; she desired "above all things to picture a saint." In a remarkable article which she contributed to *The Fortnightly Review* in 1885, on the appearance of the "Life of General Gordon," she enumerated the various marks, the moral "stigmata," which distinguished the saints. Up to this time, she was "the true daughter of Charles Kingsley," combining "the ethical aim of the preacher with the selective instinct of the literary artist." But little by little her concept of life seemed to change. "Whether from inability to realize the saintly type or a growing disinclination for it, Lucas Malet certainly seems to have decided that sinners were more interesting." The writer says further:

"She by no means ceases to be a moralist; in 'The Wages of Sin' she preaches her most striking sermon. But she does it by portraying the sins and sufferings of struggling and repentant humanity, and leaves spiritual perfection for disembodied ghosts. 'The Wages of Sin' marks an important step forward in her work, an advance upon lines already suggested in 'Colonel Enderby's Wife.' 'The Counsel of Perfection,' which intervened, had less of the flesh-and-blood element. In some ways it is the most spiritually minded of all her books, but, except 'The Carissima,' which is a failure altogether, it is also the least interesting."

In her later novels, Lucas Malet seems to have been drawn almost wholly under the spell of the abnormal and the morbid. "There is no denying, Art does fix the mind, unwholesomely, unscientifically, upon extremes" are words that she puts into the mouth of Antony Hammond, in "The Carissima"; and of her hero, in "The Wages of Sin," she says: "There was unquestionably a sinister vein in him, a rather morbid enjoyment of all that is strange, jarring, unexpected, abnormal. Some persons have gone so far as to accuse him of a love of actual physical deformity and a relish of horror for mere horror's sake." The writer concludes:

"And what of 'Sir Richard Calmady'? Does it not show every one of the tendencies traced in this article carried to their extremest point? The artist has, indeed, asserted both her right and her capacity to call a spade a spade. There are pages which, if read at all, can only be read through the eyelashes. They hurt like the sudden view of a street accident, they are as intolerable as the sight of a surgical operation. But side by side with them there are pages, and those the majority, quite as beautiful, perhaps more beautiful, than anything to be found in the earlier novels. It is almost impossible to acquit Lucas Malet of a deliberate wish to shock average susceptibilities by the choice of a theme, essentially cruel and running counter not only to the artistic tradition, which is as old as the Greeks, but also, as she herself suggests in not a few passages in the novel, to the healthy instincts of the higher types of humanity. Yet she might argue that only thus could she have brought into fullest relief the beautiful figure of Katherine, tragic in her love and suffering, sublime in the unselfish devotion of her perfect motherhood.

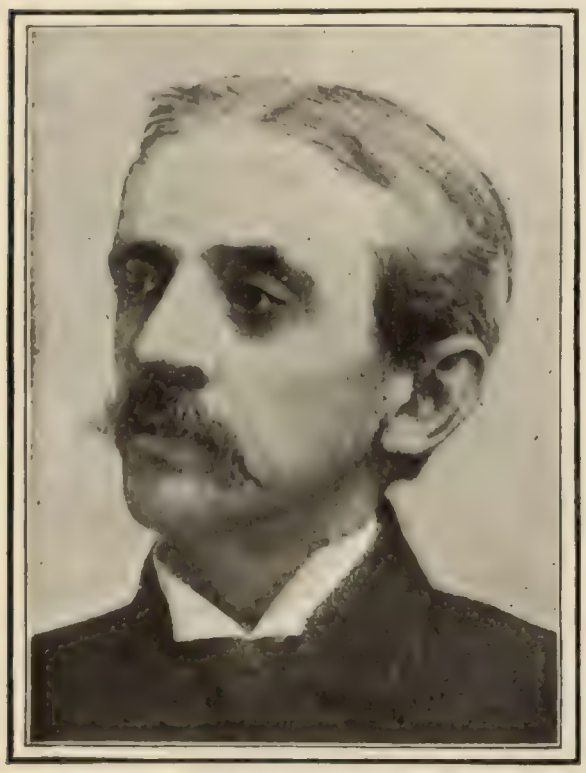
"She might use this argument, and yet leave us unconvinced. No doubt it is a question of balance of effects, but surely the abnormal, the grotesque, whatever may be its proper position in art, should at least be used sparingly. Was it necessary to write

scene after scene, each bringing home only the same truth, the cruelty of Richard's deformity? Does even the desire to see life whole quite justify 'The Rake's Progress'? Indeed, is that a drawing from life, or a distorted reflection, seen through the prism of French fiction? And would a judgment, not a trifle warped by prolonged study of exceptions, have created so inhuman a temptress as Helen de Vallorbes? But if these questions have answers, it is for the authoress, not for the critic, to make them."

DEATH OF FRANK R. STOCKTON.

FRANK R. STOCKTON, who died in Washington on April 20 of cerebral hemorrhage, is regarded as one of America's most buoyant and representative humorists. He was sixty-eight years old, and yet, as the New York *Sun* remarks, "it seems as if one of the younger generation had passed away." His spirit, adds the Baltimore *Herald*, was that "of a healthy schoolboy on an outing," and the spontaneity of his fun "captivated an audience wearied of more cumbrously constructed humor." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"By a curious but not uncommon fate, Mr. Stockton's popularity was based upon his least characteristic works. The people to whom Poe is primarily a writer of detective stories laid hold upon that clever fantasia, 'The Lady or the Tiger,' or the delightful 'Tale of Negative Gravity,' and practically refused to consider Stockton in any other light than that of a master of ingenious plot construction and of a marvelously dry humor. Of course these stories show very perfectly Stockton's favorite mechanism; they show very imperfectly or not at all his true temperament, which was that of the realist. In the book which brought him note, and after a quarter century of unbroken popularity is still his most characteristic product, 'Rudder Grange,' the whimsical mishaps to which the canal-boat household is subject are not more remarkable than the seriously drawn characters of Euphemia, Pomona, and the Lady from Philadelphia. Where are there to be found more genuine and perfectly recognizable Americans?



FRANK R. STOCKTON.
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

"This is not the facile verisimilitude upon which a fantastic romancer depends for credence; it is rather the kind of accurate portraiture upon which all genuine caricature is based. Mr. Stockton knew his people well enough to take all kinds of liberties with them and subject them to all the extravagant caprices which a very fertile imagination could invent; but he never lost sight of the fact that they were normal, wholesome Americans, and he respected them, while in the slyest and most insinuating manner he planned to make them ridiculous."

Mr. Stockton was dear to the heart of the present generation, observes the Philadelphia *Press*, because it had, in a sense, grown up with that talent. The same paper continues:

"Our generation began in pinafores with 'The Floating Prince' and those other delightful fairy stories that brought joy to the hearts of the readers of *St. Nicholas*; in its salad days it puzzled its head over the untold ending of 'The Lady or the Tiger,' and it read, in its romantic moments, the charming love scenes in 'The House of Martha,' until, having finally settled down in life, it spent its vacations upon 'Rudder Grange' and admired, if it did not practise, the strange household economy of 'Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine.'

"But, as nearly as contemporaries may judge of these matters, Mr. Stockton's charm will not cease with the passing of the present generation. It is true that there were times when it seemed as if his vein had been too strenuously worked, and it is true, too, that in some respects his earlier work was better than his later. Yet, for all that, Mr. Stockton will last. The least artistic of his books has an individual charm which can never be successfully imitated."

Of Mr. Stockton's personality the Springfield *Republican* says:

"He was the most interesting of personalities, of small stature, slight frame, a face which had grown singularly wrinkled—for a sparer figure is rare—and blazing out of it a pair of the most brilliant and yet cordial dark eyes that ever shone upon a friend—no one will forget him that has had the privilege of knowing him, and the Authors' Club will be melancholy without him. This club gave him a reception on the appearance of his complete edition, which was one of the most interesting of such occasions. Mr. Stockton's wife, who was Miss Tuttle of Virginia, survives him."

"He had a genius for friendliness which attracted all men," adds the New York *Outlook*; "and once drawn to him, his friends were held by his sincerity, his integrity, his modesty, and his capital good-fellowship." It says further:

"He who adds to the pleasantness of life, to the good cheer of human fellowship, to the sum-total of human gaiety, is a benefactor. Mr. Stockton belonged in the small group of those who make life more agreeable, not only by the play of their own humor, but by persuading other people to use this great resource."

NOTES.

THE Pope is about to introduce a new decoration, as a mark of distinction, to Roman Catholic men and women of letters of all nations who have produced excellent work. The name of the decoration has not yet been made public; as described, it will be composed of two palm leaves surmounted by a lamb. "Both purpose and design," remarks *The Catholic Telegraph*, "are certainly striking, and show the esteem in which literature is held by the Pope."

SOME radical changes are contemplated in New York musical circles next season. The New York *Times* is authority for the statement that Mr. Grau has decided to retire the Wagner opera to the background, and in this event the function of the new Wagnerian conductor, Alfred Hertz, of Breslau, will not be an important one. Emil Paur announces his intention of returning to Europe and of accepting one of several offers that have been made to him. Walter Damrosch is expected to take his place as conductor of the Philharmonic Society.

RUSSIA is perhaps the last country in the civilized world in which one would be tempted to seek "old masters," but the art journal *Mir Iskusstwa* says that many such are to be found in the most unlikely places, unknown and unseen. A woman who owns a farm in Tambow had two paintings by Adrian Van Ostade. They were in the milk-cellar, as the good soul had no idea of their rarity. When discovered by an expert they were already ruined. Little Russia is especially rich in old pictures, continues the same journal, particularly the government of Tchernigow where in the days of Catherine the Great many fine mansions were built and adorned with the works of Watteau, Boucher, Rubens, and even Titian. In a country house fifty versts from the railway a "Venus" by Titian was found hidden behind an open door—"the only fit place for it," said the servant who pointed it out. It is a nude figure of a golden-haired woman standing ankle-deep in the sea, on which floats the traditional "Titian mussel."

An interesting view of one side of Cecil Rhodes's character is given in an article in the London *Telegraph*. Mr. Rhodes's mind, according to the writer, was "cast in classical mold," and the great industrial magnate pored over his library of classical authors "more than the demands on his time seemed to have rendered possible." "I once laughingly suggested to Mr. Rhodes," he continues, "that on one or other of the appropriate kopjes in the neighborhood of Cape Town he should construct a model of the Parthenon on its original lines, and commission what sculptors he could find to supply it with reproductions of the finest Greek statuary. He jumped at the idea, merely remarking, in parenthesis, that 'One has so little time, and tho one is rich one has not money enough for everything.' . . . 'I tell you what I would like to do,' he added later; 'they are always clamoring for a tax upon the output of diamonds at De Beers. Well, I would be quite willing to give them a tax of 2½ per cent. if they would devote it to encouraging art and literature in every form in South Africa.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THERE SNOW ON THE MOON?

FROM a series of photographs taken in Jamaica a few months ago, Prof. W. H. Pickering has concluded that a small amount of snow may exist on the moon's surface. He noticed in particular that the great walled plain Plato shows a regular progressive change during the lunar day. White patches are seen upon its floor, which, as the sun rises higher above it, diminish in size and vanish; and these Mr. Pickering believes to be snow. In an article entitled "Change on the Moon—Real and Apparent," in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (March), Mr. E. Walter Maunder states his reasons for believing that Mr. Pickering is mistaken. He says:

"The observation itself may be unhesitatingly accepted. Indeed, there is nothing novel about it. Such changes in the illumination of the floor of Plato are described in all the text-books, and, so far as his observations have yet come to hand, they appear to contain nothing new. But as to the cause of the darkening of the floor of Plato under high illumination, we are still, as we were, without any sufficient means for ascertaining it. We can only say, with a very high amount of confidence, that by no possibility can it be due to the melting of snow.

"For to have snow we must have an appreciable atmosphere, capable of sustaining water-vapor; and that the moon has no such atmosphere we know, both from observation and from theory. The sharpness with which a star disappears when the moon passes before it, the intense blackness of all shadows on the lunar surface, the crispness of the horns of the crescent moon, the absolute lack of any spectroscopic evidence for a lunar atmosphere during an eclipse of the sun—an observation which was repeated under the most favorable circumstances by the French astronomers in Egypt during the eclipse of November 11 last—are quite sufficient to rule an appreciable lunar atmosphere out of court.

"But the theoretical considerations are yet more conclusive. The first point to note is that a lunar atmosphere, if it existed, would be distributed in quite a different fashion from the atmosphere of the earth. Here we find that if we climb a mountain some three and a half miles high—a little higher than Mount Blanc, that is to say—we should have passed through one-half of the atmosphere; the barometer would record for us a pressure but one-half what it had done at sea-level. Were it possible to ascend to twice that height, to seven miles, the pressure would be reduced to one-fourth; and at ten and a half miles, to one-eighth. Not so with the moon's atmosphere. Whatever its density on the surface, we should have to ascend nearly twenty-four miles before that density was reduced to one-half, and to forty-seven before it was quartered. This difference of distribution, if we take account of it alone, would have a very striking effect. For, if the atmospheric density at the moon's surface were no greater than that at forty miles above the earth's surface, at fifty miles above the two planets the moon would have the denser atmosphere, and for all heights above that. The total amount of such a lunar atmosphere would nearly correspond to that above a distance of thirty miles from the earth, tho its distribution would be very different, for its density would be much more nearly uniform. Such an atmosphere could not fail to give evidence of its presence in twilight effects, and in softening the extreme hardness and blackness of lunar shadows; but it would be quite incapable of carrying any appreciable amount of water-vapor, or of sustaining any cloud that could possibly make its presence felt across the 240,000 miles which separate us from the moon.

"This curious arrangement of the lunar atmosphere, should there be one, is a direct and immediate consequence of the smallness of the force of gravity at the moon's surface. It is a most unfortunate circumstance for the various romancers who have described voyages to the moon and life upon it. Most of these, whether Laurie or Griffiths or H. G. Wells, recognizing that there is no sufficient evidence of air above the general surface, have tried to make provision for their travelers, or for the lunar inhabitants, by imagining that a fairly dense atmosphere exists in underground caverns, or in the hollows of deep craters. That could be the case much less on the moon than on the earth. Such an atmosphere would at once expand upward almost indefinitely, for there would be no sufficient pressure above it to keep it down."

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

VERY early in the development of electric traction it was predicted that the use of the horse would ultimately decrease and perhaps disappear. Electric traction has now, however, been brought to a high degree of perfection, and yet the horse is still with us. Notwithstanding this, statistics show, we are assured editorially by *The Electrical Review* (April 19), that the horse is going—slowly, perhaps, but none the less surely. Says this paper:

"Some interesting statistics lately published by our lively French contemporary, *La Locomotion Automobile*, show that in Europe the horse is rapidly disappearing in the various large cities. For example, in Paris the total number of horses in 1901, according to a municipal census of these animals, was 96,698, while this year it is only 90,796, a falling-off of about six per cent. In London, in the same period, the equine population has decreased ten per cent., while in Berlin, Vienna, and even in St. Petersburg the same falling-off exhibits itself. This is partly due to the new trolley-roads, and very largely to the numerous and continual increase in the number of automobiles used both for pleasure and business.

"In this country the supersession of the horse by the trolley-car has been absolutely astonishing in its extent. Probably today in New York there are not more than two-thirds as many horses employed as were used twenty years ago. So far, the automobile appears to have made no great inroads into the horse business, and it is likely that the extension of the use of automobiles will have to wait upon the growth of more scientific ideas regarding street-paving and road-making. However, the decadence of the horse is upon us and his disappearance may be looked for sooner or later.

"As certainly as anything can be predicted the progress of engineering advance will totally extinguish the horse as a beast of burden. We may look forward with certainty and satisfaction to the day when cities at least will be horseless and when we will be removed from the tyranny of this animal, which has imposed upon us stone-paved streets, unending dirt, and, curiously enough, the house-fly—an insect dependent upon the existence of stables for its birth and breeding. What the future of the horse will be is hard to say. It is likely that horses will continue for centuries to come to be used as instruments of sport and pleasure, but the day of their emancipation from hard labor in the streets and roads is not far distant."

THE HYGIENE OF THE STREET-CAR.

THAT the street-car is responsible for a large share of the suffering and pecuniary loss due to preventable sickness in our great cities, is asserted by Dr. George A. Soper in *The Medical News* (New York, April 19). He says:

"Theoretically, the trolley-car is a sanitary improvement over the public conveyance of a former day; but practically, as it is seen in New York, it is an invention of doubtful hygienic value. If we name in its favor greater size, better heating and lighting facilities, and higher speed, we must also take into account the fact that it is not well adapted to carrying the great number of people who ride upon it. Under present conditions, greater size does not insure greater convenience; in the rush hours of night and morning it means greater discomfort. Cars with a seating capacity of from twenty to thirty people often carry from sixty to ninety passengers. How great overcrowding becomes is illustrated by the nightly spectacle of the throngs who seek transportation to their homes across the Brooklyn Bridge. At this point it is not uncommon for people seeking to board cars to be trampled upon; men and women have been killed here in their efforts to find a place upon the trolley-cars.

"The sanitary evils of overcrowding are not speculative.

From the time of Sedgwick and Farr to the present day there has been a great stream of statistical and analytical evidence to prove that persons who breathe poor air and occupy crowded quarters furnish high death-rates."

That street-car ventilation is insufficient nowithstanding the frequent opening of doors, Dr. Soper shows by analysis of the air in the cars, which has been found to contain as much as 26.2 parts of carbonic acid on the surface-cars and 31.2 parts on the elevated roads. Bacteria are present in abundance, a fiber of cocoa-matting one and one-half inches long from an elevated-car having been found to contain three or four million microbes. Of course the spitting habit, which board-of-health threats have not yet stopped, does much to increase the danger. Conditions in tunnels and subways are still worse. The undoubted effect of all this on the city's health is thus summed up by the writer:

"Under present circumstances thousands of exhausted and fagged men and women seek the trolley and elevated roads every night and there fight for an hour or so for a place to stand while being transported from their business places to their homes. In the morning they repeat the experience. The foul atmosphere and inadequate warmth of the cars in winter predispose them to disease, and the unclean habits of a dangerous minority of the passengers sow bacterial poisons in the air. Insufficient heating and ventilation are prominent dangers also.

"Is there any remedy for the sanitary evils of New York street-cars? There are several. In the first place, the power of the community to make laws for public safety should be utilized, and for this purpose it is needful that the necessity for such ordinances should be appreciated. Evidently, the call for decency and sanitary safety which has thus far been made by the board of health has not been heeded, and it is consequently incumbent upon every person who appreciates the importance of this subject to give it emphasis.

"The principal objects toward which, as the writer believes, laws intended to improve the sanitary condition of street-cars in New York should be directed are a reduction of overcrowding, the prevention of spitting, and the proper ventilation and warming of the cars. If overcrowding can be prevented, the problems of ventilation and warming can be properly solved; but not otherwise."

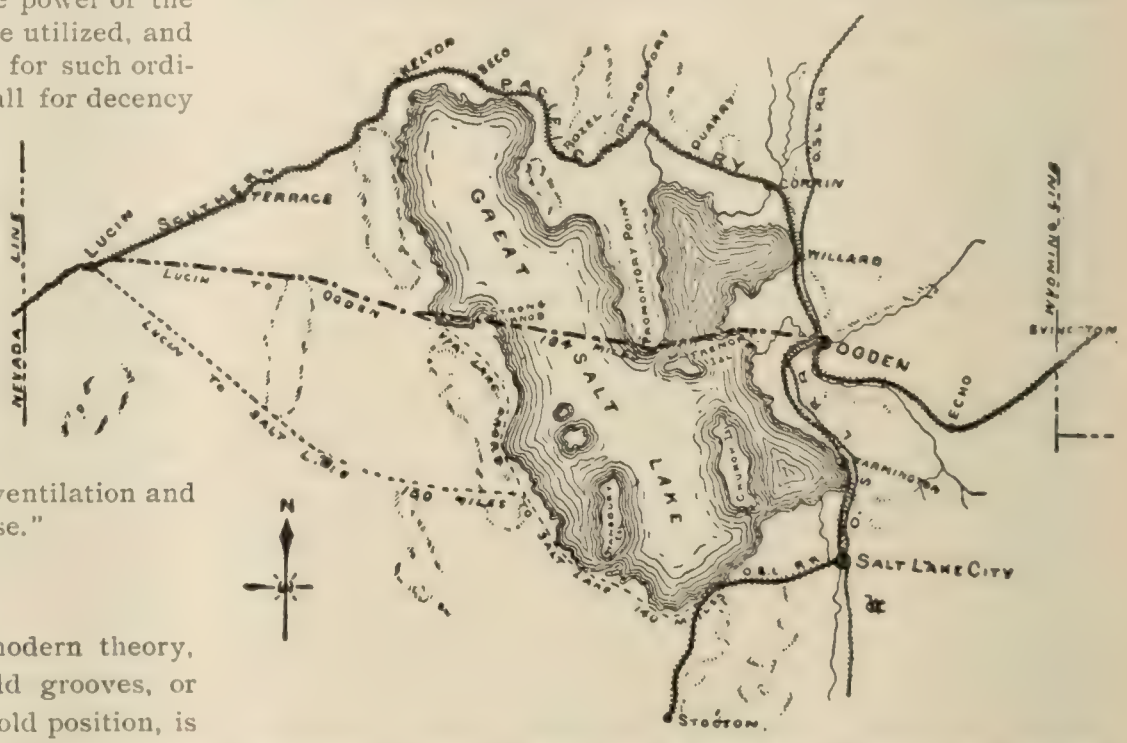
Cycles in Scientific Thought.—That modern theory, especially in electricity, is moving back into old grooves, or rather that it is swinging around an orbit into an old position, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 5). The recent theory of atomic electric charges, in which these are regarded as bits "chipped off" from the atoms, is a striking return to the older methods of explaining phenomena by reference to infinitesimal material particles. A paper by Lord Kelvin in *The Philosophical Magazine* (March) furnishes a text for the writer referred to above. He says:

"It is most instructive to see how neatly the modern hypothesis may be twisted into a ludicrously complete confirmation of the venerable theories of Æpinus. It is a metaphysical doctrine sometimes set forth that thought swings in great slow cycles, the learning of one becoming the ignorance of a second, and the brilliant speculation of a third. Lucretius advanced much of the modern atomic theory hard upon two thousand years ago, and Omar Khayyám proposed a calendar even simpler and more precise than the one now current. The one-fluid theory has spanned fewer centuries than these, but it has been more fortunate in its champions. And so the cycles recur. There is already evidence of the recrudescence of the emission theory of light, and it would not in the least surprise us to see within the next year or two the whole wave hypothesis openly attacked. The late Professor Rowland used often to exclaim: 'Who will be the Kepler of the molecule?' We do not know, but we feel reasonably certain that he has not yet appeared. We are far from desiring to cross swords with so doughty a leader as Lord Kelvin, but we earnestly wish that the next man who invokes an electrically charged atom electron or electrion to explain physical phenomena, would kindly preface his hypothesis with a definite and consistent explanation of what he connotes by the expression 'electric charge.' If half the energy had been spent in the last few years in investigating the dynamics of electrical stresses that has been put upon hypothesis derived from them, we would know more about the constitution of matter. At the present the electron needs explanation just as badly as the atom or the molecule, and the whole subject is open to the charge that it is degenerating into metaphysics."

A LONG BRIDGE.

A BRIDGE twenty-five miles long, more or less, even if it is only a trestle across a comparatively shallow lake, deserves more than a passing notice. Such a bridge is that on which the Southern Pacific is to cross the Great Salt Lake, thereby saving over forty miles in its line between Lucin and Ogden. This relocation is said by *The Scientific American* to be the most radical change of alinement ever known in the history of railroad-engineering. It is thus described by that paper:

"The present distance of the line from Ogden to Lucin is 145.5 miles. Much of this distance is made by the line running about 50 miles north before turning around the north end of the lake. Over this route are many sharp curves and heavy grades.



THE GREAT TRESTLE BRIDGE NOW BEING BUILT ACROSS SALT LAKE, BY WHICH THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD WILL SAVE 41½ MILES OF DISTANCE.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"The new cut-off will run west from Ogden to the shores of the lake, crossing to Promontory Point on seven miles of trestle; then across the peninsula for five miles and then across the main body of the lake to Strong's Knob on the west shore. The total length of this cut-off will be 104 miles, a saving of over 41.5 miles.

"From the east shore over to the Promontory the lake is quite shallow, being not over eight feet deep. It is expected that this stretch will be filled in with earth and rock ballast, after the temporary bridge has been constructed; but the deeper portion across the main arm of the lake will be bridged. The deepest water, about 30 feet, is encountered on this stretch, which will be on a tangent. Curves will be few and very light over the entire distance from Ogden to Lucin. The fall from Ogden to the east shore of the lake is 101.7 feet, and the rise from Strong's Knob to Lucin is 512 feet in 58 miles, thus admitting of a very easy grade.

"The most formidable task will be the building of the trestle across the main body of the lake. As is well known, the first material found at the bottom of the lake is a layer of very fine sand from six to thirty inches in depth. Then comes a hard stratum of soda formation of from a foot to eighteen inches in

thickness, and after that alternate strata of sand and blue clay for an indefinite depth.

"The trestle will be built high enough to allow a rise in the waters of the lake. The low stage of water in the lake makes the present time a favorable one for the survey and construction of the new line. The experience at the Salt Lake bathing-resort has been that the sand tends to accumulate around driven piles. If the same experience is had with the piling of the trestle, the result will be a rapid shallowing of water along the same, giving an increased security for the route as time progresses.

"In addition to the great saving in distance, the construction of the line will bring the immense deposits of guano on the islands within easy reach of a market.

"Piling has already been ordered from Texas, and arrangements for its reception made in the Ogden yards. Contracts have been let, and work, which has already started at the Ogden end, will be rapidly pushed. The enterprise will call for an expenditure of about $800,000 per year for the next three years."

AN ATTACK ON MARCONI.

THE claims of Prof. Oliver Lodge as the original inventor of wireless telegraphy are advanced in an article in *The Saturday Review* by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, the well-known English electrician, who at the same time handles Marconi without gloves. Professor Thompson praises Marconi's achievement in transatlantic signaling, but ascribes the result to Lodge's invention. According to Professor Thompson, neither Marconi nor Slaby is entitled to a patent on anything but the details of their systems, since Lodge stands as the original inventor. He adds:

"The Slaby-Arco system is as much a lineal descendant of Lodge's earlier work as is Marconi's. Both of them employ Lodge's methods, inasmuch as both use a coherer to relay the Hertzian waves upon a telegraphic receiver, and both employ automatic tapper. Eliminate these features, which are due to Lodge, and both Marconi and Slaby collapse. So Marconi, who uses without acknowledgment these devices of Lodge, mouths out a denunciation of Slaby, who dares to use the same devices for the same purpose. It is a pretty quarrel. If Marconi imagines that his thin patent claims entitle him to a monopoly of the ether for the purpose of transmitting signals he is much mistaken. His dog-in-the-manger policy toward Slaby is simply silly, and the more so because neither of them can either transmit or receive a single wireless message in the United States without infringing on the patents of Lodge. It seems like the irony of fate that Lodge, the well-known principal of the University of Birmingham, after expounding the principles of wireless telegraphy in London and Oxford in 1894, should find himself pushed aside, first by the Italian, who by dint of advertising gains the public ear, and then by the German professor, and yet should actually stand master of the transatlantic situation because he holds the master patents in the United States. It is said that Lloyds has made an agreement with Marconi for fourteen years. Perhaps Lloyds is not aware where the patent rights lie. Marconi may whine as he pleases about other men snatching rewards from the scientific investigator. That is precisely what he himself has been trying to do in the last four or five years, his victim being the Englishman who was first in the field, and who, if he but knew it, is to-day master of the situation."

The technical journals generally deplore Professor Thompson's course in making this attack, and it is generally pointed out that Marconi has been careful to credit his predecessors with their share in his system, and that the successful perfecter of an invention has almost always been subject to misrepresentation of this kind on behalf of the pioneers in his line who either did not care or were not able to bring their devices to a commercially profitable point. At the same time, some of them hint that the real pioneer of wireless telegraphy is not Lodge, but Hertz, the discoverer of the electrostatic waves called after him "Hertzian." On the existence of these waves the Marconi system depends, and his inventions, as well as Lodge's and Slaby's, relate only to their detection and utilization.

OUR POSITION IN SCIENCE.

THE question of the standing of American science continues to be discussed at intervals, and, despite much difference of opinion, the general belief seems to be that it is far from satisfactory. The latest contributor to the subject is Prof. Carl Barus, of Brown University, who writes thus in *Science* (April 18):

"If we were brutally frank we might agree that a man with us is hardly eminent until he has been acknowledged as an intellectual commodity in some foreign market. From some points of view this self-distrust and lack of independent judgment is laudable; but there is also a *habit* acquired in such things that is pernicious. It is not so long ago that the Germans went tuft-hunting in France, a custom from which they awoke one day in consternation. They have not gone there since. The question to consider is whether it is not now high time for us, in turn, to awake to a spirit of scientific patriotism. One does not have to read many books to learn with what enthusiasm an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German refers to the real intellectual accomplishments of his countrymen. Is there such pride among us? I doubt it. There is rather a tendency to exhaust all other bibliography first.

"Somebody has wisely said that for the English-speaking race there is but one aristocracy, and that it has taken the vigor of England to found it. Certainly the daughters of our millionaires offer much convincing if not eloquent testimony. In a somewhat similar sense, it seems to me that the aristocracy of American scientists also resides in England, tho one can not deny that the continent has some fascination. Our efficient scientific men are apt to outgrow the American Association first, then they outgrow the National Academy, and finally the country itself is altogether too small for them. Their voices reach us in this final stage, harmoniously blended, from across the water. It is all very nice as a well-devised scheme of gradation, but where is the spirit of patriotism in all this? Can we ever hope to reach intellectual maturity in the eyes of the world if we belittle the dignity of our own institutions? Self-confessed incompetency may be a virtue, but one should at least first be sure that the incompetency really exists. If Europe were to close its gates systematically to American scientific research, I believe that no greater blessing could befall us. There is enough good work done here, that, if it were only properly centralized and presented in bulk, it would command the attention of the world. We should then have on our own shores what we now so frequently run for abroad."

Dr. Barus sees in this fact a reason for consolidating existing technical scientific journals, especially in physics, in order to concentrate American effort along this line.

Hygiene and the Corset.—In an article on "Women's Clothing and Hygiene," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (March 29), by M. Frantz Glénard, the author controverts popular ideas on the subject of the corset. He lays down the following propositions:

"1. The corset has its *raison d'être* from the esthetic point of view;

"2. Esthetics and hygiene may be reconciled in women's clothing, even in the corset;

"3. The corset may be of use in certain maladies."

These statements, which he acknowledges are somewhat audacious on the part of a hygienist, he attempts to justify in the course of his article. As to the first, he remarks that the adoption of clothing by man is the result neither of modesty nor of a desire to protect the body against the weather; it is a result, he asserts, wholly of a desire for adornment—the same that leads the savage to tattoo himself. Men's costume has tended more and more to straight lines, signifying action: women's to curved lines, signifying, according to the author, that they are "made to please." "Rigidity and strength for man," he says; "suppleness and fascination for woman." The corset, then, is an attempt to preserve and accentuate the curved outline of the waist.

It may not be successful in this; it may be in the highest degree artificial and inartistic, but it aims at a beautiful result and it may be made, under proper conditions, to produce such a result. The two enemies of the Beautiful are, according to M. Glénard, nature and fashion; the ideal corset should modify and improve upon the former without slavishly bowing to the latter. That this ideal may be realized and that such a corset will be hygienically valuable, M. Glénard is certain. Enough has been said to indicate that his views are not only audacious, as he confesses, but even heretical. Doubtless they will give aid and comfort to the makers and wearers of corsets for many years to come.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AEROPLANE AND THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

THE arrival of M. Santos-Dumont in this country has caused the old aeronautical controversy between the balloon and the aeroplane—the light and the heavy methods of aerial navigation—to break out afresh. Lord Kelvin, as he landed on our shores the other day, is reported by an interviewer as referring somewhat contemptuously to Santos-Dumont's air-ship, calling it "a balloon with a paddle," and intimating that the owner's excursions were adventures, not scientific experiments. It must be said, however, that aeroplanes, even if they are preferable in theory, will not yet fly, except in models. Balloons have "flown" with greater or less success for a century or so, and now we have one that can be steered and even driven against a light wind. The present state of the problem is set forth with substantial justice in *The Scientific American* (April 19) in the following brief editorial:

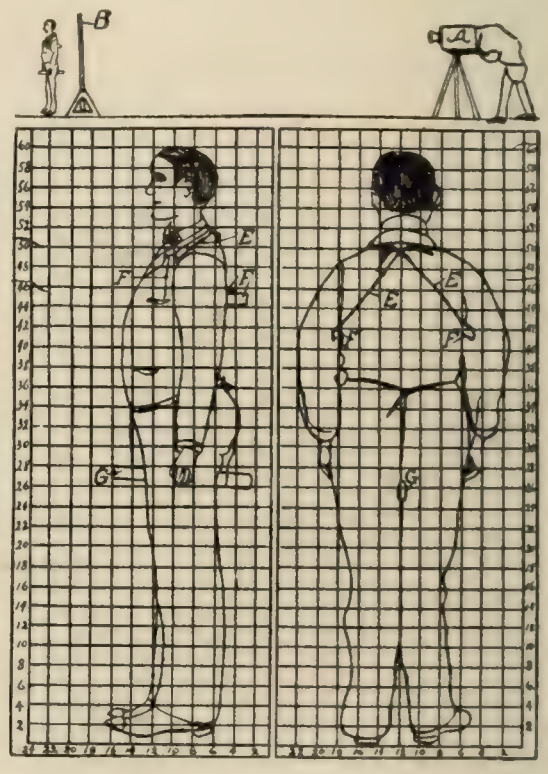
"There is no question that as between the air-ship and the aeroplane, the latter is the more scientific and mechanically the more attractive type of air locomotive—if we may use the term; altho it must be admitted that in the present state of the mechanical arts, a practicable aeroplane as yet exists only upon paper. The airship, with its huge, unwieldy, and perishable gas-filled balloon, has nothing to recommend it but the fact that it can float at a predetermined altitude and does not depend for its ability to remain in mid-air upon the continuous working of its motors. The aeroplane does; and the instant its propellers cease to revolve, its buoyancy is lost. But at what a cost and risk the airship maintains its equilibrium is shown by the numerous disasters that have befallen Santos-Dumont in the various (six in all) air-ships which he has built. The whole trouble with the gas-supported ship lies in the vast bulk of the balloon, and the great area that it presents to the wind. In any but the most moderate breeze, the craft is more or less unmanageable; and we do not yet know how to build a motor which will be light enough to be carried by the balloon and have at the same time sufficient power to drive it against a strong breeze. And even if such a motor could be built, the frame and fabric of the balloon would collapse under the wind pressure to which it would be subjected. In view of the many and baffling problems, we can not but admire the persistence and pluck of Santos-Dumont, who is to try again—this time on our side of the water.

"But why do we not hear from Langley, Maxim, and others whose experimental work of the last decade was so extremely interesting and so full of promise? The advances that have been made of late in the development of light, high-powered motors should materially assist in the development of a successful aeroplane."

Reading in Bed.—There is much to be said in favor of reading lying down, says Dr. Carl Seiler in the Scranton (Pa.) *Tribune*, as quoted in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (April):

"The recumbent posture allows more rest of all the bodily structures than the sitting posture, and there is greater possibility of resting and repair in that position. Those who have tried it know the benefits accruing, after a hard day's work, from the rest possible when doing a long night of reading, which the press of business makes almost an absolute necessity. One more fact is to the credit side of the score. Whenever possible we bring gravity into play to relieve congestion, especially that of a passive type. It has long been recognized that throwing the head slightly back beyond the perpendicular brings gravity into play to empty the veins which are principally overfilled by prolonged eye-work, but why this is not carried to its logical conclusion is a mystery. It is plain that placing the head back in a horizontal position so absolutely meets the whole problem of a relief of congestion by gravity—and it is such a very important problem—that it seems strange that people with weak eyes do not habitually practise reading in a recumbent position, with the head raised only so much as is necessary to make the position perfectly comfortable. Such advice, carried out with absolute care as to light and the position of the book, would in the case of a thousand busy people add largely to the number of hours which reading could be indulged in without detriment to the eyes or general health."

Tailors' Measurements by Photography.—A recent patent of Franz Dolezal enables one to be measured for a suit of clothes by photography. Says *The Photo-Gazette* as quoted in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 5): "The person to be measured is placed before the camera, and between them is introduced a network that is photographed at the same time and serves as a standard. Certain artifices are necessary to obtain a complete result; thus, certain hidden parts, like the armpits, etc., must be indicated by objects visible from without; and, finally, several views must be taken from various standpoints. The subject is also fitted with a sort of harness, which appears in the picture and which indicates points of comparison. These points may, however, be marked directly on the person instead. The relative positions of the camera, the network, and the subject are carefully adjusted so that the subject appears always on the same scale, and then the photograph is taken from the various necessary standpoints."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TAILOR'S MEASUREMENTS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN spite of its enormous size," says *The Scientific American*, "the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame in Paris has hitherto been simply lighted by wax candles, as gas, it was thought, would damage the walls and valuable paintings. Now we understand that it is about to be electrically lit. The cost of installing the electric light is estimated at $90,000."

"WHILE M. Santos-Dumont was inflating the balloon of his No. 6 air-ship at Monaco," says *The Scientific American* (April 5), "he was commanded by the authorities to cease immediately the process of hydrogen-making, on account of the extraordinary effect that the drainage of refuse acids and chemicals into the bay was having on the water, which had turned a brilliant orange, and which it was feared might have an injurious effect on residents near the sea front, besides poisoning the fish. Subsequent investigations of the curious phenomenon, however, proved that the refuse sulfates running from the Dumont gashouse into the sea had, on contact with the chloride of sodium or common salt of the ocean, precipitated enormous quantities of oxid of iron. This pure rust had dyed the waters and the shore a most brilliant orange carmine, but except for this no harm was done. Beyond acting as a tonic for the fish, the rust was absolutely innocuous, and the work of inflation was forthwith resumed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "ADAM MYTH" AND THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTRY.

THE refusal of preacher's licenses to three candidates for the ministry by the New York and Elizabeth (N. J.) Presbyteries, for the reason that these candidates declared that they viewed the story of Adam and Eve as an allegory, has started a lively discussion in both religious and secular papers. Vincent Noll, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, was the first student to be rejected, and his version of the facts which led to his non-acceptance by the New York Presbytery is as follows:

"Everything went well with me until some minister asked me what my views were on the third chapter of Genesis, which treats of Adam in the Garden of Eden. I answered that in my opinion the chapter was purely allegorical. In a moment things were in an uproar."

The outcome of the uproar was that Mr. Noll's petition for a preacher's license was refused by a two-thirds vote, tho a committee was appointed, which, in the words of one of its members, will "pray with him, wrestle with God for him, moderate him, tune him up and give him a dressing."

The two young aspirants for pulpit honors who were rejected, temporarily at least, by the Elizabeth Presbytery are graduates of Yale and of Hartford Seminary. Their trial sermons, it is said, showed them to be intellectual and even brilliant men. But they, too, denied the credibility of the first chapters of Genesis. "I don't like this kind of teaching," declared the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. McNulty, of Woodbridge, N. J., voicing the sentiment of the older members of the Presbytery; "this sort of material ought not to go into the ministry. The story of Adam and Eve is not mythical; it is an historical fact."

The conservative position in this controversy finds very limited support in either religious or secular journals. Prof. Francis Brown, acting president of the Union Seminary, when informed of the rejection of Mr. Noll by the New York Presbytery, observed: "If it is heresy to view the story of Adam and Eve as being allegorical, then there are plenty of heretics preaching sermons in Presbyterian pulpits to-day." Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst took occasion, on the Sunday following the incidents described, to preach a sermon in which he referred, in caustic terms, to the "sifting process" of bringing men into the ministry, and declared that had Christ employed the same process, it would have caused the rejection of most of the twelve apostles. The New York *Outlook* goes so far as to style the examination of the theological candidates "ecclesiastical bullying," and thinks that it illustrated "the wrong of which Professor Briggs so justly complained—the encroachment on the liberty of opinion that the Presbyterian standards allow, which a party in that church is disposed to perpetrate by insisting on extra-confessional tests of fellowship." The New York *Independent* says:

"We venture to say that there is not a competent educated professor of biology or geology in the obscurest Presbyterian college in the United States who believes that the Adam and Eve of Genesis were historical characters. One would have to rake all our colleges and universities with a fine-toothed comb to find such a teacher, and very few they would be. The belief, in scientific circles, of such an Adam and Eve is dead, and is no longer considered or discussed. Of course, the doctrine of a literal Adam lingers in popular belief, just as once did the belief in the world made in six literal days; but it is held by those who got their education a generation or two ago, or who never got any education at all. The older men in the presbyteries, especially those who have, for one reason or another, dropped out of the educative stress of pastoral life, have not learned what the colleges now teach; and it is they that oppose their large ignorance to modern knowledge. It will be a matter of great interest to see whether the new brief creed, which is to be presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly next month, will make any mention of Adam. We have no right yet to know, but we refuse to expect that he will be made a pillar of the faith."

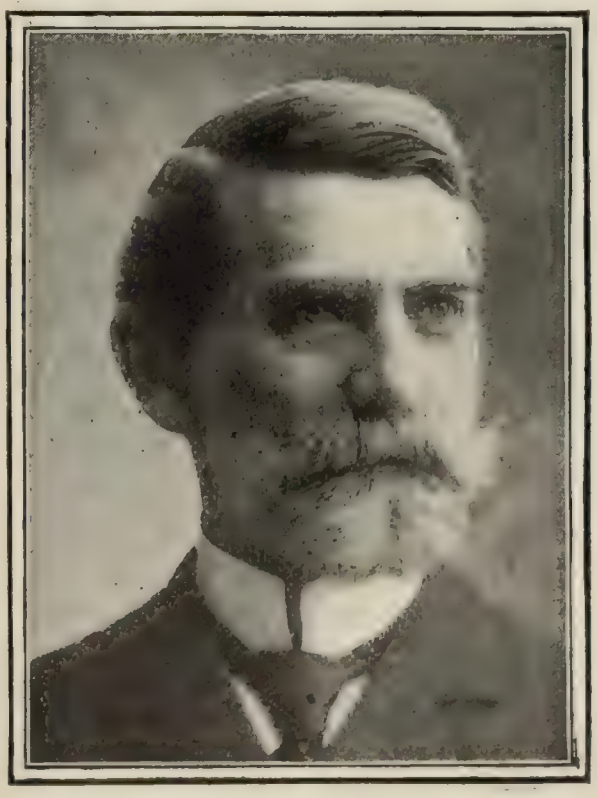
The New York *Mail and Express* admits that "it is hard to accept quite literally the story of Adam and Eve"; but, it adds, "there are myths that are profoundly true." The same paper continues:

"It is one thing to say that the story of Adam and Eve is a myth, and quite another to say that it is false. Embodied in the Scriptural account in the first chapter of Genesis is the most profound bit of wisdom, the most searching dip into the springs of human action in the face of the great mystery of life and divinity that surrounds us, the most vivid revelation of the power of God and the helplessness, yet hopefulness, of life, that all the world's literature has brought down to us. It is fundamental in many ways. That the guardians of religious doctrine should seek to hold neophytes to a belief in it is not to be wondered at.

"A myth is but old, old speech. All things are spoken in some shape before they are written. The myth is the spoken, elder Scripture. Not all myths are entitled to become Scripture; but this one was so entitled—and it is true. If anything possesses authority in this doubting age, this record does. There may be more wisdom in the act of simple dominies who require rigid adherence to its letter than in the proceedings of those who treat it with flippant doubt."

THE NEXT GREAT RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.

THE Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), in a recent widely quoted sermon at the London Wesleyan Mission's anniversary, noted the fact that in late years great spiritual revivals have been lacking in England and that the present temper of mind is not prepared for such revivals. He went on to say that he believed we are on the eve of a great revival, but that it will be primarily a social revival, inspired by the religious spirit. What if God be calling on men, he asked, not to build more churches, but to secure better and purer homes for His people? To cleanse communities of liquor-saloons and haunts of vice? To see that every man for whom Christ died should have a fair chance to do honest work with honest pay, and to have a home where he can live in decency with wife and children? May not these be the most efficient means to bring men into conscious fellowship with God?



REV. DR. JOSIAH STRONG.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York, takes the same position in his new book, "The Next Great Awakening." All great religious revivals in the past, declares Dr. Strong, have come as the result of "the preaching of a neglected Scriptural truth which was precisely adapted to the peculiar needs of the times." Wesley and Whitfield, in an age in which religion seemed to be given over to outward and formal observances, preached the need of "conversion," the conscious beginning of a new spiritual life. Charles G. Finney, at a time when "the divine sovereignty of

God was held in such a way as to destroy all appreciation of human freedom," thundered forth "the neglected truth of man's free-agency and guilt, and the retribution due to sin." Moody, following close upon the Civil War, when "millions of hearts were longing for consolation," preached "the love of God." And now, declares Dr. Strong, the church is on the verge of a new spiritual awakening:

"It is quite obvious that the great questions peculiar to our times are social. The industrial revolution has produced a social revolution; we have passed, within three generations, from an individualistic to a social or collective type of civilization. Relations which a hundred years ago were few and simple are now becoming many and complex. New questions concerning rights and duties are being asked. Society is gaining self-consciousness, which marks one of the most important steps in the progress of the race. We are beginning to see that society lives one vast life, of which every man is a part. We are gaining what Walter Besant calls 'the sense of humanity.' We are discovering that life is something larger and farther related than we had thought; and with this perception of wider and multiplied relations comes a new sense of social obligations. That is, a social conscience is growing, tho as yet it is uninstructed.

"The wonderful increase of wealth and of knowledge during the past century has served to create a new discontent and to kindle a new hope. It has transferred the golden age of the world from the past to the future; and this golden age, yet to come, constitutes a new social ideal. . . . . .

"The social ideal of Jesus is precisely what is needed to inform and spiritualize and perfect this new social ideal, and the social laws of Jesus are precisely what is needed to educate the new social conscience."

Dr. Strong interprets the "social laws of Jesus" under three main heads, as follows:

(1) The Law of Service. Our substance, our time, our powers, our opportunities are all entrusted to us for service. Life itself is a sacred trust, and the whole life of every disciple of Christ is to be spent, like that of his master, in the service of the kingdom, and in hastening its full coming in the earth.

(2) The Law of Sacrifice. The spirit of sacrifice gives all, and longs for more to fill the measure of the world's sore need. It is the high prerogative of conscious and intelligent man to offer conscious and intelligent sacrifice. He receives according to his need that he may give according to his ability; receives food that he may give strength, receives knowledge that he may give it forth as power.

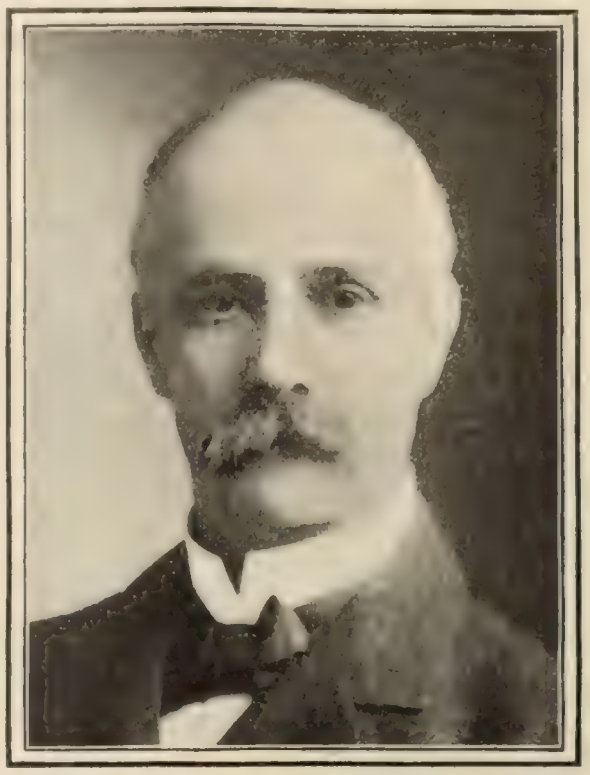
(3) The Law of Love. This is the supreme social law, the great organizing, integrating power, precisely as its opposite, selfishness, is the great disorganizing, disintegrating, anti-social power. Disinterested love is divine; it is the love that God is, and makes possible Christian service and Christian sacrifice.

Dr. Strong proceeds to ask whether either church or society is making any serious attempt to realize these fundamental Christian laws, and he answers in the negative. "To be enthusiastic about the church in its present condition," he says, quoting the words of Professor Bruce, "is impossible." The church has become "a very respectable institution which must be 'sustained.'" It is doing "much to conserve the heritage of the past, but not much to mold the future." Dr. Strong continues:

"Let us suppose a church somewhere, whose members have such an enthusiasm for humanity that when they lie awake nights they are planning, not how to make money, but how to make *men*. Their supreme desire is to help the world in general and their own community in particular. They are striving daily to remove every moral and physical evil; trying to give every child who comes into the world the best possible chance; longing and working and praying and spending themselves and their substance to save men from sin and ignorance and suffering. Let us suppose the whole church is cooperating to this end. What a transformation such a church would work in any community! How it would 'reach the masses'! How it would grow! How it would be talked about and written up! Men would make pilgrimages to study its workings and its success. Yet such a church ought not to be in the least degree peculiar. This is simply the picture of a church whose membership is imbued with the social ideal of Jesus, and has taken seriously his social laws of service, sacrifice, and love; and this picture ought to be the likeness of every Christian church in every community. If it were, how many hours would it be before the kingdom would come with blessed fulness?"

JESUS AS A PENOLOGIST.

A NEW and interesting application of the teachings of Jesus to modern life is made by the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, of New York, commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission. We are not accustomed to think of Jesus as having any special relation to the problems of penology; yet, in the opinion of Mr. Barrows, Jesus made a most notable contribution to this science, and "anticipated conclusions which are not now regarded as sentimental or arbitrary, but as scientific and philosophical." "We speak of Howard, Livingston, Beccaria, Pope, Clement, and others as great penologists who have profoundly influenced modern life," Mr. Barrows continues (in a paper read before the recent session of the National Prison Congress at Kansas City, and now reprinted in pamphlet form); "but the principles enunciated and the methods introduced by Jesus seem to me to stamp him as the greatest penologist of any age. He has needed to wait, however, nearly twenty centuries to find his principles and methods recognized in modern law and modern penology." Jesus first of all came into conflict with the traditional theory of retaliation and vengeance—"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Says Mr. Barrows:



HON. SAMUEL J. BARROWS.

"Over against this punitive theory, which he rejected, Jesus laid down the principle that salvation is better than vengeance; that it is more important to save men than to destroy them. The contrast between the punitive view and the reformative view is well set forth in an incident in the life of Jesus. His disciples, James and John, were wroth against a certain village of the Samaritans which failed to receive Jesus, and they said: 'Wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven and consume them, even as Elias did?' 'But he rebuked them, and said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them.' There could be no greater contrast than between the attitude of Jesus on the one hand and that of the old penology on the other; it is the difference between light and darkness, between life and death. The doctrine of James and John was the old doctrine of elimination, a doctrine which is still advanced to-day. It undertakes to protect society by killing off the defective and the criminal; but society is not protected by any influence or method the effect of which is to brutalize society itself. Whenever harsh, vindictive, and destructive means have been used against the offender, the effect has been to develop in society a spirit of cruelty which engenders and propagates the very crimes it is supposed to destroy."

The method of Jesus, affirms Mr. Barrows, was to deal with

the offender rather than with the offense, and "this is one of the marked differences between the old penology and the new." He says further:

"For centuries criminal codes punished the offense without any relation to the offender. Offenses were classified with reference to their supposed harm to society, and the penalty was attached to each and every act. Mitigating circumstances were not considered. Under the old German code, if a cow or a horse killed a man, the animal was liable to the penalty just the same; an offense had been committed, and the offender, whoever he was, must be punished. The difference between the old penology and the principles and methods of Jesus is brought out very clearly in a New-Testament story. Certain Jews brought an offender before Jesus, who was guilty of a capital crime. The penalty of that crime was stoning to death. On the one side stood the accusers, invoking the law which recognized only the offense; on the other side was Jesus, not pardoning the offense, but pardoning the offender.

"To separate and classify offenders; to study their nature and character and circumstances; to distinguish between degrees of discernment, and therefore of responsibility; to make the sentence fit the criminal instead of fitting it to the crime, are among the intelligent aims of modern penologists."

When Jesus applied to what was even a capital crime in his day the principle of suspension of sentence, by saying, "Go and sin no more," he anticipated the idea of probation, which has now found expression in most of the criminal codes of the world.

Mr. Barrows continues:

"The attitude of Jesus, both toward the first offender and the persistent offender, is clearly seen in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew: 'If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother.' If he refuse to hear, the next step was to take one or more witnesses, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. If the offender still persisted, then an appeal was to be made to the congregation, and, if the offender refused to hear the congregation, then he was justly treated as a heathen and a publican. We have here in three verses an excellent epitome of a rational and intelligent procedure toward offenders. Save the first offender if you can. It is something to have gained thy brother. If this fails, the next step is that of appealing to a section of the congregation such as in modern usage might be represented by a reference, an arbitration, or a minor court. If the offender is still obdurate, then an appeal may be made to the social conscience of the community exercising its judicial functions. This decision, whatever machinery may be employed to arrive at it, must be final."

The method of Jesus, adds Mr. Barrows, was primarily reformative and curative, and it recognized the power of love as a redemptive force. "To interpret the teaching of Jesus in the largest way, we must interpret it to mean that some friendly personal forces must be brought into relation with the life of the prisoner." The influence and practise of Jesus were also preventive. "As he was the first probation officer, so he was the first child-saver in Christendom," and "child-saving is the great new method of modern philanthropy." Mr. Barrows sums up his conclusions as follows:

"These, it seems to me, are the essential elements in the penology of Jesus: the rejection of the theory of social vengeance; the substitution of a theory of personal and social salvation; the adoption of a curative instead of a merely punitive method; the application of the penalty to the offender rather than to the offense; the adoption of the suspended sentence or 'probation'; the recognition of the fact that the great forces of nature are necessary for moral as well as physical results; the divinity of labor; the application of the moral and spiritual forces; the potency of love as a redemptive agent; the necessity of moral surgery for moral cure; the importance of child-saving; the visitation of the prisoner; the establishment of personal relations and the bringing to bear of personal forces, and, finally, restitution as one evidence of the reformation of the prisoner. The pivotal point in the penology of Jesus is that which makes the regeneration of the individual the key to the regeneration of society. . . . . .

"We sometimes hear the phrase, 'Back to Jesus.' But when we think how much of the truth and inspiration of his love for men is yet unrealized; when we think how slow we are to embody his Gospel in our laws and institutions, and in our personal lives; when we think how far in precept and example he is still ahead of us, shall we not rather say: 'Forward to Jesus; Forward to Jesus'?"

THE "INSANE PHILOSOPHY" OF TOLSTOY.

TOLSTOY'S book on the sexual question, in which he advocates absolute chastity, even at the cost of the gradual disappearance of the human race, continues to arouse spirited discussion. *La Revue Blanche* (Paris) recently asked the opinion of several prominent European critics regarding Tolstoy's views. Some of the replies are appended. It will be noted that Madame Judith Gauthier, a retired opera singer who is now a literary woman, is the only one to endorse Tolstoy's philosophy.

MAX NORDAU: "Count Leo Tolstoy preaches absolute chastity. I wonder if he can convince Madame Tolstoy and the fine family she has raised! At all events, we should congratulate ourselves that his parents did not share his opinion. Otherwise we should have had no 'War and Peace' or 'Anna Karenina.' . . . Speaking seriously, it seems to me that the ideas of Count Tolstoy on the marriage question are absolutely delirious, and delirium can be diagnosed, but not discussed. It is useless to defend woman against the absurd lucubrations of a sick brain."

GEORGES ANCEY: "I know what respectful admiration we all have for the author of 'War and Peace.' Yet it seems to me that he has reached the point where he bears watching. He forbids us to love and boldly attacks natural laws. This was to be expected. Whatever the genius and the brilliancy of Tolstoy there comes a time when even he must pause; there is a barrier which even he can not cross. Possibly the ideal man is nearer nature. We can hardly, however, attempt to infringe the laws imposed upon us against our will."

MADAM CLEMENCE ROYER: "I can formulate in one word the opinion I have of Tolstoy. He is crazy. To explain why would require too much time."

ENRICO FERRI, of Rome: "The affirmations of Tolstoy on the sexual question only confirm Lombroso's theory of the degeneracy of genius. The fundamental needs of humanity are bread to preserve life and love to preserve the species. To preach *absolute* chastity is as absurd as preaching absolute fasting. Marriage, whatever Tolstoy may say, is the ideal state of human life."

MADAME JUDITH GAUTHIER: "I will limit my consideration of the problem to the question of birth. It seems to me an act of truest wisdom to prevent the unhappiness of existence, and many wise men, including Christ, have indicated the path which we have failed to follow. To give life and then inflict death would constitute the greatest of crimes, did not nature, in her search for victims, strike with blindness and unconsciousness those whom she allures into her snares."

GEORGES EEKHOUD, of Brussels: "For a long time the neo-Christianity of the great artist who wrote 'War and Peace' has been suspicious and odious to me. First he blasphemed art; now he blasphemes woman, maternity, child, and life itself. Instead of condemning carnal joy, I wish to see a revival of the Greek cult in honor of flesh and physical beauty. I repudiate the misogamous and misogynous tendencies of Tolstoy, as I repudiate his vandalism and puritanism."

ALBERT RÉVILLE: "Pascal said, 'Man is neither angel nor beast, and the man who wants to be an angel plays the part of a beast.' If the hope of a future life is reasonable, and I believe it is, we may be able one day to rise above the organic conditions of this mysterious life. But as long as we live on earth, we are bound to admit the legitimacy of the acts and functions without which our own life and the life of humanity would be impossible. To state that marriage is unchristian, because Christ was not married, is absurd. It is like reasoning that we could not go to heaven because we travel by rail and wear trousers,

whereas Christ did neither. Christ himself said that marriage was a holy and divine institution (Mark x. 2-9)."

MADAME EMILIA PARDO BAZAN, Spain: "I admire Tolstoy as a literary artist, but I think that his philosophy is senseless. Absolute chastity can not be the ideal object of man. Possibly it may be best for a few individuals. The individual is free, but the species is subject to natural laws, which are just and good in themselves. If Tolstoy were not such a great artist, would we pay any attention to his theories?"

EMILE ZOLA: "The idea of Tolstoy is not new. Marriage is legalized by society, but it exists in nature without laws. Christ did not get married, because he was too busy to think about it. I confess that I do not understand Tolstoy. I do not see. . . . It is insane . . . absolute continence leads to all kinds of unhealthiness . . . all novels end in marriage. . . . I am qualified to know it. . . . It is insane . . . !"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF PRIESTHOOD.

THE late Bishop of London, Dr. Creighton, with a view to promoting a better understanding between the various parties in the Established Church, instituted a series of "Round-Table Conferences" in Fulham Palace. All schools of doctrine and practise in the Anglican Church were represented by their leaders. At the first conference the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist was discussed. At the second conference, held in December, 1901, the subject was the doctrine and practise of confession. The purpose of these conferences was purely irenical and not decisive, and the representative of the various parties departed, if not in agreement upon the questions discussed, at least with a more kindly feeling toward each other.

The report of the second conference has just been published. Upon the point of the doctrine and practise of confession the conference seems to have been in substantial agreement and took the view that the practise of private confession of sin was not a primitive custom of the church. Upon the general question of the forgiveness of sins they report:

"Our Lord's words in St. John's gospel, 'Whosesoever sins ye remit,' etc., are not to be regarded as addressed only to the apostles or clergy, but as a commission to the whole church, and as conveying a summary of the message with which it is charged. It is, therefore, for the church as a whole to discharge the commission, which she does by the ministration of God's word and the sacraments and by godly discipline."

The present Bishop of London, Dr. A. F. Winnington Ingram, hailed this declaration "as evacuating the charge of 'sacerdotalism' which is held in such odium by the Protestant masses," and declared that "the frank agreement that private confession and absolution is in certain circumstances allowed is all that the great majority of the parish priests of the Church of England who ever made use of it would maintain."

In a review of the report of the second conference, the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath., March 29) points out the difference between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant conception of the ministry:

"In Catholic belief the root-notion of the priesthood is an association by power-sharing with Christ. Christ is the mediator and high priest. He fulfils his eternal priesthood by the exercise of certain powers—notably two, the power of sacrifice and the power of forgiving sins. In this his priesthood, he associates his apostles in the 'Do ye this for the commemoration,' etc., and the 'Whose sins you shall forgive,' thus communicating to them the sacrificial and absolving powers, with authority to ordain or associate others. Men thus ordained or made partners in the priesthood of Christ, and invested with his priestly powers, are rightly, by virtue of this association, called *priests*. . . .

"The Protestant Reformation—under plea of reverting to antiquity—brought into the world a notion of the Christian ministry which was diametrically opposed to, and utterly subversive of, that which we have described. Just as the Catholic teaching had for its root-idea a personal partnership or power-sharing with Christ, so the Protestant system took for its root-idea a delegated ministry deriving its powers from the Christian people. It taught that the eternal priesthood of Christ was incommunicable, and that in a very true sense there was no priest but him. It taught at the same time that all the powers which were needed for the celebration of public worship, for the conveyance to mankind of the Gospel message, and the benefits of the Redemption, 'the ministry of the word of God, the sacraments' were indeed bestowed by Christ upon his church, but—be it observed—not on any priestly tribe or class, but on the whole body of the Christian people. But, as the Christian people as a body, and taken collectively, can not officiate or exercise these powers, it must set apart and approve and ordain certain men as its deputies to minister in its stead. The men thus ordained are thus essentially *ministers*. No doubt they claim to be ministers and ambassadors of Christ, but they are so just because, and in so much as, they are the ministers and duly appointed delegates of the Christian people. They hold their powers as functionaries directly and wholly from the Christian body of believers in whom all the powers of their ministry radically reside. It is obvious that such a theory makes a bid for the approval of the world, as it is the very negation of sacerdotalism—except, of course, in the harmless sense in which sacerdotalism attaches to every Christian."

Three consequences, declares *The Tablet*, logically follow upon the acceptance of the Protestant view of the ministry:

"First, if it is the Christian body itself which possesses these powers from Christ, it possesses inclusively of its own right the power to depute the exercise of its functions to its deputies, and no special intervention of Christ would be required for the purpose. Hence ordination would be simply a constituent act of the church, viz., a church-act, and not necessarily a Christ-act which we call a sacrament.

"Secondly, as a minister would be only a minister by receiving his office of ministry from the people, there could be no question of priestly or indelible character, and apart from his office, or on retiring from it, he would relapse into the status of an ordinary member of the Christian laity.

"Thirdly, if the Christian body be the constituent power in the ministry, the selection and appointment of ministers apart from the ordination rites would naturally devolve on the Christian prince as head of the Christian people in a given country, or upon elders where the congregation rather than the realm would be regarded as the unit of religious organization."

The Tablet concludes that the acceptance of the Protestant theory of the ministry by the High-Church party is an evacuation not only of the word "sacerdotalism," but of that sacerdotalism itself to which it has heretofore made claim.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has consented to attend the New York celebration of the centennial of Presbyterian home mission effort, and will speak at a mass-meeting to be held on behalf of this cause in Carnegie Hall on May 20.

THE Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who has been rector of All Souls' Church, New York, for more than thirty years, has decided to accept the invitation of the trustees of Leland Stanford University of Palo Alto, Cal., to become the special preacher at that institution.

THE Twentieth Century Thank-Offering movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in operation for the last two years, promises to result, according to the New York *Outlook*, "even more successfully than its most sanguine supporters hoped at the beginning." The plan, which contemplates the raising of $20,000,000 for church work, was inaugurated by the Board of Bishops in 1898, and already $16,000,000 has been collected. Of this sum $7,500,000 was paid on church debts, $6,250,000 was contributed to the various educational institutions of the church, and $2,250,000 to philanthropies and charities.

THE announcement that the young women of St. Joseph's Church, Hoboken, N. J., recently instituted a novena to St. Joseph to obtain for themselves husbands has provoked some mirth in the daily press. And yet, comments the Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.), "there was nothing out-of-the-way in that." The same paper adds: "It is better to ask the help of God through the intercession of the saints, than to go to parties in winter and to seaside resorts in summer in the hope of catching beaux. There is nothing improper about the holy sacrament of matrimony, and every young woman, with a vocation to the married state, has a right to expect heavenly aid in her search for a proper helpmate."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CLOSE OF THE SPANISH REGENCY.

SPANISH newspapers are filled with note and comment connected with the impending accession of the young King and the relation of Sagasta's new ministry to the immediate future. On May 11 the official reception of the extraordinary missions from abroad, including one from the United States, takes place. From this time until the 20th the ceremonies continue. Says the dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid):

"As regards royal festivals, it is possible to choose one of two alternatives—either to celebrate them with all the pomp and splendor appropriate to the majesty of the crown when the general prosperity justifies and even calls for public rejoicing of such a character, or, on the other hand, to restrict them within the severe and modest limits that seem appropriate when Government and people happen to be emerging from a grave crisis and afflictions are not yet comforted and strength not yet restored. Neither the one nor the other alternative has been considered in connection with the approaching celebration. The Government has not come to any conclusion with regard to it and does not seem to have given a thought, even at this eleventh hour, to the subject. This is shown by the fact that while we have a program of the festivities there is no appropriation to pay for them, altho there has been presented and approved a budget for 1902, during the fiscal period of which the King attains his majority. Why was no heed given to this contingency, which was certainly not unforeseen, during the discussion of the budget?

A KING AT PLAY.

Alfonso changes one toy for another.
—*Noterelle.*

Why has a request for this appropriation been deferred to the last moment, thus divorcing it from the other requests made of the parliamentary body and thus challenging the Republicans and the Carlists to a debate in which it will be easy for them to give free rein to their passions against the monarchy and the existing Government?"

The prospects of the ministry are poor, in the opinion of most of the Spanish papers, but the *Heraldo de Madrid*, which, in a sense, is a ministerial organ, stands by Sagasta. The latter is said to have lost the confidence of the dynasty, as may be inferred from the extract quoted above. Nevertheless, the *Heraldo de Madrid* says:

"The active life which the Government has begun to lead justifies the belief that it will not recede from the path it has taken, for the way seems a sure one. It is plain that the good of the Government can not be and should not be anything but the good of the country."

The Republican papers continue their propaganda in a more or less clandestine manner, some of them being suppressed. The *Pais*, which is published in Madrid or elsewhere according to the exigencies of the censorship, has this to say:

"The Clericals have won a signal victory. They have difficulty in dissembling their joy. Yes, victory is on the side of the Clericals, of the Jesuits. After so much crying of 'Long live liberty!' after so much stoning of monasteries and so much street tumult, so much free talk and discussion in the Cortes, we have to admit that the religious orders are legalized. It is true that we are afforded some meager statistics in which are set forth the numbers of the friars and monks, the titles of their orders, the rule that governs them, the aims of the community, and even the color of the habit worn by the members. But what benefit will the Government derive from this species of supervision? The need is to free the land from the plague of friars, while the thing effected is to license their communities and compile their statistics. This is equivalent to fighting a plague of vegetable lice or locusts by simply computing the number of the pests and the extent of territory over which they are spread."

Spain will never have peace or progress or any workable constitution, declares the *Publicidad* (Barcelona), "as long as there does not exist a Government strong enough to cut with energy the Gordian knot of Clericalism." The *Radical* (Paris) denounces the French Government for proceeding against a Spanish Republican paper which had begun to appear in Paris after having been suppressed in Madrid:

"Poor French republic, that finds itself obliged at the behest of a monarchical Government to prevent Spaniards from propagating the principles of its own glorious republicanism!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GRAVITY OF THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

OUTSIDE of Russia the general opinion of responsible journals is that the situation in the Czar's dominions is far more serious than has yet been suspected. The students are making some impression on the masses and there is a revolutionary ferment everywhere. Says the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest):

"It should not be overlooked that the latest Russian student revolution is not one naturally made by the people, but one which must be termed literary in character. It has been prepared by Russian literature. From Gogol to Gorki, from Dostojewski to Tolstoy, all Russian writers have never done anything else than depict the suffering of the country, increase the hatred felt for the government, shake the foundation of authority, and represent the state as a whole and in general, the existing order in particular, as the sources of all evil. Their work has succeeded. The creations of a sickly literature are

WHILE THE CZAR SLEEPS.

The Olive Branches of Peace come in handy to use on the Russian students. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

deemed creatures of flesh and blood, and the wildest criminals pass for heroes that a whole nation should feel need of. But paper heroes have never yet led a people to victory. Of course, the Russian people have a right to freedom, and it is the duty of the Government to break with the old system; but the Czardom is not yet ripe for a violent wrench, and if the present order collapses, the new one will bring not salvation, but chaos."

The press in Russia can print only what the Government sanctions, and there is so rigorous a censorship still that nothing can be gleaned from it. The *Viedomosti* (Moscow) violently denounces the "educated," while the St. Petersburg organ of the Government says students sent to prison will be "separated into small parties and incarcerated in different towns," as it has been found undesirable to put them all in one prison. Some European papers insist that the Czar is not to be held responsible. This causes *Free Russia* (London), "organ of the friends of Russian freedom," to say:

"The Czar is proclaimed a hero for his peace manifesto. But heroism involves running some danger, at least some risk—making some sacrifice; it means also earnestness of purpose and consistency in action. But we all know that the Czar signed his imperial orders to coerce Finland into militarism with the same hand with which he signed his peace manifesto, and at the same time too. . . . In the light of these facts, what have we to think of the earnestness of the Czar's championship of international peace? His Hague manifesto was only 'words, words, words,' to use Hamlet's expression, while his imposition of militarism on Finland, which was also a threat to his Baltic neighbors, was a deed. Besides in uttering these 'words' the Czar, as we see nowadays pretty clearly, had absolutely nothing to lose and everything to gain. At so cheap a cost as a few academic sentences on the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, he has become a hero and he may now coerce Finland, Poland, the Jews, and his own people ten times more harshly than he does, there will still be Liberal papers and sincere, good people who will declare that they 'do not wish to have their feeling for the Czar turned into one of horror or distrust.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRAZIL'S FIRMNESS TOWARD GERMANY.

GERMANY'S alleged purpose to obtain redress from Brazil for the violation of the terms of certain railway concessions makes the Brazilian press defiant. With reference to a proposed German naval demonstration in Brazilian waters, the *Citade de Rio* (Rio Janeiro) publishes a strong article against Germany. It says:

"Brazil is in a position to arm herself in less than three months, and to offer that form of resistance to the exploiters indicated by the aerial navigation experiments of Santos-Dumont. Since squadrons are being transformed into international burglar's weapons, for the violation of our country's sovereignty, it is imperative to resist the robbers."

Brazil's navy is in a poor condition, according to the *Gaceta* (Rio de Janeiro), and it urges the Government to attend to its reorganization at once. The *Aurora* (Rio de Janeiro) calls for a dictatorship. The *Gaceta de Noticias* takes very little stock in the German rumors and attributes them to the sensationalism of German press opinion. This opinion, by the way, is fairly friendly, with the exception of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which continues to urge the Kaiser's Government to adopt stern measures. The *Brésil* (Paris) has the following, translated and quoted by *The South American Journal* (London):

"There is something amusing in the projected naval demonstration in Brazilian waters, attributed to Germany, because the state of Minas Geraes, in virtue of its powers under the contract, has annulled its guaranteed concession with the West of Minas Railway Company, and also because certain German colonists, settled in Rio Grande, have, it seems, had the validity of their land holdings disputed. This last grievance is simply fantastic; there may have been cases of contested rights, but the tribunals exist for the determination of such matters of disputed titles. As for the West of Minas Railway, it is in liquidation, and its material is fixed to be sold on May 1. The two syndics for the liquidation are the German Bank of Brazil and the Banco da Republica. The company had placed in Germany, through the medium of the German Bank of Brazil, and other banks, an issue of bonds. Doubtless these creditors are much interested, but the state of Minas had only to consider, the company not having fulfilled the conditions of the concession contract, whether or not there existed just grounds for annulling it and withdrawing its guarantee of interest."

CANADA AS A SOURCE OF IRRITATION.

CANADA is "the fly in the American ointment," according to a paper in *The National Review* (London) by Harvey Maitland Watts, in the course of which he says:

"We Americans have underrated the Canadian abuse. Treating Canada as a primitive state, as a summer playground, where we fish and hunt and seek reinvigoration on wild reaches of coast, on island retreats, or in the lake-strewn wilderness, we, with the good-natured indifference of those who know what a source of profit they are to the neighborhood, have treated the sullenness, the implacability of Canada as a factor negligible. That a Halifax newspaper should see fit, at the height of the summer tourist season, to print a column of carefully collected criminal incidents and label it "Life in Yankeeland," does not

SIREN SONG.

Prince Henry (Ulysses) rejoices at the singing by the American Sirens of the song of "Wacht am Rhein."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

ARTISTIC AFTERMATH OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

annoy but amuses the American who knows that the present and the future of the Maritime Provinces depends on American capital; nor when he visits Upper Canada is he surprised at French disdain in Quebec—which greedily takes the tourist gold—or loyalist high Tory hostility in Ontario, or the mining jealousies of British Columbia. On the contrary, he expects it. It is to him part of that lack of development, that narrow outlook, that eighteenth-century atmosphere, that makes touring in Canada so interesting. Still the American recognizes the unfairness of it all, and can not but help noting in the Canadian attitude, whatever be its historical, racial, and political excuse, a factor that must be taken into consideration if any real and basic understanding with imperial Britain be secured, for he sees that whenever the imperial Briton comes strongly under the influence of the provincial spirit his tone takes on a peculiarly petty shade of bitterness. This may seem an extreme American view, but look at Kipling's Quebec quatrain!

> From thy gray scarp I view with scornful eyes
> Ignoble broils of freedom most unfree.
> Fear nothing, mother, where the carrion lies
> That unclean bird must be!"

On the other hand, a grievance against the United States with reference to Canada is voiced by *The Saturday Review* (London), which charges that Canadian news, or rather news reaching Canada from the outside world, is wilfully distorted in passing through American hands:

"The rancher, whose fondness for the English turf is still strong in his new home, is disgusted to find that the result of every little Selling Plate won by an American jockey is cabled over at length, while he has to wait two or three weeks to hear the judge's verdict on some big event in which he is strongly interested. His wife is a little surprised to learn that the only conspicuous figures at drawing-rooms, and at all prominent social events, are invariably the wives and daughters of American millionaires."

Canadian papers are not pleased at manifestations of regard for the United States by Goldwin Smith. *Events* (Ottawa) says:

"Dr Goldwin Smith has from the outset of his Canadian career apparently been determined to influence the course of public sentiment in this country to foment discontent and dissatisfaction with British institutions, and a desire among Canadians to attach themselves politically to the United States. He has steadily striven to make Canadians discontented with their lot, with their institutions, and with their portion as a part of the British empire. In decrying British institutions and British power and expressing the hope that the British shall be driven off this continent of America, Mr. Goldwin Smith has been able by the money power, which he is so fond of denouncing in others, to purchase a printing-press with which to carry on a political propaganda, and there are found papers in this country to aid him by reproducing his writings under the plea that these writings are couched in pure, mellifluous English. A weed by any other name would smell as rank. Disloyal sentiments are not any more acceptable to the Canadian people because they are clothed in smooth diction."

However, there are optimists who think all American differences with Canada can be settled, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) saying:

"Canada is naturally less disposed to compromise such a dispute as that involved in the Alaskan frontier than the imperial Government would be if it were not pressed by colonial opinion. But tho this and some other questions, such as the Atlantic fisheries, may present difficulties, it is greatly to be hoped that the present moment, when our relations with America are on a favorable footing, will not be allowed to pass without a general settling up."

THE TWO SPANISH QUESTIONS The reconstituted Sagasta ministry has got down to work and must face two serious problems, according to the Paris *Temps*. "There is first of all the financial situation, which remains embarrassing. . . . Then there is the legal position of the religious orders. The delay granted them to comply with the law has expired. Between the anti-clerical passions which have attained such a height in certain quarters, and the clerical passions which have always been so strong in the soul of the Spanish people, the Government must steer a middle course."

ENGLAND AND PEACE.

PEACE is a word that is much used in the English press just now. But there is no mention of compromise. The Britons will not yield an inch. That "pro-Boer" Radical paper, *The Daily News* (London) thus speaks:

"The one clear fact that emerges from the situation is that there is a serious movement on foot among the Boers in favor of peace. We have grown so inured to disappointments, so accustomed to seeing the prospects of peace vanish like a mirage in the desert, that there is no danger of a too sanguine view being taken of the present position. But there are factors at work now which have not been in operation before. There is, on the one side, the factor of exhaustion, or something approximating to exhaustion, and, on the other, the factor, we may hope, of experience and warning. It is true that the Boers have still plenty of resistance in them, plenty of the ability to give and take hard knocks; but two and a half years of incessant fighting has inevitably reduced their supplies of many of the essentials of mere existence to the vanishing point, and, with winter approaching, the clothing and commissariat questions must loom large in their vision. Their natural desire for peace must therefore be stimulated by the terrors which another winter in the field involves."

SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE ECHOES.

Notwithstanding all efforts, it seems impossible to extract the desired word "Peace" from the phonograph.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

There is a special reason, says this authority, for welcoming peace just now:

"The coronation is approaching. It should be a time of national rejoicing; but the spirit of joy can not coexist with the spirit of war. If peace be not concluded now, the coronation will be robbed of all the qualities that should accompany such an event. If, on the other hand, we come to terms, the occasion will be invested with an enthusiasm and an éclat that will make it memorable for all time."

The only assurance of peace is the summary disposal of the Boer forces in the field, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"If the Boers in Europe are really beginning to recognize that the game is up, while Lord Kitchener is preparing to handle roughly the only leader in the field who still commands any considerable organized force, there may be some hope after all that, however irreconcilable Steyn may still be, a great change for the better may come over the situation before the coronation of King Edward."

The fighters among the Boers are simply wearing out, says *The Standard* (London):

"That most of the Boers, even the 'stalwarts' and the landless 'bywoners,' are heartily tired of the fatigues and miseries of the campaign, we can easily believe. It must be mortifying for them to observe that the sensible majority of their kinsmen are quietly making the best of the new régime. A few days ago a block of land just outside Kroonstad was offered for sale, and buyers from all parts of the country came in to bid for it. While a few desperate men are enduring hunger, cold, and danger out on the veldt, many of the burghers are laying the foundations of a revived prosperity under British institutions. It remains for the

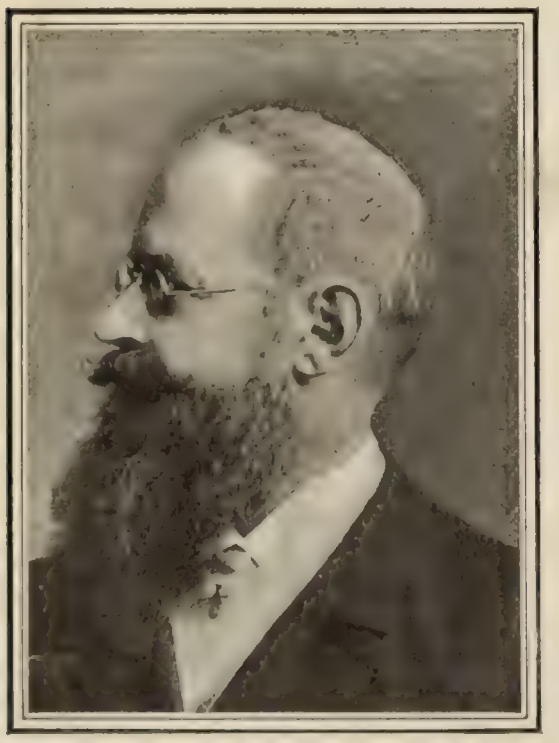
fighting Boers to embrace their last chance of getting back to civil existence, or condemning themselves permanently to the life of outcasts and law-breakers. There would be little uncertainty about the choice, were it not for the extraordinary docility with which many of the more ignorant Boers obey the mandate of their leaders."

The points in discussion as to peace can be conjectured with sufficient certainty, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"They are amnesty for colonial rebels, the banishment proclamation as regards leaders, advances by the British Government for the restocking of Boer farms, and the date and form of the ultimate self-governing constitution. Our readers know our own views on all these points. They are that amnesty, subject to a period of disfranchisement, should be given for all acts not outside the usages of war, that the banishment proclamation should be withdrawn, and that the most generous financial aid should be given to Boer farmers concurrently with the full compensation to which the loyalists are entitled for the damage that they have suffered in the war."

PROSPECTS OF THE GERMAN CLERICAL PARTY.

THE most powerful group, numerically, in the German Reichstag is the Center, or Roman Catholic, party, to which the *Volkszeitung* (Berlin) alludes as "the Pope's bodyguard." This party is just now absorbing German attention, first, because of the death of its leader, Ernst Lieber, and secondly because certain differences are alleged to be acute between its democratic and its aristocratic wings. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, organ of the popular element in the party, is just now warning the German Government against inconsistency and double dealing with reference to the tariff bill. On this topic the Roman Catholic *Tablet* (London) notes:



DR. ERNST LIEBER,
The late German Center Leader.
Courtesy of *The Staats-Zeitung*, New York.

"The Center party in the German Reichstag occupies a unique parliamentary position. Disciplined and organized by its late leader, Herr Windthorst, into perfect unanimity of action, it forms a solid phalanx, whose weight cast on one side or the other can, on critical occasions, decide the fate of ministerial measures. It is differentiated from all the other groups in the assembly by the compact unity into which it is welded by religious conviction, and by the earnestness and vigor with which it maintains the interests of its faith. Thus it has wrested the removal of Catholic disabilities from the imperial Government, and made itself a force to be reckoned with in the heart of the great Protestant Power of Central Europe."

Herr Windthorst, above referred to, was succeeeded as leader of the Center by the recently deceased Dr. Leiber. If we turn, now, back to German opinion, we find the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the middle classes, critical:

"Windthorst was not replaced by Lieber. It will now be hard to replace Lieber. The proceedings in the tariff commission afford evidence that the party finds itself in a difficult position. The interests of the North and of the South, the interests of the peasant and of the workingman, grow apart. It is beyond doubt that permanent political parties can not be based upon denominational antagonisms. A government that understands what is for the good of the fatherland and is determined to attain it will find means to do so. This consideration would console us if we were assured that we had a government that met these conditions."

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, the Roman Catholic organ to which we have already referred, said of the late Dr. Lieber that "he always stood in the front rank of the Center party, a conscientious, self-sacrificing son of the Catholic Church, who loses in him one of her ablest champions in Germany." To which the democratic *Berliner Volkszeitung* retorts:

"Just so. Dr. Lieber, too, saw in the Center party, as his associate, Count Ballestrem, said in the Mentz Catholic congress, the Pope's bodyguard. Not the interests of his German fatherland were first with him, but those of the foreign head of the international Catholic Church. To serve them and their ends, to render the German Government subservient to them, he voted millions in the Reichstag for military purposes, to the injury of the German people. We should be guilty of insincerity were we silent as to this beside the bier of this gifted parliamentarian."

On the other hand, the *Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten* gives Lieber credit for a high order of patriotism. And of the immediate future of the Center party, the anti-Roman Catholic *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"It is difficult to determine whether the situation of the tariff bill would have been improved, from the point of view of the Government, had Dr. Lieber been able to support it with unimpaired health from the beginning. Windthorst himself did not always succeed in uniting the heterogeneous elements of the Center party in matters of economic policy, and since the death of this unequaled party leader economic questions have grown greatly in importance. The conflict of interests between the agricultural Catholic voters and the industrial Catholic voters perceptibly intensifies."

A detached view of the situation is afforded in the following comment from the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"The attitude of the Catholics consisted at first in not accepting the empire of the Hohenzollerns in its new form and in systematic opposition to Bismarck. Were these the tactics that brought the Kulturkampf down upon them, or did they refuse to accept the new order of things because Bismarck, affecting to consider them a foreign element, treated them as enemies? This question as to the responsibility for the commencement of hostilities has been endlessly discussed. At any rate, there was open war between the Catholics and the national parties, or those so styling themselves. The victory of the latter was formulated in the May laws. Thereafter the Catholic party, more hostile than ever, thwarted the Chancellor's policy on every occasion, especially in the matter of increasing the armaments."

It has been alleged, proceeds our authority, that the Roman Catholic Center, in supporting the Government, in voting military credits refused by the Left, was "not actuated by patriotic motives and that it had in view only the denominational advantages granted it in return for its good-will. But that is one of those problems in political psychology upon which it is difficult to pass with sufficient absoluteness." As to what will happen next the Paris paper says:

"Notwithstanding its apparent unity, the Center party is affected by certain internal dissensions. Together with those who regret the departure from the old-time tactics, there are those who wish to impart a more democratic aspect to the party, a thing that would make more difficult an understanding with the Government. It will be seen, thus, that Lieber's successor must lack neither diplomacy nor firmness to maintain the cohesion and the systematic spirit which have given the party its strength."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Mobile Boer."—Alan R. I. Hiley and John A. Hassell. (The Grafton Press. $1.50.)

"The Empire of Business."—Andrew Carnegie. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $3.00.)

"American Literature."—Julian W. Abernethy. (Maynard, Merrill & Co., $1.10.)

"The Barrister."—Charles Frederick Stansbury. (Mab Press, New York, $1.50.)

"Poems of Frances Guignard Gibbes." (The Neal Publishing Company.)

"Report of the Commissioners Representing the State of New York at the Universal Exposition at Paris, France, 1900." (The Brooklyn *Eagle*.)

"Many Waters."—Robert Shackleton. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Catholic."—Anonymous. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Pandora."—Mrs. Lucie Salzscheider. (The Whitaker & Roy Co.)

"Verses."—Hallett Abend. (Bulletin Printing House, Linneus, Mo.)

"Marred in the Making."—Lydia K. Commander. (Peter Eckler, $0.25.)

"American Communities."—William A. Hinds. (Charles H. Kerr & Co.)

"Maid of Montauk."—Forest Monroe. (W. R. Jenkins, $1.00.)

"Le Morceau de Pain."—François Coppée. (W. R. Jenkins, $0.25.)

"Did Moses Write the Pentateuch After All?"—F. E. Spencer. (Elliott Stock, London.)

"General Forest."—J. Harvey Mathes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"When Love is King."—W. Dudley Mabry. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"Fieldbook of American Wild Flowers."—F. Schuyler Mathews. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Morchester."—Charles Datchet. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Tournament.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

What time the falchion of the sun
  Clove through the morning mists,
The trumpets blared right merrily,
The two gay knights armed cap-a-pie,
The very flower of chivalry,
  Rode out into the lists.

And one was all bedight with white
  From gleaming helm to greaves;
The other's shield showed golden sheen,
With bars of emerald shot between,
The while his armor glistered green
  As the unfolding leaves.

They splintered couchèd lance on lance
  Amid applausive cries,

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WOMEN'S STORES

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They battled loud with jeer and mock;
Both seemed as firm as is the rock;
And echoes of their conflict-shock
Went reeling up the skies.

Then suddenly the snowy plume
Slipped crashing down amain:
The victor heard the plaudits ring;
We saw him back his vizor fling;—
And lo, the triumph smile of Spring
Above the Winter slain!

—In April *Criterion.*

My Lady April.

By Edna Kingsley Wallace.

April, sweet soul of her,
I love the whole of her,—
Joy be the goal of her,
Fortune attend!
Spring, win the heart of her,
(Tho but the part of her,)
Who hath a chart of her?
Heaven forfend!

Witchcraft, the wile of her,
Sunshine, the smile of her,
Virtue, the guile of her,
Duly suppressed.
Where is the harm of her,
Or the alarm of her?
Oh, but the charm of her
Can't be expressed!

Say the malicious
Her temper's capricious,
But aren't they delicious—
Her varying moods?—
A smile in the water,
Where Phœbus hath sought her,—
Tho wind shall have wrought her
To wrath in the woods.

While Summer's wooing her
With life imbuing her,
Gently undoing her
Cloak of reserve;
While Winter's holding her,
While Spring's enfolding her,
Mortals are scolding her,
Please to observe!

Why are ye flaying her?
Unjust the weighing her,
With suitors swaying her,
That way and this.
Tho Winter tarry her,
And Summer harry her,
Spring yet shall marry her,—
Great be their bliss.

—In *Life.*

Rudyard Kipling's Tribute to Rhodes.

C. J. Rhodes—(Buried April 10, 1902).

[This poem was read at the burial of Mr. Rhodes in the Matoppos.]

When that great Kings return to clay,
Or Emperors in their pride,
Grief of a day shall fill a day,
Because its creature died.
But we—we reckon not with those
Whom the mere fates ordain
This power that wrought on us and goes
Back to the Power again.

Dreamer devout, by vision led
Beyond our guess or reach,
The travail of his spirit bred
Cities in place of speech.

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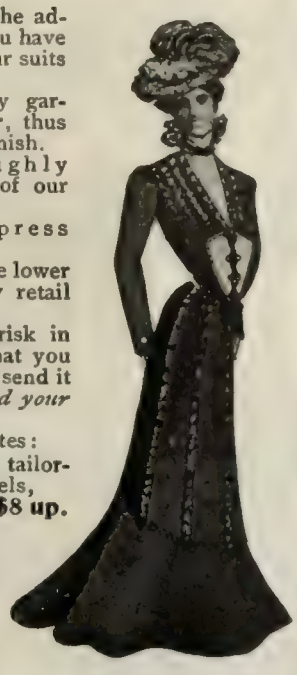

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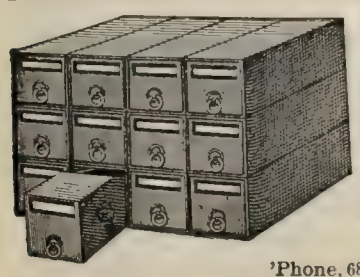

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So huge the all-mastering thought that drove—
  So brief the term allowed—
Nations not words he linked to prove
  His faith before the crowd.

It is his will that he look forth
  Across the lands he won—
The granite of the ancient north—
  Great spaces washed with sun;
There shall he patient make his seat
  (As when the death he dared)
And there await a people's feet
  In the paths that he prepared.

There, till the vision he foresaw
  Splendid and whole arise,
And unimagined empires draw
  To council neath his skies,
The immense and brooding spirit still
  Shall quicken and control.
Living he was the land, and dead
  His soul shall be her soul.

—In London *Times*.

PERSONALS.

Why Admiral Howell Married.—Admiral J. A. Howell is the inventor of the Howell torpedo. On account of this, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, he has been referred as the "father of the modern torpedo." It continues:

So wedded was he to the science of warfare that it was a general belief that he would never marry, and when he led a bride to the altar it was a surprise to the entire navy.

Several years later a fellow officer visited Admiral Howell, and saw children of the distinguished sailor playing about the house.

"It's like a dream," said the visitor. "You're a lucky man, Admiral," he added; "but tell me, how did you ever come to think about getting married?"

"Oh," replied Admiral Howell, glancing affectionately at his children at play, "I got tired of being referred to merely as the 'father of the modern torpedo.'"

Victor Hugo as a Benefactor. — Catulle Mendès, writing in the *Courrier des États Unis*, tells an interesting tale of how Hugo helped a poor pressman who was in love. The following is a condensation of the story:

During Hugo's exile Mendès was editor of a struggling journal which, for reasons of economy, was printed in a small provincial city. There Mendès became acquainted with a young pressman who was well educated, and intelligent and a very entertaining companion. Usually he was very cheerful and light-hearted, but on one occasion was so morose that Mendès questioned him until he confessed the reason.

He was in love with his employer's daughter and she with him. The master printer had risen from the case himself, and his present fortune and social position did not warrant expectation of a rich son-in-law, so that the young printer had been confident and serene until, having decided that there was no use in waiting longer, he had recently asked for the young woman's hand.

Then he had a painful surprise. The girl's father was financially embarrassed, it appeared, and a penniless son-in-law was not to be thought

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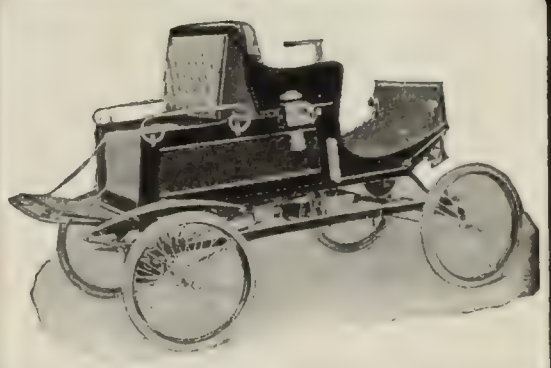

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Testimonials cheerfully furnished.

Stearns Steam Carriage Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

[illegible] suitor must have six thousand francs, at least. So the poor fellow was in despair and talked about drowning himself. Mendès himself was pretty hard up in those days. He advised the disconsolate lover to appeal to Victor Hugo for assistance. The young printer naturally objected that Hugo had beggars enough on his hands and would not be likely to do anything for a total stranger. But Mendès insisted and the printer complied.

On Mendès's next visit, two weeks later, the young man met him at the station and showed him three thousand francs in bank notes which Hugo had sent him with these words:

"I am not rich just now. Please excuse me. Here are three thousand francs."

The printer said that he would marry his Clementine next month. Altho her father had demanded twice the sum he could not refuse when he learned of Victor Hugo's part in the affair.

So they were married. How long or how happily they lived together Mr. Mendès neglects to state.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Mr. Truesdale, the Horse and the Mule.—At the beginning of Mr. Truesdale's administration as president of the Lackawanna Railroad, he made a tour of inspection and while at Scranton visited the company's barns. According to the New York *Times*, he found there a fine horse comfortably blanketed and further on a shivering mule. He met the stable attendant and this conversation took place:

"Whose horse is that?"

"Mr ——'s," said the stable boy, naming a local official of the company.

"Whose mule is this?"

"The company's, sir."

"Whose blanket is on that horse?"

"The company's."

"You take the blanket off that horse and put it on the mule," was the President's order.

The local official "resigned" soon afterward.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

No Sympathy There.—"I am going to marry your daughter, sir," said the positive young man to the father.

"Well, you don't need to come to me for sympathy," replied the father, "I have troubles of my own."—*Columbus* (Ohio) *State Journal.*

Couldn't Live Without It.—CAHILL: "Religion is a great thing, Dennis—a foine thing!"

CASEY: "To be sure ut is; Oi get into more foights about religion than annything ilse!"—*Puck.*

In English A.—FRESHLEIGH: "Is it ever correct to say 'this 'ere?"

MR. SOAPLIND (firmly): "Never."

FRESHLEIGH: "Nor 'that air'?"

MR. SOAPLIND (wearily): "Never—never."

FRESHLEIGH: "Then if I have a cold, I mustn't say 'Please close the window, as that air blows in this ear.'" [Soaplind marks Freshleigh's last theme F—minus.]—*Harvard Lampoon.*

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Sold all over the world.

To all who suffer from SPINAL DEFORMITIES.

85 per cent. cheaper than the old methods. 100 per cent. better.

Weighs ounces where others weigh pounds. For Men, Women and Children; none too young, none too old to be relieved. We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition, cured the inventor Mr. P. B. Sheldon, of curvature of the spine of THIRTY YEARS' standing.

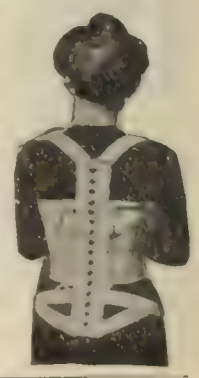
Throw away the cumbersome and costly plaster-of-paris and sole-leather jackets.

Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles and is truly a godsend to all sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. **Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors,** and those who know from experience of our wonderful appliances. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

STEAMBURG, N. Y. February 9, 1901. After having worn the plaster-of paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes.

Yours truly, IDA BLOOD.

The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed 8½ lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 17 ounces—a difference of over 7 pounds



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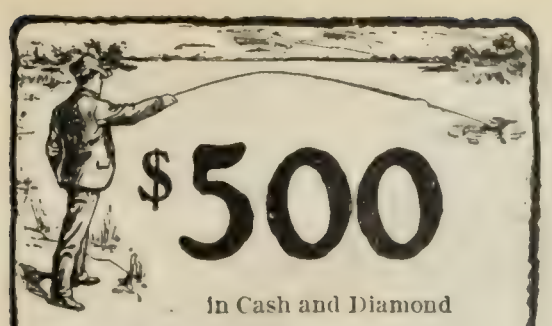

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Completed Proverbs.—

"Put your shoulder to the wheel," if you can not get some fool to do it for you.

"There's many a slip 'twixt" the cradle and the grave.

"Silence answers much," but in a language not generally understood.

"Every one of us getteth his desert, somehow, somewhen, somewhere," but how, when, or where, God alone knows.

"Wisdom is a defense," lack of it offensive.

"A fool and his money are soon parted," when the fool has friends.

"Every one should sweep before his own door," if he can not get some one else to do it for him.

A friend in need is a bore indeed.

"Proverbs are the wisdom of the ages"—frequently the wisdom of the Dark Ages.

"The next best thing to being witty is to be able to quote another's wit" as if it were one's own.

L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, in April *Era*.

Coming Events.

May 1-3.—Convention of the Association Alumnæ of Trained Nurses of the United States at Chicago.

May 5-7.—Convention of the National Cigar Leaf Dealers' Association at Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 6-9.—Convention of the Woman's International Label League at Peoria, Ill.

May 6-10.—The American Rabbis' Central Conference at New Orleans.

May 14-16.—Convention of the American Congress of Tuberculosis at New York.

May 15.—Convention of the National Christian Association at Chicago.

May 23-29.—Convention of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America at Minneapolis, Minn.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

April 23.—The Colombian government troops recapture the town of Bocas del Toro.

April 24.—The government troops of Venezuela under General Castillo are defeated by the revolutionists near San Antonio; General Castillo is killed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 21.—A fire in London does damage estimated at $10,000,000.

April 22.—Most of the Belgium strikers return to their work.

The condition of Queen Wilhelmina is reported to be no worse.

April 23.—A quarantine is ordered at Berlin against all ships arriving from the Philippines, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in the islands.

April 25.—It is believed that the British Government is taking steps to meet the situation caused by Mr. Morgan's latest steamship combination.

The Chinese imperial troops defeat a band of rebels near Wu-Chow.

April 27.—The uprisings among the Russian peasants become more general.

The French elections are held.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 21.—*Senate:* The River and Harbor bill is passed. The Philippine Civil Government bill is discussed.

House: The debate on the Military Academy Appropriation bill is begun.

April 22.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued.

House: By a vote of 75 to 72, claims amounting to $1,800,000, added by the Senate to the Omnibus Claims bill, are rejected and the bill is sent to conference. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is passed.

April 23.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine

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—DICKENS.

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Civil Government bill is continued; Senator Rawlins, of Utah, speaking against the bill.

House: The Senate amendments to the Oleomargarine bill are considered. Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, introduces a resolution to investigate the recent increase in the price of beef, etc.

April 24.—*Senate:* Senator Rawlins finishes his speech against the Philippine Civil Government bill.

House: The Oleomargarine bill is sent to conference. The Agricultural Appropriation bill is discussed.

April 25.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, speaks in opposition to the Philippine Civil Government bill. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, speaks in favor of pure food legislation.

House: The Agricultural Appropriation bill is discussed and 145 private pension bills are passed.

April 26.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack concludes his speech against the Philippine Civil Government bill.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 21.—The United States Supreme Court grants the State of Washington leave to bring suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Company's merger.

April 22.—The War Department makes public an official report from General Chaffee on the situation in the Philippines.

April 23.—Orders are sent to General Chaffee directing him to use every honorable means to avert war with the Moros in Mindanao.

General Funston is directed by the President to cease further discussion of the Philippine questions.

Captain Charles E. Clark declines the appointment as naval representative of the United States at King Edward's coronation, and Rear-Admiral John C. Watson is chosen to take his place.

Striking dyers of Paterson, N. J., are fired on by the police.

April 24.—Attorney-General Knox announces his decision to take legal proceedings against the "beef trust."

April 26.—William A. Day, representing Attorney-General Knox, confers with the United States District-Attorney Bethea, regarding the proceedings against the beef trust.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 21.—*Cuba:* Estes G. Rathbone is released on bail.

Philippines: Members of the court-martial to try General Jacob H. Smith are named at Manila.

April 22.—The court-martial to try General Smith is changed. It is appointed by the President.

Two engagements are fought with the Moros in the island of Mindanao by the American troops.

April 24.—The dattos on the island of Mindanao are submitting and Colonel Baldwin is ordered to cease operations against them.

April 27.—Guevarra, successor of Lucban, is captured by an expedition under General Grant in Samar.

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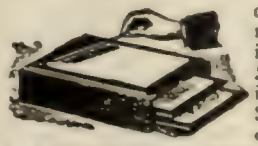

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Problem 665.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

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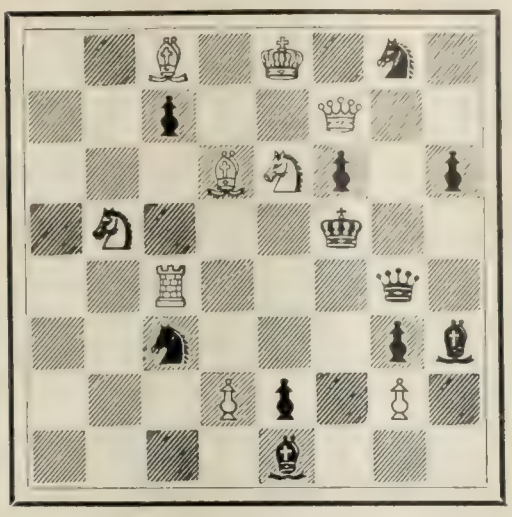


White—Nine Pieces.

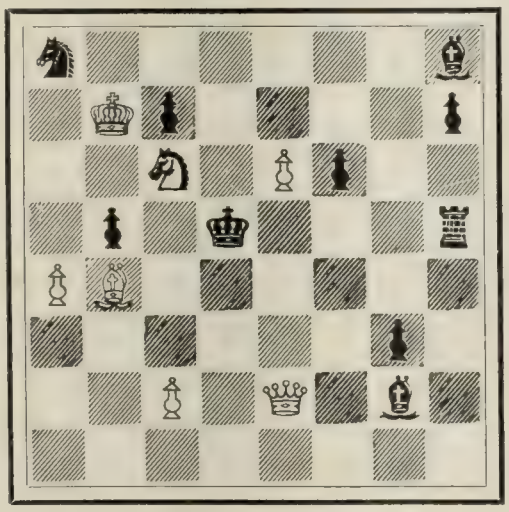
2 B 1 K 1 S 1; 2 p 2 Q 2; 3 B S p 1 p; 1 S 3 k 2; 2 R 3 q 1; 2 s 3 p b; 3 P p 1 P 1; 4 b 3.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 666.

By R. COLLINSON.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

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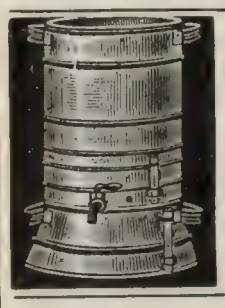

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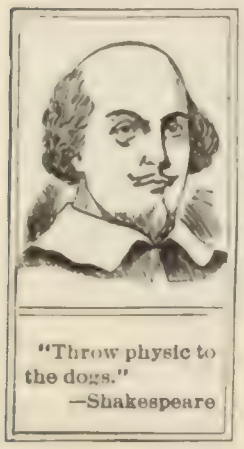
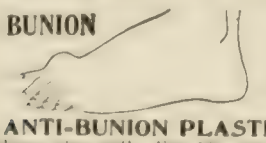
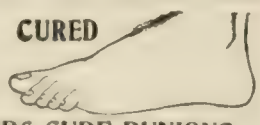


"Throw physic to the dogs."
—Shakespeare

"Where can you find a dog that will touch it?"
—Josh Billings.

Constipation is the cause of more ills than many people are aware of. Unless the intestinal tube be unloaded once or twice a day, the fluid portion of the waste matter and the gases, ptomaines and poisons due to putrefactive changes induced by the bodily heat and moisture are absorbed, and in the blood carried throughout the body, causing, among other symptoms, headache, mental dullness, general depression, foul breath, coated tongue, offensive sweats, gall-stones, pain in the liver or gall bladder; sallow, muddy, or pimply skin; Bright's disease and other kidney ailments; serious or frequently fatal fevers, etc.; while the hardened remainder presses on abdominal and pelvic tissues, nerves and organs causing displacements, disturbed function, impaired circulation and a long train of acute and chronic ills. All these ills are not usually manifest in the same person at one time, yet several of them may be frequently found associated.

Stop using drugs! They only empty the intestinal tube, but do not cure the torpid habit or conditions. There are better treatments for your relief—methods by which costiveness may be quickly and cheaply cured, cured "for keeps," cured to stay cured. I have been making a specialty of treating constipation for over 17 years, and a large experience has taught me much regarding this far-reaching and too much neglected disease that is responsible for nearly one-third of the physical ills of men and women. I have prepared a booklet and other literature about constipation that I desire every one to read. I will send these prints to all who will apply for them at my own expense. Write for this valuable but absolutely free information. Write now while you are thinking about it. Dr. M. H. Berry, Dept. A A, Auditorium, Chicago.

A BUNION  CURED 

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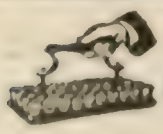

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Solution of Problems.

No. 658: Key-move, Q—Kt 5.

No. 659.

1. B—B sq / K x Kt	2. Q—Q 5 ch / K—Kt 5	Q—Kt 5, mate
	2. B—K 4	3. B—K 3! mate
1. ..... / Kt x Kt	2. Q—K 6 ch / B—K 4 (must)	3. Q—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / R x B	2. Q—B 2 ch / K—Q 4 (must)	∴ Kt—K 3! mate
1. ..... / R other	2. Kt—Kt 6 ch! / Kt x Kt (must)	3. B—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / Q x P	2. R x B ch / Kt x R (must)	3. Kt—Kt 3, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; X. Hawkins, Springfield, Mo.; C. D. P. Hamilton, St. Louis; S. R. G., Chicago: the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; Miss L. V. S., Blackstone, Va.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. P., Syracuse, N. Y.; the Hon. Tom M Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; R. H. W., Philadelphia; M. A. T., Woodberry Forest School, Orange, Va.; Miss S H. Spencer, Blackstone, Va.; C. M. Wilkins, Malden, Mo.; H. A. Seller, Denver.

658 (only): The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; S. T. J., Denver; A. W. C., New York City; W. B. Kennedy, Fredonia, Kan.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckart Mines, Ind.; A. Cragin, Rondout, N. Y.; O. P. Barber, Lawrence, Kan.; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. N. Clark, Osseo, Mich.; Mrs. Kennedy, Fredonia, Kan.; J. H. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.

659 (only): G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. O'C., San Francisco.

Comments (658): "Better than I first thought; but none too good"—M. M.; "Fair and free of duals"—G. D.; "A new and beautiful discovery"—F. S. F.; "A rich and rare treat"—A K.; "One of the best on this theme"—F. G.; "Had some trouble in proving to our Club that Q—Kt 5 would solve it"—X. H.; "A clever rendering of an old theme; but free from duals, unusually in these 'wheeles'"—C. D. P. H.; "Not hard, but quite interesting"—J. G. L.; "Easy and elegant"—J. H. S.; "Cute"—C. H. S.; "Artful and beautiful"—J. E. W.; "The variety and effectiveness of the Knight's moves are very pleasing"—W. W. R.; "Solvers are apt to overlook the beauty of this problem, and fail to appreciate the genius that planned it and the fine workmanship that constructed it"—S. R. G.; "An extraordinary Kt"—S. M. M.; "The Key does not seem satisfactory"—W. R. C.; "Very plain"—H. W. F.; "Nothing difficult about it"—J. H. L.; "The Kt-play is charming and unique"—W. J. F.; "The key is easily apparent"—W. H. S.; "Rather simple"—S. T. J.

659: "I should have given this the first prize"—M. M.; "First rate"—G. D.; "Equal to most first prizes"—F. S. F.; "A fine problem, hard to handle"—A K.; "The key is one of Traxler's old favorites, is rather easy, the construction is loose and variety lacking; still it is rather attractive"—F. G.; "In the Pradignat problem (615) the mate after B x R is better than any in the Traxler problem"

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—X. H.; "Why not first prize?"—J. G. L.; "As a work of art it does not compare with 658"—S. R. G.; "The equality of the opposed forces, this strong defensive position, and the subtle key, make this fine problem unusually interesting"—J. H. S.; "Puzzling"—L. V. S.; "With its blemishes, it bristles with difficulties, and, therefore, with interest."

A number of solvers failed with 658 supposing that 1 R—Kt 5 would work. This is answered by

1. ..... Q—Q Kt 8.

Many did not get 659, for they were caught by

1 Kt x Kt, not seeing 1. ..... B—B sq

In addition to those reported, A. W. C., got 654, 655, 656; A. M. Stuart, Falmouth, Jamaica, 654.

Kind Words.

"Your tourney prospectus is very liberal, and is sure to draw from the composing talent of both Europe and America."—J. C. J. W.

"The Problem-Tourney ought to be well received and much interest aroused."—A. W. C.

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"I like your Chess-column very much,—there is no better one for problematists."—F. G.

"Best wishes and many thanks for the pleasure your department of THE DIGEST affords me"—F. S. F.

The Intercollegiate Match.

The fourth annual cable match between the American College Chess-League—Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—and the Chess-clubs of Oxford and Cambridge was played on April 26 and 27, and resulted in a win for the Americans by the score of 4½ to 1½.

From Monte Carlo Tourney.

BRILLIANCY PRIZE.

The following game was awarded the prize of 500 francs for the most brilliant game of the Tourney. The position after White's 49th move is very interesting, and this where Mason began the brilliancy that won the game and the prize.

Ruy Lopez.

	MASON. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*		MASON. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	34	B—B 3	B—K 5
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	35	P—Q R 4	P—Q B 3
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	36	P—R 5	Q—R 2
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	37	R—Kt 2	R—Kt 2
5	Castles	B—K 2	38	K R—Kt sq	K—Q 2
6	Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	39	K—R sq	K R—Kt sq
7	B x Kt ch	P x B	40	Q—K sq	B—K 2
8	P—Q 4	P x P	41	Kt—Kt 3	R—Kt 4
9	Kt x P	B—Q 2	42	B—Q 4	Q—Kt 2
10	P—Q Kt 3	Q—Kt sq	43	B—B 5	B x B
11	B—Kt 2	Q—Kt 2	44	P x B	R—Kt 5
12	R—K sq	Castles Q R	45	Q—R 4	K—B sq
13	Q—Q 3	K R—K sq	46	Q—B 6	Q—Q 2
14	P—Q Kt 4	B—B sq	47	K—R 2	Q—K 3
15	Q R—Kt sq	P—Q 4	48	Q—R 8 ch	K—Q 2
16	P—K 5	Kt—Kt 5	49	Kt—Q 4	R x R
17	Kt—B 3	P—Kt 3	50	Q x R	R x Q
18	P—K R 3	B—K B 4	51	R x R	K—B 2
19	Q—Q 2	Kt—R 3	52	Kt x Q ch	K x R
20	P—R 3	Kt—Kt sq	53	Kt—Q 4	K—B 2
21	Kt—Q 4	B—K 3	54	P—Kt 4	P—R 5
22	Kt—R 4	Kt—R 3	55	P—B 3	K—Q 2
23	Q—B 3	Kt—B 4	56	K—Kt sq	K—B 2
24	Kt x P	R—Q 2	57	K—B 2	K—Q 2
25	Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	58	P—B 5	P x P
26	Q x Kt	B—K B 4	59	P x P	K—B 2
27	Q R—B sq	Q—B 3	60	K—K 3	B—Kt 7
28	Kt—B 3	P—K R 4	61	Kt—B 3	B x P
29	Kt—K 2	B—R 3	62	Kt x P	B—Kt 5
30	P—K B 4	B—B sq	63	K—B 4	B—K 7
31	Q—B 2	B—K 3	64	Kt—B 3	B x Kt
32	Kt—Q 4	Q—Kt 3	65	K x B	Resigns.
33	B—Kt sq	B—K B 4			

The Best System of Heating.

Perhaps the most important detail in home-building today is a proper system of heating. The day of the old dust and gas belching furnace is rapidly passing. They consume tremendous quantities of coal and yet without getting any adequate return in heat. Besides this the distribution of the heat is impossible especially on cold windy days when most needed.

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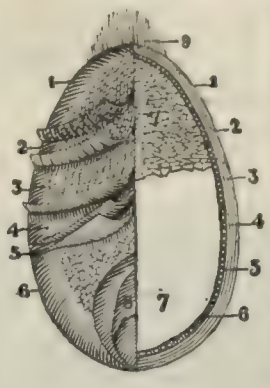

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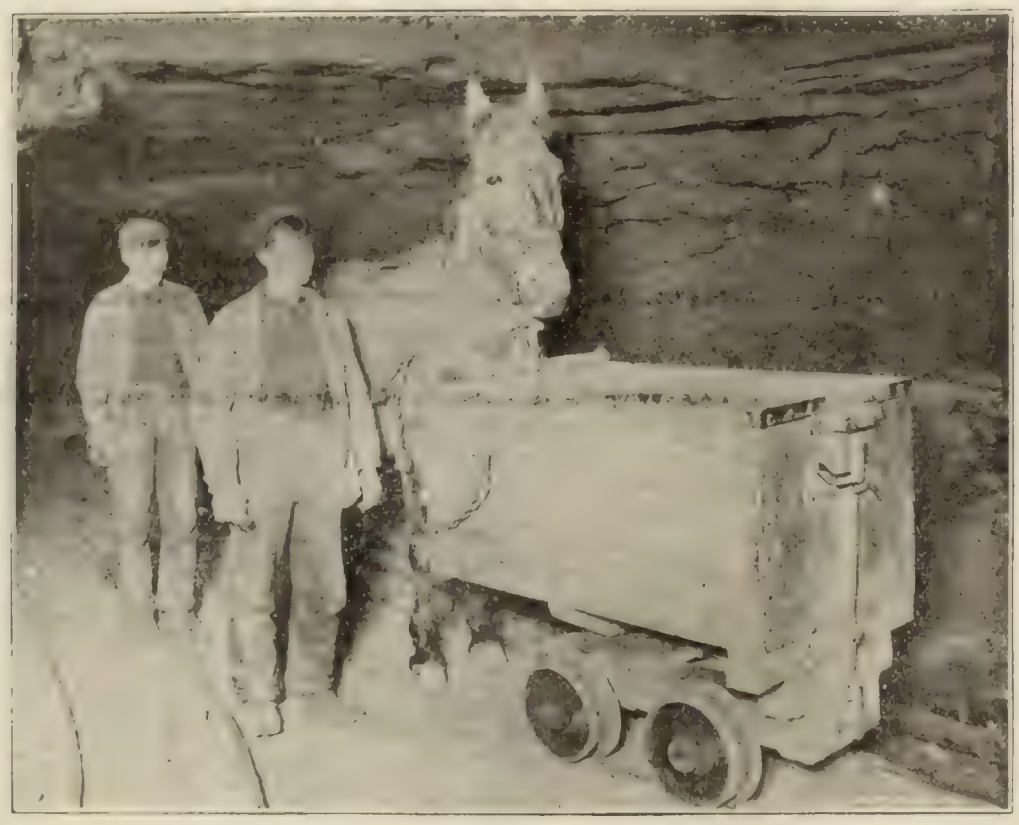
RECENT CHANGES IN METHODS IN THE BLACK HILLS MAKE MINING A MANUFACTURING PROPOSITION.
BY M. E. McINTOSH, WESTERN CORRESPONDENT "WALL STREET JOURNAL."

ALONG with the prairie schooner, the greased and painted Indian, and the Buffalo, there has passed from view the old-time miner of the West. Instead of a bearded pioneer, panning his gold at the brink of a creek, we have the skilled operator of a pneumatic drill, at work far under ground: instead of the picturesque "diggings" of the California Forty-Niners, substantial cities, to which the term "mining camps" seems badly applied. The chemist and the mechanic have taken the place of the man who hunted nuggets, fought Indians, gambled and died with his boots on. There is less romance in mining than of old, perhaps, but more profit

Nowhere in the world has scientific mining reached a higher stage of development than in the Black Hills. Here the production of precious metals has been reduced to a basis so exact and certain of profitable results, that it is relieved entirely of the element of risk which in the past has been suggested to many people whenever the word mining was mentioned. When applied to the great deposits of low grade ores found in this rich mineral field, the cyanide process placed mining on a plane comparable in respect to safety with that of the most solid manufacturing industry.



This famous Mule has been in the Horseshoe Mines eight years. He will push a car of ore but not pull it. This typifies the spirit of the management of the company. They are all pushers.

There is something that appeals to the imagination in the fact that it is a deadly poison which has proven the most successful agent in searching out the shining gold that is hidden in the stubborn Black Hills rock. Cyanide of Potassium must be handled with care, and yet there have been very few accidents resulting from its use at the mines, for the plants are invariably in charge of expert and scientific men.

While the technical details of this process chiefly concern the chemist and the mining expert, the economic results interest the whole world. The cyaniding of low grade Black Hills ores has furnished one of the best opportunities for investing money to be found anywhere. The first cost of a cyanide plant is less than any other process, and when economy is practiced in manipulating the mining mill, the ore can be worked into bullion for not to exceed $2.50 per ton. Some cyanide plants in the Hills are doing it for $1.00 or less. On ore that averages $10.00 per ton gold, the profits are very great.

The successful experiments on very low grade ores have demonstrated that millions of tons can now be treated at a profit by the cyanide process, which in the past would not have paid the cost of mining and milling, and as a result of these successful experiments capital will be liberally invested.

A great corporation that has adopted the cyanide method in the treatment of its low grade ores is the Horseshoe Mining Company. Ranking next to the Homestake in the extent of its holdings and the value of its output, the Horseshoe Company now owns nearly 2,000 acres of the richest mining ground in the hills. The developed portions of the property have paid handsomely for years, and of late have yielded a daily net profit of $2,500 from smelting ore alone. Gold to the value of over $[illegible],500,000 has been taken from these mines. To realize the full possibilities of the property, however, means had to be found to treat the practically unlimited supply of low grade, refractory ore, which would not yield its gold under the processes first employed in the Hills. The cyanide process, first used in South Africa in 18[illegible], and since then tested, improved and developed in America, has solved the problem.

It is in the fine Kildonan mill, at Pluma, S. D., that the Horseshoe Company is using cyanide on its low grade ores. Here is a complete ore-crushing plant, with such valuable adjuncts as a foundry, machine shop, chemical laboratory and assay office, and here have been built the great tanks in which the ore is "leached," as the miners say. The Horseshoe Company began to use its cyanide plant on April 1, with the most satisfactory results. The Company has millions of tons of refractory ore that will run $6.00, $8.00, and $10.00 in gold values that insure a large profit on every ton treated in the cyanide tanks. The plant is being added to as rapidly as workmen can ply their tools, and by midsummer the daily capacity will be 1,000 *tons*. This will yield a profit of $5,000 a day.

Meanwhile the shipments of rich smelting ore go steadily on and without waiting for the full development of the cyanide plant, the Horseshoe is a ready earning at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on its capital stock. In one of its mines alone, the Lucille, the company has enough of this smelting ore blocked out to keep up shipments of 150 tons a day for two years.

The deep mining that will come with the further development of the Horseshoe is certain to bring added rich returns. What enormous ore reserves are available beneath the deposits from which shipments are now being made, is strongly set forth in a letter recently written to the general manager of the Horseshoe company by R. W. Rodda, the mine superintendent, who has for years worked on these properties and who knows every foot of the ground. In this connection it may be said that no mining man in the Black Hills stands higher than Mr. Rodda, as regards ability and character, and any statement that he makes can be implicitly relied on During the past winter he caused a cross cut to be run in the lower level, 120 beneath the company's present workings, for the purpose of demonstrating the extent of a free milling quartz ledge which is encountered at that depth. This conservative miner did not make his report until he was absolutely certain of the facts respecting the quartz ledge, and when he finally wrote to inform the company of the result of his operations, the information which he gave was this: The cross cut proves the ore body to be 300 feet wide. The north exposure is 3,500 from the cross cut, showing the quartz deposit to be 300 feet wide and 3,500 feet in length, with 2,400 feet of ground to the south, in the course of the ore chute that is undeveloped. While the depth of the ledge is unknown, the present depth of the Homestake is 1,000 feet and this can be taken as a basis of calculation, as the geological conditions are identical.

Three hundred feet by 3,500 feet and 1,000 feet deep would yield more than Eighty Million Tons of ore. Concerning the quality of this ore Mr. Rodda says that its grade is better than 50 per cent of the Homestake cross cuts run under the same conditions.

In all seventeen different properties have been consolidated under the control of the Horseshoe Company. While they would have continued to pay well as smelting ore propositions, these properties could not have been made to yield the rich returns which are now being won from their ores except by means of more ample capital, and a broader scale of operations.

One million shares of the stock of this company are offered to the public at par —$1.00 per share. There is no preferred stock, the shares are non-assessable, and the Company has no bonds. All who purchase the stock are on an equal footing, and will participate equally in the dividends.

This is the first public offering of a mining stock of so substantial a character. It will not appeal to those who expect something for nothing and put their money into get-rich-quick schemes, but it should engage the attention of cautious and thrifty people with money to invest, in either large or small sums, in a profitable, legitimate and stable business.

Ask your banker about the men who control the affairs of the Horseshoe Company.

The officers and directors are:

Mr. D. E. Murphy, President, who is the General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. John Johnston, Treasurer, who is Vice-President of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee.

Mr. E. M. Holbrook of Chicago is First Vice-President and General Manager of the company.

Mr. A. N. McGeoch of Tracy & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, is Second Vice-President.

Hon. Robert Mackay, President of the Montreal Harbor Board, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and director in two of the largest and strongest banks in Montreal

Mr. George Sumner, of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., Montreal.

Mr. Charles Allis, President of the Allis-Chalmers Company, of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. F. R. Bacon, President of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. W. B. Frisbie is Manager of the Chicago office, which is in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

Mr. W. K. Murphy, of Milwaukee, is Secretary of the Company.

The offices of the Horseshoe Mining Company are in the Herman Building, Suite 76, Milwaukee, Wis.; Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Suite A E, Chicago, Ill.; New York Life Building, Suite 122, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL SMITH AND HIS ORDERS.

"If General Smith's ears are not red-hot these days," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "there is nothing in the old saying." Nearly every paper in the country contains more or less extended remarks, with the general for a text, and most of them condemn him roundly. All this comment is the result of a brief despatch from Manila, saying that in the court-martial of General Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, "Col. Charles A. Woodruff, counsel for the defense, said he desired to simplify the proceedings. He was willing to admit that General Smith gave instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness; that he wanted everybody killed who was capable of bearing arms, and that he did specify all boys over ten years of age, as the Samar boys of that age were equally as dangerous as their elders."

Journals of every political stripe and geographical location seem to unite in condemning the author of these orders. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks: "Herod was more merciful. He killed only the children, leaving the parents to live. Under General Smith's order the parents were to be killed, leaving the children to die." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) has learned that General Smith is commonly known in the army as "Hell-Roaring Jake," and it now regularly refers to him by that title; the New York *American and Journal* (Dem.) calls him a "bloody-minded and red-handed slaughterer," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says: "It is almost incredible that an American officer of any rank could have issued an order so shameful, inhuman, and barbarous, and it calls for instant rebuke, repudiation, and condemnation. We say this before hearing or considering his defense, for no defense can excuse such an order of ruthless and indiscriminate destruction." "This case will blacken the record of the American army and the history of the American people for all eternity," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) regards it as "shocking beyond expression." "The civilized people of the United States can contemplate such proceedings only with feelings of horror," thinks the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) believes that the General's "instant dismissal from the service he has disgraced by the Government he has disobeyed will be an inadequate atonement for the dishonor he has brought upon the American name." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) observes: "If we are to benevolently assimilate the Filipinos by such methods, we should frankly so state, and drop our canting hypocrisy about having to wage war on these people for their own betterment."

It is said that General Smith bases his defense on General Order 100, issued to the army during the Civil War, but that fact does not carry much weight with the Southern press. "He might also add a few precedents from Nero's code," remarks the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), published in a city on the route of General Sherman's devastating march to the sea, and where he made his famous remark as to what war is. General Smith's friends and critics both quote from General Order 100 in support of their contentions. Here are a few paragraphs from it bearing on the present case:

"Men who take up arms against one another in public war do not cease on this account to be moral beings responsible to one another and to God.

"The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations of which it is a branch. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage.

"Retaliation will, therefore, never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably; that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution.

"Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents farther and farther from the mitigating rules of regular war, and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars of savages.

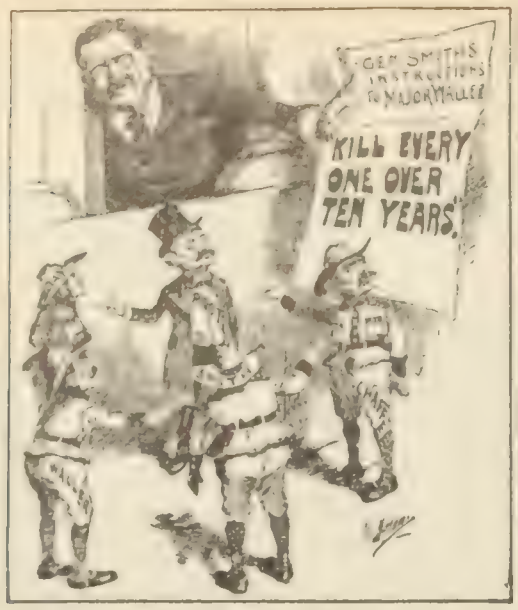
"The more vigorously wars are pursued the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief."

A defense, not specifically of General Smith's orders, but of the general conduct of the soldiers, appears in the New York *Sun* (Rep.), and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). Says the former paper:

"Well, suppose that the native barbarities have, in some cases, moved our soldiers to transgress the line of gentleness desirable for ordinary warfare? We are confident that, in view of the provocation received and the peculiar nature of the task to be performed, the transgressions have been extremely slight. And at the worst, they have been few. But nothing of what has been reported, admitting it all to be true, has any practical bearing upon the question of American supremacy in the Philippines, its present and its future."

The Globe-Democrat says:

"American soldiers in the Philippines have performed a great work under trying circumstances with devoted patriotism and courage. No intelligent man acquainted with their past and present history believes that they have been other than generous



WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THEN AND NOW.
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

RATHER ONE-SIDED.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

RESULTS OF THE PHILIPPINE "ATROCITIES" AT WASHINGTON.

and considerate, as far as possible, toward the enemy. Since organized Filipino armies were driven from the field the greatest danger has been from pretended amigo officials. In Samar a native installed by our own military authorities as mayor betrayed his trust and caused the massacre of over forty men of the Ninth Infantry. Maddened with this success, the native bolomen swarmed everywhere in the island and there were several other massacres of our troops. It is said that the officers sent to command in Samar under these circumstances, and others in islands similarly disturbed, are to be court-martialed. What were they sent there for? Was it to try moral suasion on the infuriated bolomen who were massacring our soldiers daily and confident of exterminating them all? How much of this new policy of court-martial is due to the venom of copperheads and the tittle-tattle of shirks? It is strange, indeed, if American soldiers are to be called to the field to fight savages without hurting them."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JACOB H. SMITH.

An article from General Smith's own pen, describing conditions in Samar and his attitude toward them, appeared in the Manila *Critic* on Feburary 1. He says in part:

"The inhabitants were masters of the situation, and the little control by the volunteers and later few stations of the army on the coast amounted to nothing, as they had been treated by both officers and men with such kindness as would be proper to civilized moral people. Instead of placating these savages, it only gave them the idea of weakness and nonsense on the part of the agents of the United States. I found the troops scattered over an immense territory, and with only the coast towns garrisoned and by barely sufficient numbers of soldiers to protect themselves from the raids of the mountain hordes. Little or nothing had been done owing to a feeling of security and confidence which had been engendered by officers who loved the 'Little Brown Brother' and imagined the natives were angels and only needed wings to make them perfect. Guard duty was almost entirely neglected; the soldiers mixed freely with the inhabitants; officers preached all kinds of good words to them, and, no matter how far from their barracks the soldiers were obliged to go for meals, no guns were carried, and a general do-as-you-please was the order of the day. The only pack-train on the island of Samar had been neglected and was worthless for this reason. The steam-launches had not been inspected, and had been allowed to deteriorate from lack of care and attention. The first thing to be done was for me to see the troops and learn all about the localities of the stations; and in company with Lieutenant Conger, A.D.C. to General Hughes, and my own aide, Lieutenant Shields, the posts were visited and officers instructed in the work before them.

"It did not take long before it was quite patent to any observer that only the 'fire-and-sword' policy could succeed in bringing these people to understand that they must come under the absolute and complete control of the United States. The inhabitants are all our enemies, and those who live near our garrisons do so only to give assistance to the armed ones in the mountains. And it seems almost impossible to impress this fact upon our officers and soldiers who have the love for the 'Little Brown Brothers' engrafted in their natures. None of the natives have any love for the Americans, but rather secret hate in their souls for anything pertaining to the United States, save food. They obey the wishes, orders, and requirements of Lukban through fear, a feeling which we must instil into them by making 'War Hell.' The word 'amigo' is used by them only to deceive the officers and soldiers—the 'white flag' an emblem of treachery. It is a fair rule to go by that the first stories of the Samarite are lies, and the truth only to be obtained when it is to his interest to gain the confidence of an officer or soldier in order to betray this confidence at the first opportunity."

A Polish View of American "Barbarity."—In the opinion of the *Zgoda* (Chicago), the newspapers are raising too much hue and cry over the tortures of the Filipinos by a few American officers. It says:

"Every war has its ugly sides, and in every army there are a certain number of soulless tyrants who abuse their authority and power. History shows that this disgraceful element is least numerous in the American army. Let us only imagine what would be done in the Philippines if Russians, Germans, or even Spaniards were carrying on war there. The guilty will be judged and punished, while the good which the United States has already

done in the islands and which it will yet do, will live for ages. The United States introduced in those islands equality of men before the law, liberty of conscience, of speech, and of the press, and gave the islands a liberal, local autonomy, and in order that the Filipinos might develop and progress, the United States immediately opened numerous schools and sent a whole army of male and female teachers there. In view of these benefactions, the abuses of a few brutal officers, however horrible and sad, vanish completely, and there is no necessity of weeping tears over the lot of the whole Philippine nation, which is experiencing no injustice."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NAVAL OFFICERS JAILED IN VENICE.

THE King of Italy's prompt pardon of the three naval officers and one marine of the United States navy, who were arrested on April 25, in Venice, charged with disorderly conduct, recalls to many American papers the difficulty that Italy has experienced in getting satisfaction for the lynchings of Italians in this country. It seems that the naval officers and marines had misconducted themselves on days previous to the twenty-fifth, but on that night the officers visited several of the cafés, upsetting chairs and tables and interfering with civilians. The police interfered, but the sailors resisted and showed fight. When arrested, they gave fictitious names and addresses.

The King's generosity, says the New York *Tribune*, "will produce a grateful impression in this country, especially in consideration of the fact that Italians have more than once felt that they had some cause of complaint against us." The Philadelphia *Record* says:

"The convicted men have paid the penalty demanded by the law of Italy which they set at defiance; they have undergone degrading imprisonment, and the punishment has not been lessened in disgracefulness in consequence of the abbreviation of the period of incarceration through royal favor and out of consideration for the American Government. But in so conducting themselves as to come within reach of the penal statutes of a foreign country whose hospitality they were enjoying, the officers in question have also committed an offense against the United States; and this has not yet been atoned."

The comparatively heavy sentences (three and four months) imposed upon the men caused many American papers to believe that the lynching of eleven Italians by a New Orleans mob in 1891, and the lynching of five more at Tallulah, La., in 1899, had caused some prejudice against the United States, and that this incident was seized upon by the Italian Government as an opportunity for retaliation. The *Tribuna* (Rome), as reported by cable, says that the condemnation of the officers was perfectly legal and correct, and adds: "We hope the painful incident will not disturb our good relations with the United States." The *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome) takes the affair lightly and says that it was due to too many good glasses of wine. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* thinks that "the authorities at Rome, however, are too enlightened, and too desirous to maintain friendly relations with the United States, to permit their attitude in the present case to be influenced by the memory of these past grievances." The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The offense does not appear to have been of an aggravated nature, and in this city would have been punished in a recorder's court by a sentence not greater than a fine of ten or twenty dollars. In Italy, however, where there is a very bitter feeling against the American people, on account of the lynching by them of a lot of brigands, assassins, and smugglers deported to this country, the opportunity of retaliation on officers of the United States Government was doubtless eagerly seized upon and utilized to get even with the hated Americans.

"The universal experience of citizens of the United States in continental Europe is that they are the subjects of a widespread prejudice, and in all probability would not be tolerated if they did not spend so much money there. This feeling grew very acute with the Spanish war, and altho it may have subsided to some extent in several countries, is still strong in Italy, where resentment for the lynchings has been repeatedly manifested by the mistreatment of Americans, and by demands on the Government at Washington. Perhaps the Americans will finally learn a lesson of some value as to how they are hated abroad."

OLEOMARGARINE.

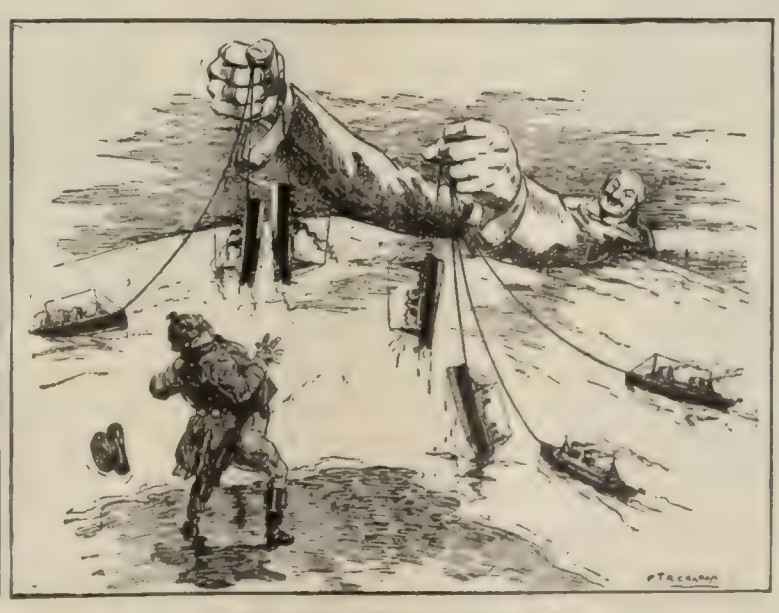
THE new law to keep oleomargarine from masquerading as butter is arousing some comment. It is in the form of a revenue measure, and aims at the result just mentioned by taxing the "oleo" forty times as much when colored to resemble butter as when it retains its natural complexion. In the one case, the tax is ten cents a pound; in the other, a quarter of a cent a pound. Adulterated butter is also taxed ten cents a pound, and "process," or "renovated" butter, a quarter of a cent a pound. *The American Grocer* (New York) thinks the law "will do great injury to the butter industry," but does not explain how it will do this. *The Retail Grocers' Advocate* (New York) makes this interesting comment:

"The law as finally passed does not require retailers to pay a license tax as has been the case heretofore, nor does the bill as it stands hamper the retailer in any way whatever.

"All the restrictions are placed on the manufacturers. Those familiar with the bill say that a retailer may buy the oleo direct from manufacturers, tear off the revenue stamps, and sell the goods as butter without any fear of punishment."

The labor papers have had little to say about this measure while it was before Congress. One of them came to the de-

THE REAL THING IN GULLIVERS.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."
—*The New York Herald.*

J. B.: "I fear thee, Ancient Mariner!"
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

EFFECT OF THE SHIP MERGER ON THE CARTOONISTS.

fense of "oleo" as "the poor man's butter," but another stigmatized it as "soap grease," and there the dispute ended. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the discriminating tax is merely intended to "prevent the great frauds that have been perpetrated upon the public by manufacturers who produce oleomargarine in imitation of butter and retailers who sell it as butter," and it adds that "those who seek to profit by deceit may protest against the law, but the public will not."

The Chicago *Evening Post* comes to the defense of oleomargarine as follows:

"There is no objection to oleomargarine as an article of diet. The original line of attack upon it had to be abandoned, owing to the universal testimony of chemists in its favor. No one now pretends to believe oleomargarine to be unwholesome or impure. It was simply too formidable a competitor, and the bill is a deliberate attempt to destroy an important and growing industry.

"Hundreds of labor associations and other bodies have protested against this unconstitutional abuse of the taxing power, this immoral piece of class legislation; but the farmers are supposed to demand it, and Congress had not the courage and the manliness to resist this improper demand. There is no more sense or fairness in prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine than there would be in prohibiting the coloring of butter.

"There are some intimations that the ten-per-cent. tax on yellow oleomargarine may not prove prohibitive after all. But we know from the frank testimony of the dairy representatives that they will not rest until the rival industry is obliterated. If a ten-cent. tax will not do the work, Congress will be importuned and coerced into doubling the new tax.

"The bill has gone to the President. It is unfortunate that it comes to him in the guise of a revenue measure. He is aware of its real purpose and character, and a veto would be a signal manifestation of independence and devotion to duty. No one, however, expects a veto."

The dairy and farm papers rejoice in the passage of the measure. *The Rural New Yorker* (New York) says that the law "ought to steady the dairy business, and give the cow a fair chance with the oleo factory," and *The American Agriculturist* (New York) calls the law "truly a triumph for common honesty." The oleo business, adds the latter journal, is "iniquitous from its inception, because it could thrive only through deceiving millions of innocent consumers."

MR. CLEVELAND AS A SERENE DUCK-HUNTER.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has made a classification of duck-hunters, and gives the result to the public through the columns of the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*. There are three classes, he finds, the market-shooters, the dead-shots, and the "Serene Duck-Hunters." The market-shooters he regards with disapproval. He says: "The killing they do amounts to bald assassination—to murder for the sake of money. All fair-minded men must agree that duck-hunters of this sort should be segregated from all others and placed in a section by themselves." The dead-shots, too, are placed in a separate class, because "there can be but little doubt that this contingent give unintentional support to whatever popular belief there may be, originating in the market-shooters' operations, that duck-shooting is a relentlessly bloody affair." The "serene" hunters, however, are not so "sordid and sanguinary" as the two classes just described. Mr. Cleveland says of this third class:

"These innocent ones comprise an undoubted majority of all duck-hunters; and their common tastes and enjoyments, as well as their identical conceptions of duty and obligation, have drawn them together in delightful fraternity. By their moderate destruction of duck life they so modify the killing done by those belonging to the classes already described that the aggregate, when distributed among the entire body of duck-hunters, is relieved from the appearance of bloodthirsty carnage; and they in every way exert a wholesome influence in the direction of securing a place for duck-hunting among recreations which are rational, exhilarating, and only moderately bloody."

The New York *Evening Journal*, which has long regarded Mr. Cleveland with much the same feeling that Mr. Cleveland regards the duck, finds in this article an opportunity to let fly a shot at the ex-President. Whether or not *The Journal* is serene in its hunting may be judged from the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Cleveland in cold type expresses approval of the 'moderate' murderers, who kill just a few ducks, leaving plenty for others to butcher, and his idea of pleasure is 'ONLY MODERATELY BLOODY.'

"Can you possibly believe that the quotation which we shall now give you is actually written by a self-respecting man past middle age? It really seems hard to believe it, yet here follows

A COLORADO VIEW.

"I guess the beef trust isn't such a bad thing after all."

—*The Denver Republican.*

THE CAREFUL ATTENTION THE FAMILY COW WILL RECEIVE IF BEEF CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN VALUE.

—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

BENEFICIARIES OF THE BEEF BOOM.

verbatim Grover Cleveland's account of the methods and sensations that accompany the wilful, unnecessary destruction of a beautiful, harmless bird:

"'Our hunter's gun is coolly and gracefully raised, and simultaneously with its discharge the duck falls helplessly into the water. This is a situation that calls for no word to be spoken. Merely a self-satisfied and an almost indifferent expression of countenance should indicate that only the expected has happened, and that duck-killing is to be the order of the day.'

"The ex-President of the United States gives a clear insight into the beauties of murdering for fun and some of its results when he describes the 'appropriate exclamations' which express the feelings of the hunter when he has missed his shot. We now quote Mr. Cleveland verbatim on one 'exclamation':

"'One which is quite clear and emphatic is to the effect that the fleeing duck is "lead-ballasted"; another easily understood is that it has "got a dose," and still another of no uncertain meaning, that it is "full of shot."'

"In other words, in the opinion of this 'serene duck-hunter,' who formerly inhabited the White House, no feeling of regret or sorrow is caused by the knowledge that a poor creature which never did you any harm is flying away wounded to die slowly in the reeds, while you are at home sleeping the heavy sleep that follows the heavy dinner of 'the serene duck-hunter.'

"It is not pleasant to speak harshly to a stout, middle-aged man who probably approves of himself. But we must tell Mr. Cleveland on behalf of all decent men and women that his article on duck-hunting would better become an ignorant savage than one who has posed as an example to his fellow citizens and aspires to instruct the young men of a university."

PRESIDENT-ELECT PALMA IN CUBA.

SEÑOR PALMA'S tour through Cuba has not stirred up much comment in this country, and the reported selection of Herbert G. Squiers, who was in Peking during the siege of that city, as first minister to Cuba, is not receiving much notice. The Chicago *News*, however, remarks: "The minister to Cuba is to get $10,000, and he will earn every cent of it explaining to the people of the island how our tariff laws are operated for the Cubans' sole benefit." The President-elect has declared his opinion that the pensions for the soldiers of the revolution should be made secondary to aid to the Cuban farmers; and he has shown much favor and attention to the Spaniards during his tour. Great good-will has greeted him in the towns along the route, even in the strongholds of his political rival, Maso, who met and welcomed him on the historic ground of Yara.

"The reception given him by the people, and their promises to be good, are a good start," says *La Lucha* (Havana), "tho, considering the occasion, much weight can not be attached thereto." *El Nuevo Pais* remarks that there are few signs of real enthusiasm over the coming change in régime, and explains the coldness as follows:

"Those who really sought independence consider themselves deceived and betrayed, and the so-called republic for them is nothing but a sham. Also there are those who never wanted the republic at all, and these two sections are sufficiently large to account for a lack of enthusiasm when the economic condition of the country is taken into account, the present straitened financial conditions of the people making it hard to work up much show of zeal."

A hopeful view of the island's future, however, is taken by *El Avisador Comercial* (Havana), which says in substance:

There is nothing to warrant any apprehension regarding the fate of work and capital with the advent of the Cuban republic. Passions inherent to civil strife have disappeared in all noble breasts. Those who, urged by maliciousness or covetousness, now attempt to revive them will be punished and despised in the name of the same Cuban nationality, which can not but see serious evils in the lack of unity among its inhabitants, evils that many bring the woful downfall that we most dread.

Señor Estrada Palma can not but be aware of the danger, and the men he calls to constitute the Government will surely bear in mind the long period of uncertainties and misfortunes that has elapsed, the great need to prevent any spark that may produce a conflagration, all excitements that may bring on the catastrophe. The country must be at peace, capital must not be distrustful, and activity must prevail in all the country.

HERBERT G. SQUIERS,
To be Minister to Cuba.

The island of Cuba has ample wealth, and its inhabitants possess enough vigor to cope with all the obstacles that may arise, and that triumph will be theirs which is much the more brilliant when it is most difficult. Let them have equal confidence in the fact that order will not be disturbed, that justice will rule supreme, that passions will be quelled by a vigorous hand; let them remember that the republic of Cuba is to be eminently conservative in what represents work, repose, and justice, and that there will be nothing to hinder the vigorous and flourishing revival needed by Cuban production to gain its merited market.

With confidence and security assured by a strong public opinion, the republic will surely live long and prosperously, but without them it will not, and this should be the burden of our present thoughts.

CUBAN SUGAR AND THE TRUST.

MOST of the papers rely upon the statement of Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company (the "sugar trust"), to the effect that his company has bought only 93,000 tons of raw sugar in Cuba this year (out of a total crop of about 600,000 long tons), and that, of this amount purchased, only 48,000 tons are now in Cuba and would receive any benefit from the proposed reduction in tariff. It was Mr. Havemeyer, it will be recalled, who made the frank statement before the industrial commission in Washington in June, 1899, that "the mother of all trusts is the customs tariff bill," and added: "It is the Government, through its tariff laws, which plunders the people, and the trusts, etc, are merely the machinery for doing it." "The high character of Mr. Havemeyer's testimony on previous occasions," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), "will not permit of any yellow press doubts about the value of his evidence before the sub-commission yesterday."

It was the contention of Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and of other Senators from States in which the beet-sugar interests are strong, that the trust owns the Cuban sugar, and that the proposed reciprocity measure would consequently help, not the Cuban planters, but Mr. Havemeyer and his associates. So a Senate sub-committee was appointed to look into the matter, and has elicited Mr. Havemeyer's testimony. "On Mr. Havemeyer's showing, the Senate ought to pass the reciprocity bill without further delay," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and the New York *Times* (Ind.) regards "the latest and most sinister humbug of the beet-sugar men" as exploded. Mr. Teller, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) relates, "attempted to get from Mr. Havemeyer an admission that the

sugar trust had bought up many of the most valuable plantations in Cuba, but the witness testified flatly that his company did not own an acre of Cuban sugar lands, altho he himself owned interests in several estates, all of which, however, he acquired before Cuba was freed from Spain."

It is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Havemeyer would give testimony unfavorable to his own interests, however, thinks the New York *Press* (Rep.), which opposes reciprocity for Cuba. It says: "This sort of investigation would be on a par with an investigation of the beef trust, with its officers as the sole witnesses, to determine whether or not there was such a thing as a beef trust, and, if there were, whether it was not a philanthropic and charitable institution. It would be like prosecuting a man for theft and putting him on the stand to give the only evidence for the state, or like trying one for murder and making his testimony the sole reliance of the prosecution!" The same paper makes the following comment on Mr. Havemeyer's testimony:

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HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
President of the "Sugar Trust."

"Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, can not see what his interests in Cuban sugar plantations have to do with the investigation of the Senate committee to show who it is that will be benefited by a reduction in the Cuban sugar duties. He has, however, made 'some purchases' there, and tho he does not consider it legitimate to compel him to reply to questions pertaining to those holdings, he admits that he does own sugar lands and sugar-mills in Cuba. He owns, for example, 40 per cent. of the Trinidad Company, which produces more than 17,000,000 pounds a year. He has an interest in a plantation at Santa Cruz which yields another 20,000,000 pounds a year. Other of his holdings are in the sugar factory at Chappawa. In these and others he is associated in the ownership with other officers and members of the sugar trust. There are still other holdings which it is impossible for a man of such extensive investment and speculation in Cuban sugar property as Mr. Havemeyer is to recall. Mr. Havemeyer classes himself in the rank of Cuban poverty, for he 'happens to be in that category himself,' but he is not so poverty-stricken that he can recall all of his Cuban interests and possessions.

"But Mr. Havemeyer can recall and does admit enough of the evidences of his poverty possessions in Cuba to show this: that in engineering the Cuban tariff reduction the president of the sugar trust has 'played both ends against the middle.' For when the present sugar duties are remitted either the owners of the sugar trust pay no more for their raw sugar than they now pay, and the difference of saved duties goes into their pockets, or the sugar trust owners of Cuban plantations and mills get more (by as much as the saved duties) for their raw sugar, and that same difference goes into their same pockets. In either event it is the poverty-stricken Mr. Havemeyer and his poverty-stricken associates in the sugar trust who are benefited by the reduction of duties. And it is the American sugar-cane planter in Louisiana and the American sugar-beet farmer in the West who are injured."

The trust holdings of Cuban sugar were estimated by General Wood a month ago at even a smaller figure than Mr. Havemeyer gives. As the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says:

"So far as the ownership of sugar now held in Cuba is concerned, recent official reports from General Wood, based upon special inquiry, show in whose possession the sugar is. As late as April 7 despatches from General Wood were received at the War Department, which show that the output of sugar for the year to March 25 was, in round numbers, 600,000 long tons. Of this the actual quantity in the hands of planters was 231,000 tons; sold and delivered to island firms, 206,000 tons; pledged as security for loans in the island, but not sold, 237,000 tons; held at the option of the American Sugar Refining Company, 3,300 tons; held at option of other American purchasers, 2,300 tons. General Wood states in his report to the War Department that all the above sugar except that at the option of the American Refining Company and other American purchasers is in the hands of Cuban planters and Cuban and Spanish commission houses doing business in Cuba, and is not at the option of any one. General Wood says: 'Where held as security for loans advanced to planters the planters will get the advantage of any rise in price, under conditions of deposit, as is the custom in the island.' These figures and facts show that there is no truth in the allegations so frequently made that the sugar crop of Cuba is substantially held by the American Sugar Refining Company."

PASSAGE OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

AT no time during the progress of the Chinese exclusion measure through Congress has there been enough opposition to it to make it an "issue." The House passed a pretty drastic measure, the Senate substituted a very mild one for it, and then both agreed to lay aside their measures and reenact the present law for an indefinite period, extending its provisions to cover our new colonial possessions. A few papers have opposed exclusion, but seemingly with no expectation of stemming the overwhelming sentiment in favor of it. Thus the St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

"The idea of protecting the rude labor of this country by excluding the Chinese is absurd on its face. It is furthermore dishonest, for the rude labor of all other countries is admitted without stint. Does not the greatest competition in the rude labor market come from Ireland, from Italy, from Poland, from Sweden, from Servia, from Hungary? Where is there a politician who would dare open his capacious mouth in opposition to the free egress of these laborers? Why should the labor market not be protected against all competition? Ah, there's the rub. The European immigrant usually possesses a vote, and the Congressman who lose the support of the nationality whose rude laborers he undertook to turn away from American shores. But the Chinaman can not vote, and he will not be allowed to become a voter under any circumstance. . . . . .

"This opposition to Chinese immigration is mere political bosh. It is nothing more than a whip in the hands of the sup-

"Whatee style 'open door' is Uncle Slamee Building?"
—*The Detroit Journal.*

posed labor interests to keep the brainless politician in line. As a matter of fact the United States wants all the rude labor that comes within its boundaries. The South must have better labor. The negro is not industrious or reliable in the mass. He is more independent on less capital than the Chinaman. The latter is industrious, frugal, adapted to the Southern climate. Moreover, the Chinaman might stimulate the negro by affording labor competition. His presence would be the best thing for the negro and the salvation of the agricultural regions of that entire section. Neither is the North overstocked with farm hands. Rude cheap labor is needed all over the country, and the despised John might solve, if he also makes, some labor problems."

But the Washington *Star* says:

"Whatever the beginnings of the protest against Chinese cheap labor may have been, the fact is past all dispute now that the people of the United States, without distinction of creed or party, and led by men of the highest character and renown, are firmly in favor of keeping the Chinese as a race out of the United States. This feeling has strengthened materially in the past ten years, and that it will grow still stronger as the years go on is certain. Protection to American labor means more than the arrangement of the tariff schedules respecting articles of foreign manufacture. Chinese cheap labor in the United States would injure the wage scales past the power of all tariff schedules to repair.

"And what we owe to the people of the United States we owe as well in this matter to the people of the recently acquired territory of the United States. In the Philippines in particular we have to reckon with a popular objection to the Chinese quite as strong as that we find here at home. The Chinese are as cordially hated by the Filipinos as are the Spanish friars. To open the gates at Manila therefore would be as serious a mistake as to open them at San Francisco. There are disturbing factors enough in the archipelago without admitting within its borders a horde of people whose presence would work only injury to us and to themselves."

THE RETURN OF THE "RUSTLER."

THE present widespread discussion of the cause of the sudden rise in the price of beef has opened the eyes of the American public to the fact that swift and mighty changes are occurring in the industrial character of our great Western plains. The great cattle company will soon be an extinct institution, and the prosaic hired man of the present will give place to the picturesque cowboy whom we have thought had passed or was passing away forever.

At least this is the opinion of the Boston *Herald*. In its issue of April 27, it speaks as follows of the "changed conditions shortly to occur on the Western cattle ranges":

"The 'changed conditions' mentioned will occur when the order recently issued by the Department of the Interior requiring the leveling of fences raised on government lands goes into effect. This will occur during the latter part of June or the early portion of July.

"These fences have been placed about vast stretches of range land still owned by the Government, by large cattle-growers, who thus retain to themselves, without charge, an exclusive control of the ranges enclosed. The fencing of government lands is forbidden by federal statute, and heavy penalties are imposed for violations of the law.

"Violations have, however, grown so common that it has become almost a custom to fence government lands. The federal authorities have closed their eyes to the situation until such a feeling has been engendered among the small cattle-growers that blood has frequently been shed, thousands of head of cattle have been slaughtered, and the courts have been burdened with prosecutions under the federal laws.

"These latter have been successful during the past few months, and so many heavy fines have been imposed against violators of the law that the large cattle interests began a crusade to secure legislation which would permit them to continue the fences. Appeals were made by them to President Roosevelt and to Congress for enabling legislation. The small cattlemen, however, proved the stronger, and the result has been that the Department of the Interior has recently issued an order requiring the removal of all obstructing fences.

"The effect of this order will be the restoration of pristine conditions on the Western ranges. The true cowboy, he of the familiar novel, has long been absent from the ranges, and only a herd of 'cow-punchers,' as they are now styled, has occupied their position. These 'cow-punchers' duties are about the same as those of the 'hired man' on Eastern farms, except that, instead of following the plow, the cow-punchers follow the herds.

"The real cowboy found his operations curtailed a number of years ago when large cattle interests began fencing government land, thus doing away with the employment of hundreds, and possibly thousands, of cowboys. The cowboys departed from the ranges, settling into other lines of employment.

"The first effect of the department's order will be to cause their return to the prairies of the West and to their former pursuits. It will be but a few months before the swaggering braggadocio of the real cowboy will again be witnessed, and camp life with all its pleasures and brawls, and cattle-raising, with all its former individuality, will again be restored. . . . . .

"With the return of cowboy days will also come the days of 'cattle rustling,' which in the late eighties caused a strife on the Western ranges so bloody as to startle the country, and which also caused the United States Government to send troops to the cattle regions to combat the 'rustlers.'

"These 'rustlers' were practically an army, not only because they traveled about in numbers equal to or greater than a troop of cavalry, but because, being of daredevil disposition, armed to the teeth, and careless of the rights of others, while knowing that if caught a rope would end their existence, they made more formidable fighters than would an ordinary cavalry troop."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHY doesn't somebody get up a Democratic "merger"?—*The Atlanta Journal.*

CHINA now has a model on which to frame an American Exclusion law.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WHY not turn the beef trust fellows over to General Smith?—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WASHINGTON street-car conductors have a right to refuse to take bad Money.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF we make Mr. Hogg President he should be a good man to deal with the meat trust.—*The Chicago News.*

WE are beginning to understand why the ancients once used cattle as currency.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE price of unfinished lumber is about to be advanced. Are people beginning to eat that, too?—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THERE is no question that the trusts are here to stay; the doubt is as to whether they are going to let the rest of us stay.—*The Detroit News.*

PERHAPS the President figured that he could make life more of a burden for General Miles by allowing him to keep the job.—*The Chicago News.*

BUT when J. Pierpont Morgan undertakes to merge Ireland with anything or with itself, it will be England's time to laugh.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

MORE fuss is now made about an infraction of the civil-service law than about its enforcement—which is a sign of progress.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

SO great is the prevailing era of prosperity that in Washington street-car conductors are actually throwing Money into the street.—*The Baltimore American.*

"AMERICA is good enough for me," remarked J. Pierpont Morgan a few days ago. Whenever he doesn't like it, he can give it back to us.—*The Commoner.*

POTATOES are going up with meat. They have grown so accustomed to going down with it that they can't break the habit on a reverse trip.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

"WHAT'S that sound of running water out there, Willie?" "It's only us boys, ma. We've been tryin' the Fillypiny water-cure on Bobbie Snow, an' now we're pouring him out."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"THE trust-made tariff is doomed!" shouts the New York *World*. And so the trusts made the tariff, did they? Well, this is a refreshing variation from the hackneyed statement that the tariff made the trusts.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"WHAT do you think of my idea of making Christians of the Chinese?" "Well," answered the eminent Celestial, "judging from what I hear of New York and Philadelphia politics, I must say I am inclined to hope for more or less heathenism among Americans."—*The Washington Star.*

LETTERS AND ART.

DOES A COLLEGE EDUCATION EDUCATE?

IT is not often that a college graduate ventures upon wholesale criticism in public of his Alma Mater; especially when the institution in question has just celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of its foundation amid general congratulations and enthusiastic eulogies of its work and prospects. Nevertheless, Harlow Gale, a Yale graduate who is now professor of experimental psychology at the University of Minnesota, does not hesitate to declare that his college education did not give him culture in any real sense; and his indictment of Yale is indirectly an indictment of our whole modern college system. In a leading article in the March *Pedagogical Seminary*, Professor Gale reviews his college experience fifteen years ago, describing the methods of teaching then prevailing, and the relations existing between the Yale faculty and the student body. Taking up, first, the scientific methods of the professors of his day, he asserts that he and his fellow students "got no scientific knowledge worthy of the name," "got nothing of the scientific method and spirit," and "never saw or heard of any of our instructors doing any original work." Proceeding to a consideration of the attitude adopted toward Darwin's epoch-making law of evolution, he says:

"As to the wealth of biological evidence for this law, scarcely any Yale student ever heard of it: for only an occasional eccentric student dared to go out of the traditions of the college and take the little elective botany and zoology which had crept into the curriculum from the Sheffield Scientific School. And yet, by a strange anomaly, Yale sheltered in its Peabody Museum a wealth of evolutional material which was known and honored throughout the scientific world. . . . Yet not only was no instruction offered concerning this material, but we were never encouraged to visit it unofficially. In geology we did get some perspective of evolution time, and some observation knowledge of the cosmic forces, in our Saturday-afternoon geological tramps with a modest and marvelously energetic aged professor. But the memory of his classroom hours with us is a special series of lectures on the 'Harmony of Genesis and Geology.'

"The only other teacher from whom we ever heard anything of evolution introduced it in connection with sociology as a graduate study. And it is an interesting criterion of the college's ignorance and fear of evolution that, altho he was the most admired and stimulating of the whole faculty, we students shared in a blind imitative way the suspicion of the college authorities which compelled him for some years to cease using Spencer's sociology."

Natural science generally was rated low; astronomy was "the most unpopular study"; and mathematics "were made unadulterated discipline in self-denial." Physics and chemistry were in little better plight. Professor Gale continues:

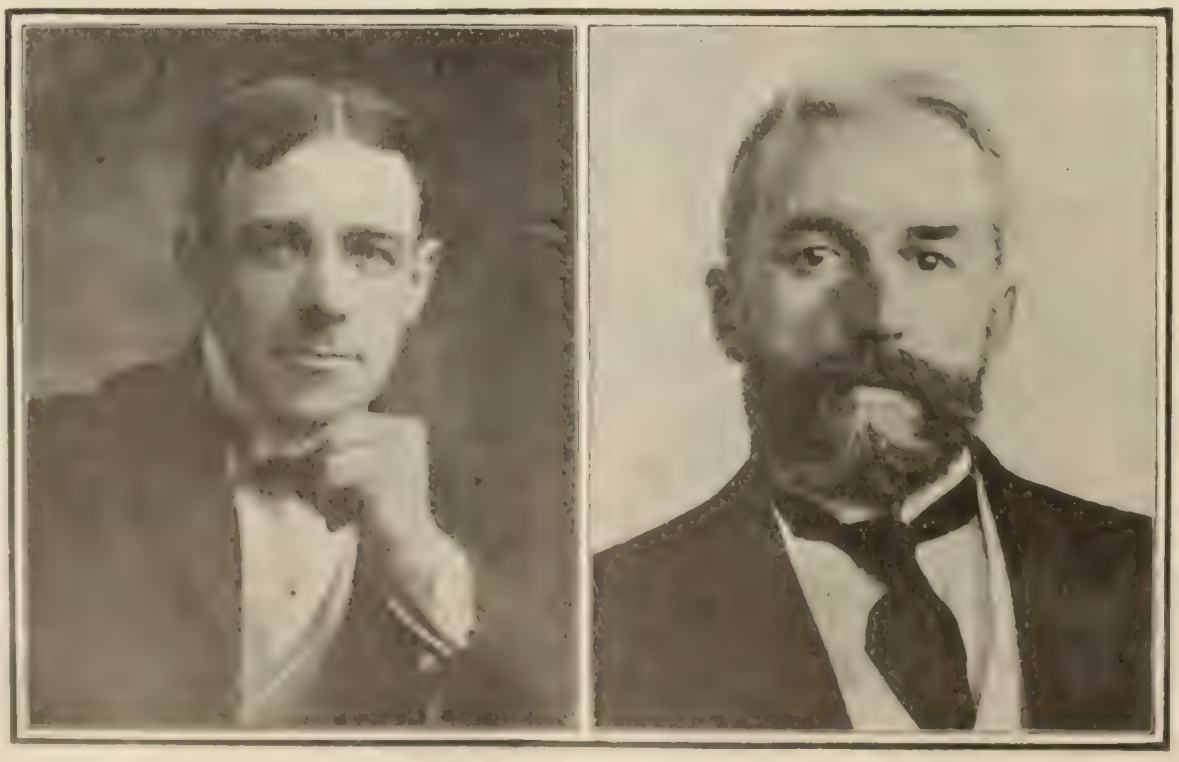
"In chemistry we had to learn the chemical formulas by heart like so many Chinese characters, unless we had ever seen, touched, smelled, or tasted any chemical substance. This learning we struggled, with every known device of promptings and cribs, to give out again in recitations throughout the whole book. Having been thus refined by discipline, we were shown at the close of the term a few experiments at the dark end of a long room, and by a voice mumbling almost inaudibly through its massive beard. Thus only the few conscientious classmates on the front benches got anything from these absolutely undemonstrative demonstrations, while the rest of the class sought the rear benches as they rose up to the ceiling, and there enjoyed the natural relief from our chemical catechism by yielding to the foul and hot air as we stretched out on the dark benches and slept."

English literature was considered "the greatest snap in college." The environment in the required literary courses was "so deadening and morbid" that "the few electives in the last two years were chosen by the great mass of us because of their being the easiest things to get through." The time given to Latin and Greek was altogether disproportionate to the importance of these languages. Too much attention was devoted, in both of these subjects, to "words and their grammatical relations," and students "were fostered into a false and morbid attitude in regard to the use of translations." The philosophers were treated "impersonally, or classified into 'schools,' as the discoverers of patent systems of knowledge or solutions of the universe in general, instead of as men living through their literary works." The required course in ethics, with "its childish truisms, its endless charging, countercharging, and recountercharging of mere verbal abstractions, and its careful avoidance of the manifold ethical problems of the real human heart," was "no more scientific than 'Christian Science' and nothing at all so practically helpful."

"There are some of the deepest and most precious resources of a cultured heart," continues the writer, "which find no paths of connection with our Yale education. One of these is music. . . . Let me record my deliberate judgment that all Yale College could give me in four undergraduate years and two graduate years up to a Ph.D. does not begin to have the living culture worth which I got during my first year only in Germany from Beethoven alone. As for art, "none of our professors told us by precept or example that we would find art a beautiful, comforting, and stimulating friend to cultivate; so we left college with the popular barbarian contempt for art as being a harmless occupation for girls and weak-minded men." Professor Gale adds:

"Another of the most serious heart depths for which we unfortunately can feel no gratitude to our Alma Mater is for some religious freedom or emancipation. Not that the college was bigoted or even sectarian, but the compulsory daily prayers with its parody on all spirituality, and the Sunday morning service with its desiccated sermon, were a farce even to the best of us Christians."

As the one positive influence in the college which contributed to future culture, Professor



CYRUS CURTIS

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—VIII. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Gale mentions "the democratic spirit which was particularly characteristic of Yale student life." The fundamental cause of the antiquated methods employed, he thinks, is to be found in the habit of inbreeding its teachers. He concludes by saying:

"Yale has progressed greatly during the fifteen years since the foregoing picture of its education, notably in the introduction of laboratory methods of teaching the sciences, in the range of the sciences offered, in the less exclusive education of its teachers, in the pursuit of original work by instructors and students, in the provision of noble music, and in the secularization of the presidency. But in a college where progress has chiefly been made by yielding reluctantly to outside pressure through imitation of, and competition with, other more advanced universities, instead of striving from within to realize the high ideals of culture as they are refined from the wide life-experience of the teachers themselves, and has gloried in its conservatism, there is little hope that it will ever become the equal or even the worthy compeer in culture of many of our larger and smaller American colleges. . . . The present academic college, as the core of the bicentennial university, is still grotesquely far behind the spirit, freedom, and methods of original work and the grade of culture which not only made Cambridge and Berlin, but which are happily engrafted on to our American life in such universities as Clark, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Stanford, and several smaller ones."

The article is one of a series. Other articles in criticism of other universities are to follow in the same magazine.

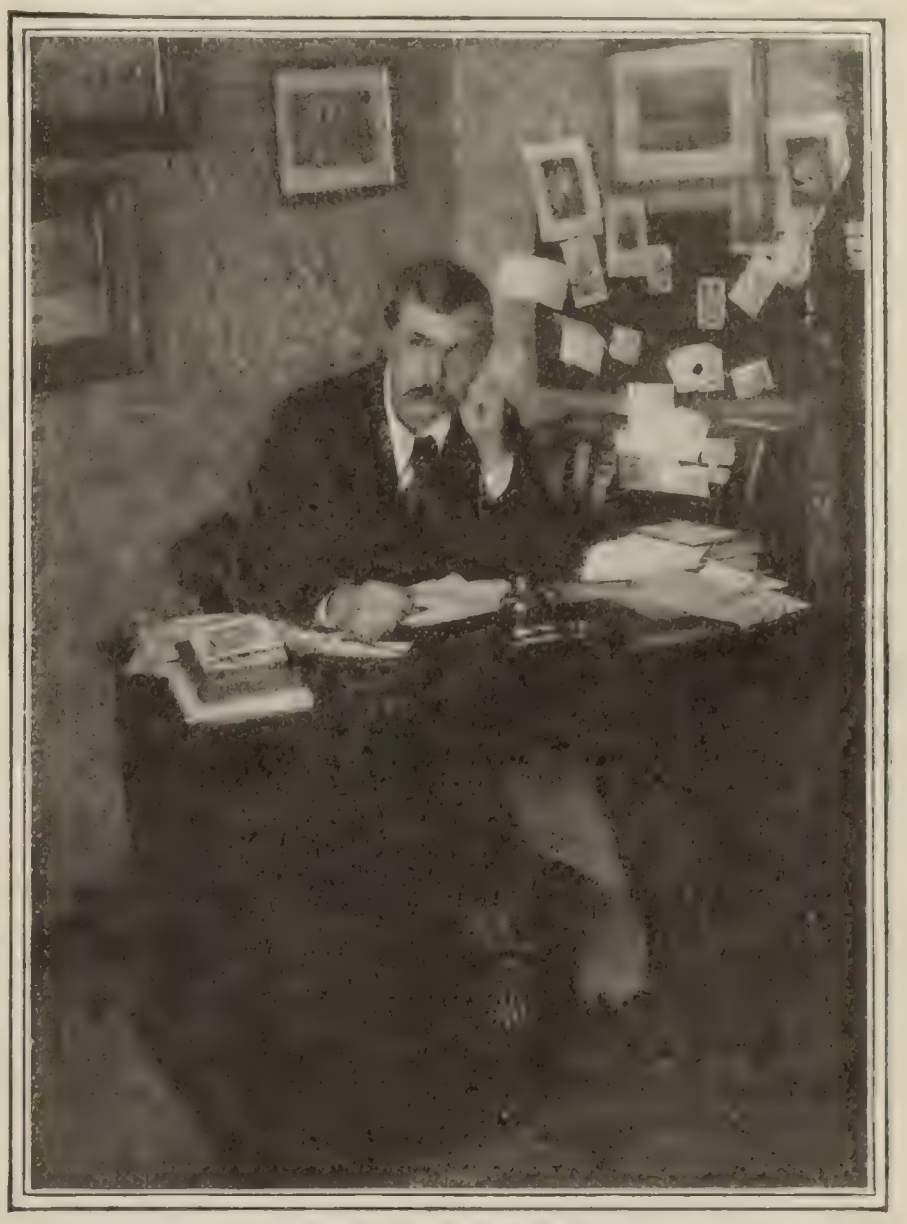
THE DETECTIVE IN FICTION.

THAT the "detective story," which seems to have been languishing of late, has lost none of its old-time fascination for the reading public is apparent from the reception accorded to Dr. Conan Doyle's new novel, "The Hound of the Baskervilles." One hears wonderful things, from a publisher's point of view, regarding this story, which is said to have doubled the circulation of the magazine in which it appeared. *The Bookman* (May) pronounces it "a really great serial,"—the "most successful since 'Trilby' came out in parts in *Harper's Magazine.*" Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice, writing more guardedly in the same journal, declares that "as a story of mystery and horror, 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a success"; but "for Sherlock Holmes, the master of the science of deduction, whose creator has proclaimed him the peer of Dupin and of Lecoq, it is a *débâcle.*"

Mr. Maurice, looking back to the days of his boyhood and recalling the eager interest with which he devoured the dime novels of that period, including such tales as "Red Light Will, the River Detective," "Old Rafferty's Luck," "Ferret, the Man of a Million Disguises," and 'Butts, the Boy Detective," admits that the detective story, like other forms of literature, has progressed. He says:

"The different types of detectives in fiction may be classified according to the social scale. Old Rafferty, Chink, Sleuth, Butts, and all of that ilk may be designated as the *canaille*, the proletarians; Poe's Dupin, Gaboriau's Lecoq and Père Tirauclair, and Dr. Doyle's Sherlock Holmes are the patricians; they represent the *grand monde:* between these extremes are the detectives who belong to the *bourgeoisie* of detection, and they, of course, are of the greatest number. An excellent type of this middle class is the Mr. Gryce of the stories of Anna Katharine Green. A crime is committed; Mr. Gryce is appealed to; he catches the scent; and at the end of the volume he shows you that the real culprit is the person who has been before you throughout, but whom you never have thought of suspecting. This last is the very basis of the real detective story of any length. Some years ago there appeared a detective story—was it not by Prof. Brander Matthews?—in which the culprit was finally detected by a camera concealed in a clock. In the course of the story every character was at some time suspected, and then cleared of suspicion, and at the end the author explained that the crime had in reality been committed by a person of whom he had never before heard. This same law for the writing of detective stories seriously impairs the interest of one of Gaboriau's best—'L'Affaire Lerouge.' By the time we were half through the book and long before any hint of the true state of affairs is necessary, we are forced to the inevitable conclusion of the guilt of Noel, startling as that theory seems on its face, simply because Noel is the only possible person who has consistently avoided being the object of suspicion."

Edgar Allan Poe's Dupin, continues Mr. Maurice, was the first detective in fiction who in any real sense personified "the reasoner, the intellectual sleuth." It was Poe who "conceived the idea of an acute observer who should reverse the process of



DR. A. CONAN DOYLE.
Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

thought, and by a careful analysis of character and temperament, and a close watch of such outside subjects as might have influence, accurately follow from subject to subject the workings of his neighbor's mind." The parallel between Dupin's achievements and those of Sherlock Holmes has been drawn by several writers, and some of the points of similarity are so close as to almost justify the charges of plagiarism that have been made against Dr. Doyle. The plots of Poe's famous "Rue Morgue" story and of Conan Doyle's "Sign of the Four," for example, are essentially the same, the murder in one case being committed by an orang-outang and in the other by a savage so low in the scale of creation as to be almost animal. Mr. Maurice adds:

"Dupin and his historian have rooms together, just as Holmes and Watson did. In each case the curiosity of the historian is first aroused by noticing the unconventional habits and studies of his companion. Dupin has his detractors among the official police, just as Holmes has his Gregson and his Lestrade, and Lecoq his Gevrol. The advertisement of the orang-outang which Dupin puts in the Paris newspapers, and which results in the visit of the sailor, has found constant imitations in the career of Sherlock Holmes."

If something of Holmes's intellectual acumen must be traced

back to Dupin, Mr. Maurice thinks that others of his mental attributes, and, in especial, "that wide knowledge of criminal and contemporary history which enables him to throw a light on the most puzzling problem and to find some analogy to the most *outré* case," can be clearly distinguished in Gaboriau's detective creations.

Mr. Arthur Waugh, a writer in *The Academy and Literature* (London, April 5), draws another comparison unfavorable to Sherlock Holmes. "Put 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' over against 'The Moonstone,'" he says, and note "how incomparably the advantage is with Wilkie Collins!" The former story is carelessly constructed, and "is dragged together with a jerk that throws it altogether off its balance"; while Collins's tale was "prepared with extraordinary care" and is invested with "the true spirit of mystery." "I have chosen Dr. Doyle as being by far the best of Collins's successors," concludes Mr. Waugh, "and, putting their works side by side, I confess that I am jealous for the reputation of Wilkie Collins, who in these days of *laudatores temporis acti* seems to me to have been passed over with but a portion of his posthumous credit."

A QUESTION OF LITERARY ETHICS.

M. HUGHES LE ROUX, the French journalist and lecturer, has confided to an audience of students at the University of Chicago that he was the author of "La Belle Nivernaise," one of the best-known short stories printed over the name of Alphonse Daudet. He said, in effect:

"While I was M. Daudet's secretary I faithfully studied his style, as did also many of his other young pupils. You know that we have in the Louvre many paintings by Rubens. These all bear the name of the master, and yet it is a well-known fact that many of them are the work of his pupils, who closely imitated him, offering their results to him from time to time for correction and advice and final revision; but doing practically all the labor themselves. One day my master came to me and said: 'Le Roux, an American magazine for young people wishes me to produce for them a very moral story which shall have for its central figures such and such young persons of estimable character. Have you in stock such personages, and can you produce such a story?' I told my master that I would try, and the result was 'La Belle Nivernaise.'"

M. le Roux's statement raises an interesting question in literary ethics, namely: Is it ever legitimate for an author to sign his name to another writer's work? The New York *Times* answers the question with some asperity. It says:

"Whether Daudet would or would not have been guilty of so contemptible a transaction as that with which M. le Roux charges him—it amounts to nothing less than obtaining money under false pretenses—must, of course, be left for decision to those who knew the man as well as his books, and even his nearest friends can not determine the matter absolutely, since the task imposed upon them, if they would refute the accusation, is the impossible one of proving a negative. The situation thus created is a very painful one, and not the less painful because M. le Roux has recently been criticizing Americans with some severity because of their mad desire for money and their willingness to make great and improper sacrifices for the sake of acquiring and possessing it. Now, it may well be that there are Americans who publish over their own names stories they do not write, and other Americans who supply the first with the material with which to swindle publishers and the public, but it is safe to assert that no American of either class would voluntarily confess the fraud."

"A Friend of M. le Roux," however, who writes to the New York *Times*, objects to such strong language. The French journalist, he says, "gave by his words the impression that not only M. Daudet, but also other notable French authors, not infrequently had the routine writing of short stories done by their pupils, tho under their own supervision and subject to their own revision." "I am confident," he adds, "that M. le Roux's object in repeating the anecdote was simply that of a person who wishes to tell an amusing story of a famous man. He intended in no way to detract from the credit justly due to M. Daudet."

After all, observes the Denver *Republican*, "such a method of work is simply a new application of Andrew Carnegie's theory that the successful man is one who surrounds himself with men cleverer than their employer." It continues:

"Mr. Carnegie says his success in the steel business arose from the fact that he knew how to get the best work out of others. Perhaps the same rule will apply to success in literature—the only difficulty is to find the literary assistant who does not know the real value of his raw material."

The New York *Evening Post* points out that this is by no means the first case of its kind on record. Sir Wemyss Reid, in his new biography of William Black, tells how the English novelist came to the assistance of his friend, Charles Gibbon:

"During the severe illness of this gentleman Black found that he was in great distress because he was unable to proceed with a novel which he had undertaken to complete within a certain date. He questioned him as to his intention with regard to the characters of the story and the development of the plot, and, having learned what he wanted, set to work at once and finished Gibbon's story before he set pen to paper on his own account."

The New York *Times*, returning for a last word in the controversy, does not find that the arguments in defense of M. Daudet mitigate in any degree the gravity of the French writer's offense, which was to sell as his own "a story which he did not write." It adds:

"However common it may have been then, or may be now, to do such things in France, their impropriety is evident, and much as M. le Roux may revere the memory of his model and master, he has not added to its luster by his revelation. It is not that Daudet's reputation as an author rests to any appreciable extent upon 'La Belle Nivernaise,' but that one's mental attitude toward the other and greater works is somehow affected by the charge against this small production. Our correspondent thinks that M. le Roux still loves Daudet. Does he think that if Daudet were alive he would still love M. le Roux? That question is the key to the problem."

ELBERT HUBBARD AND HIS CRITICS.

FOR some time it has been rumored that all was not well in the camp of the "Roycrofters" at East Aurora, N. Y. Whatever the nature of the troubles existing there—and they have been vaguely indicated in several of the radical literary magazines—matters recently came to a head in the eruption of Mr. Michael Monahan, one of Elbert Hubbard's lieutenants, who, it has been said, "was taken to East Aurora by the Fra to be the modern Boswell to his Dr. Johnson," but who ended his career there by hiring the local opera-house and denouncing Elbert Hubbard, in a perfervid speech, as a "chattering, posturing prophet, who mountebanks them [the Roycroft workers] for the benefit of his own pocket!"

In an autobiographical sketch appearing in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (March), Mr. Hubbard admits that his "virtue has never been of so extreme a type as to challenge attention"; but, he adds: "I have never committed capital crimes, and altho the blackmailer has recently camped upon my trail, I have chilled his zeal and dampened his ardor by a willingness to 'tell all.'" He continues:

"I am a graduate of the University of Hard Knocks, and I've taken several post-graduate courses. I have worked at five different trades enough to be familiar with the tools, altho it would not do to say I am skilful in any. In 1899 Tufts College bestowed on me the degree of Master of Arts; but since I did not earn the degree, it really does not count.

"I have never been sick a day, never lost a meal through disinclination to eat, never consulted a doctor, never used tobacco, nor intoxicants to excess or as a habit. I have loved several

women—one at a time—and have been greatly benefited, blessed, inspired and helped by women. Horses have been my only extravagance, and I ride horseback daily now, a horse that I broke myself, that has never been saddled by another, and that has never been harnessed. . . . . .

"All the money I make by my pen, all I get for lectures, all I make from my books, goes into the common fund of the Roycrofters—the benefit is for all. I want no better clothing, no better food, no more comforts and conveniences, than my helpers and fellow workers have. I would be ashamed to monopolize a luxury—to take a beautiful work of art, say a painting or a marble statue, and keep it for my own pleasure and for the select few I might invite to see my beautiful things. Art is for all—beauty is for all. Harmony in all of its manifold forms should be like a sunset—free to all who can drink it in. The Roycroft Shop is for the Roycrofters, and each is limited only by his capacity to absorb and assimilate."

This "autobiographic preachment" draws some caustic comment from Mr. George French, a writer in *The American Printer* (New York), who solemnly puts it on record that "never since the departure of the great dean of the great gild of self-advertisers, the late lamented Phineas Taylor Barnum," has "Fra Elberto's" peer been seen! He says further:

"It is vain to point out the flaws in the Roycroft scheme. It has succeeded, and its success is its warrant, and the warrant of its prophet and promoter. It is quite useless to assert, as it would be to prove, that the Roycroft books are neither good literature nor worthy bookmaking; but it is easy to prove both propositions with respect to the product of Mr. Hubbard's pen and shop, and the latter against the total product of the shop.

"In one sense there has been no false pretense upon Mr. Hubbard's part. He has always wrought by daylight, and no reader can complain that there has been an assumption of virtue that did not reside in the stuff as it has been produced and promulgated. This in the literary sense only. What the Fra has written has had his hallmark stamped upon every page, and its intent and leading has been as apparent as are the motive and intent of the literature and pictures which fail to win the approval of Mr. Anthony Comstock. So frank, undisguised, and undressed has Mr. Hubbard's motive ever been that his plainness of speech has several times of late descended to a plane of vulgarity so low as to make it impossible to refer to instances in decent society, much less quote condemnatory passages."

Mr. French is exceedingly skeptical in regard to the professions made that all the Roycrofters participate in the benefits accruing from "the very profitable business Mr. Hubbard has been doing at East Aurora these six or seven years past." He adds:

"It is not a very severe indictment against a business man to allege, or even to prove, that his treatment of his employees is not ideal. That is a matter for the man and his employees to settle for themselves. It is, however, competent for the public to take such cognizance of the conduct of a given business as the owner and manager invites by his own descriptions and allegations. . . . 'The benefit is for all,' says Mr. Hubbard. But it is necessary to 'allow for the crawl' when reading the apparently frank avowals of some writers, especially such as set forth how they earn large sums of money and make public pretense of lofty philanthropy. If this declaration be scrutinized, and the whole confession-appreciation be carefully read, it will appear that the terms 'Roycrofters' and 'Elbert Hubbard' are regarded as synonymous by Mr. Hubbard. When he is speaking of the Roycrofters in this way he may mean it in a Pickwickian sense, or as that selfish man of tradition who told his wife: 'What's yours is mine and what's mine is my own.' Probably Mr. Hubbard has had himself made custodian of 'the common fund of the Roycrofters,' to serve without bonds. Certain it is that a somewhat diligent inquiry has failed to bring to light Roycrofters who benefit by the great prosperity of Mr. Hubbard, beyond the meager wages he pays his craftsmen; but some evidence is easily secured tending to show that the Roycroft workers earn much less than similar workers earn elsewhere."

In conclusion, Mr. French makes still more damaging charges. He says:

"In some measure the buyer of books is responsible if he is cheated in material and in literary merit. He should know the difference between literature and the product of Mr. Hubbard's pen, and if he does not he must expect sometimes to find sand in his literary sugar. Likewise he should learn the difference between Roycroft dyed 'ooze calf' and the common dyed skins of commerce prepared for and sold to shoemakers, or be prepared to endure the pitying smile of the man who does happen to know. But against the fake 'limited edition' there is no defense but bitter experience. When a publisher advertises his promise to print and sell only so many copies of a book, and deliberately duplicates these 'limited editions' for sale in different sections of the country, so that there are in fact perhaps 1,500 copies sold instead of 300 as agreed, it is a fraudulent practise which calls only for sharp condemnation.

"These things that are being said, more frequently and more positively, about the practises of the Roycroft shop, are hurting Mr. Hubbard, and they are hurting the fine-book trade. It is quite time for an authoritative word to be spoken, either confirming them or condemning the East Aurora enterprise, or disproving them and justifying the Roycrofters. While I believe the books made by Mr. Hubbard to be inartistic and unworthy of the claims made for them, I do not like to believe that they are not only fustian, but counterfeit and fraudulent fustian."

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

MR. GILBERT PARKER'S novel, "The Right of Way," which has held undisputed supremacy in the booksellers' and librarians' reports for several months past, surrenders its place to Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey" in the lists for the month ending April 1. Two other new novels—"The House with the Green Shutters" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"—also win prominent mention for the first time. The appended lists are taken from *The World's Work* (May):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Audrey—Johnston.
2. The Right of Way—Parker.
3. The House with the Green Shutters—Douglas.
4. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
5. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch—Hegan.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.
7. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
8. The Fifth String—Sousa.
9. Lazarre—Catherwood.
10. In the Fog—Davis.
11. The Valley of Decision—Wharton.
12. Count Hannibal—Weyman.
13. If I Were King—McCarthy.
14. The Methods of Lady Walderhurst—Burnett.
15. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
16. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
17. The Cavalier—Cable.
18. Kate Bonnet—Stockton.
19. The Colonials—French.
20. Circumstance—Mitchell.
21. Ulysses—Phillips.
22. Graustark—McCutcheon.
23. The Leopard's Spots—Dixon.
24. Marietta—Crawford.
25. The Pines of Lory—Mitchell.
26. Wolfville Days—Lewis.
27. Kim—Kipling.
28. The Eternal City—Caine.
29. Cardigan Chambers.
30. Let Not Man Put Asunder—King.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. Audrey—Johnston.
2. The Right of Way—Parker.
3. The Crisis—Churchill.
4. Lazarre—Catherwood.
5. The Making of an American—Riis.
6. The Cavalier—Cable.
7. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
8. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
9. The Eternal City—Caine.
10. If I Were King—McCarthy.
11. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
12. Cardigan—Chambers.
13. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
14. The Methods of Lady Walderhurst—Burnett.
15. Marietta—Crawford.
16. The History of Sir Richard Calmady.—Malet.
17. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
18. Up from Slavery—Washington.
19. The Life of J. R. Lowell—Scudder.
20. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
21. The Valley of Decision—Wharton.
22. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
23. The Benefactress—Anon.
24. The House with the Green Shutters—Douglas.
25. In the Fog—Davis.
26. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
27. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
28. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
29. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
30. The Making of a Marchioness—Burnett.

The seven best-selling books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman* (May), are as follows:

1. Audrey—Johnson.
2. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch—Hegan.
3. The Right of Way—Parker.
4. The House with the Green Shutters—Douglas. / Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
5. The Man from Glengarry—Connor. / The Fifth String—Sousa.

INFLUENCE OF THE LIBRARIAN UPON PUBLIC READING.

THE librarian is generally regarded as a public servant rather than a public adviser, but some recent experiments in libraries throughout the country make it apparent that the librarian is becoming a very influential factor in the molding of the literary tastes of the community. Mr. William E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, has, it will be remembered, established a "Standard Library," of the world's best literature, by means of which he seeks to remind readers of the claims of the classics. Mr. Henry L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, has set apart a collection of the same kind, aiming to meet the needs not only of the scholar but of the active and intellectual man of the world. Mr. John Cotton Dana, late of the Springfield (Mass.) Library and now of the Newark Library, has also sought to encourage the better class of reading by every method at his command, with the noteworthy result that during his four years in Springfield he effected an increase of forty-five per cent. in the number of volumes lent for home use, and a decrease of twenty-four per cent. in the proportion of fiction read.

The New York *Times Saturday Review* considers this movement on the part of librarians a most important literary development, and goes so far as to say that "the influence librarians exert in the promotion of better reading has now become the most potent that we have, and the one from which most may be expected in the future." The same paper continues:

"It has always seemed to us that the librarians of the country, in this matter of restricting public devotion to ephemeral books, were the main hope of society. They, in a measure, can control their output—not perhaps as autocrats, but through silent and tactful influences. It is hopeless for critical journals to denounce this class of literature. The results most commonly are to promote its circulation by calling attention to it. At best they can become influential only by the exercise of silence. They may select from the enormous flood books which seem best and ignore the others. It is usually beyond their province to take up old books, since critical journals exist in the world for the purpose of dealing with new ones. But the librarian has within his walls the world's store of great and good books. He likes nothing better than to see his readers take them home, and in numberless ways he can induce them to do so."

The Times Saturday Review not long ago asked several prominent librarians to express opinions as to the best methods that should be employed, in order to restrict the inordinate public taste for fiction and other ephemeral literature. One of the most interesting replies was that received from Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress. He says:

"We all read novels, we all profit by them. To supply them is a legitimate function of the public library, which is in part to furnish instruction through recreation and to cultivate the taste as well as the understanding.

"There is, however, a demand for fiction which I do not believe can legitimately be met by the public library. That is the demand for the latest new novel merely because it is the latest new novel. . . . The free library can not supply the demand for current novels 'hot from the press.' In professing to supply it the library deludes the public and reduces its capacity for services really serviceable. I believe that free libraries would gain in resources and in the end in popular esteem if they would agree to buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after the date of publication.

"They should at the same time make obvious their intention to buy the latest work in the arts and sciences as nearly as possible on the day of its publication."

Prof. A. E. Bostwick, of the circulating department of the New York Public Library, declares that the librarian can improve the reading of those who use his library (1) by seeing that its resources are brought attractively to the notice of the public by lists, bulletins, etc.; (2) by the system of giving out two books at a time and prescribing that only one shall be fiction; (3) by constant personal influence and advice; (4) by cooperation with the public schools; and (5) by excluding from the shelves all books that ought not to be read. Mr. James L. Whitney, of Boston, says:

"At the Boston Public Library the subject of the reading of fiction receives careful attention. The purpose here is to select the best from the mass of such books currently published. To this end all works of fiction are read, not only by the officers of the library, but also by an outside unpaid volunteer committee, and when read are finally passed upon, after examination, by the board of trustees. In addition care is taken, when books are worn out, to replace only those of enduring worth. As a result of this sifting, the fiction read at this library has improved in quality."

One librarian, Mr. J. K. Hosmer, of Minneapolis, holds that it is rather impertinent for librarians to attempt to regulate public reading at all. "The American public resents paternalism," he says, "and is not disposed to believe that those in charge of libraries are any better able than they themselves are to judge of what should and what should not be read." The view of the majority, however, is more nearly expressed by Mr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, who states it as his belief that the librarian is exerting an ever-greater influence on public reading, and is coming to be recognized more and more widely as the "best friend and the wisest adviser that the reader may have."

NOTES.

RICHARD MANSFIELD promises for next season the grandest revival of Shakespearian drama Americans have seen since the time of Booth and Barrett. His repertoire will include "Julius Cæsar," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard III.," and "Henry V."

TWO of the most striking pictures in the annual salon of the Society of French Artists in Paris are the portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt by Chartran. They are pronounced by French critics specimens of Chartran's best work, surpassing in grace and animation anything he has yet done.

A HITHERTO unpublished essay by Thoreau, "The Service," has just been published by Charles E. Godspeed of Boston. The essay is the work of Thoreau's early period, and was written for *The Dial*, but rejected by that organ's first editor, Margaret Fuller, because not "sufficiently deferential to conventionalities of style" and "too imperious in tone."

SOMETHING new and interesting has been added to the sights of Vienna. In the city's museum a room has been opened entirely devoted to the memory of one of the greatest of Austrian-born musicians, Franz Schubert. "So extensively has material been gathered together from all quarters," declares the Vienna correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "that there is hardly a period in the thirty-one years of his life which is not worthily represented."

THE death of Sol Smith Russell removes a quaint figure from the American stage. "Probably very few people ever considered him a great actor," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "because his range was limited. But the man was a genius. He had a native gift for quizzical humor which was almost as effective when he used to give recitations in small towns, in company with a female cornetist and other terrors of the rural lyceum, as after he became a shining star in the theatrical firmament."

AT the twelfth annual dinner of those interested in the free-lecture courses of the Board of Education of New York, some interesting facts were brought out in relation to a movement for popular instruction, which, to quote the New York *Evening Post*, is "of the first importance to the city." Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the organizer of the movement, stated that 3,000 lectures were given in Greater New York during the past winter, and that the total attendance had been more than 900,000.

The Chautauquan Magazine, the Chautauqua Circle book and special reading course pamphlets all publications of the Chautauqua Institution, which have been published in Cleveland since October 1899 by Chautauqua Assembly, will be published after October 1, by "The Chautauqua Press," with offices in New York City, Chautauqua, Springfield, Ohio, and Chicago. The new company has a capitalization of $100,000, and the president is D. J. Thomas, president and manager of the Floral Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio. Frank Chapin Bray will continue to edit *The Chautauquan Magazine* and other publications of the Chautauqua Press. This change of management represents a new expansion policy on the part of Chautauqua with which a large number of the most important popular educational movements of the day have allied themselves for summer and winter work. The three monthly publications of the Floral Publishing Company, *Home and Flowers*, *Pets and Animals*, and *The Floral World*, will be conducted in harmony with the purpose of the allied management.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LESSONS IN HEREDITY FROM THE BEES.

IT was first announced in 1845 that altho impregnation is necessary to produce female bees, the male bees develop from unfertilized eggs. In an article on this subject in the *Deutsche Revue*, Prof. J. W. Spengel, of the University of Giessen, states that it required more than ten years of additional research to convince scientific men that the rule applying to the majority of animal forms admits of the exception now termed parthenogenesis. The writer goes on to say:

"Now if all female bees, the workers as well as the queens, have developed from fertilized eggs, and all male bees, the drones, from the unfertilized, since the queen is the only one to lay eggs, the kinds of relationship between the three classes of bees are most unique, and must be remarkably instructive as regards heredity.

"Take the progeny of any queen bee, which commonly consists of a queen, numerous workers, and several drones; and among these children of this same mother, the young queen and the workers are sisters, but the drones are only their half-brothers, because they have not the same father, or, in fact, no father at all. Of course, they all have a common grandfather, the one on the mother's side. The workers remain childless all their lives, sustaining the relation of aunts to the numerous sons and daughters of their married sister, the queen. The drones never have any other children than daughters.

"This situation provides for most interesting deductions on the process of heredity: (1) the male properties of the drones can not have been inherited from the parents, since they have only a mother; (2) the drones do not transmit their masculine characteristics to their descendants, since the eggs that they impregnate never produce other than females; (3) the workers possess characteristics that were not present in either father or mother, which accordingly they could not have inherited; and which, being incapable of reproduction, they can not transmit to descendants.

"Before an attempt to solve these apparent contradictions, we glance at the most important differences among the three classes, physical and mental: (1) Aside from the reproductive organs, there is variation in size, in which the queen is superior to the drones and these to the workers. (2) Hairs and bristles grow on the workers' hind legs, and serve as brushes and baskets for collecting pollen from the flowers. (3) The workers have a peculiar development of instruments of the mouth, including the unusually long tongue for licking up honey. (4) Wax glands are provided for the workers. (5) The sting is present in the females, the queen and the workers, but wanting in the drones. (6) The eyes are smallest in the queen and somewhat larger in the workers, while in the drones they are so large as to meet upon the upper surface of the body. The well-known mental differences are in as sharp contrast. While the workers are remarkable for activity, skill, and loyal sacrifice for the state, the entire mission of the queen and drones is reproduction of their species; the queen being assiduous in the deposit of eggs, the drones stupid and slothful. How has heredity produced the characteristics peculiar to the workers and the drones?

"The heredity of the queen presents fewer difficulties, inasmuch as her development from an impregnated egg is not peculiar except for the constancy of similarity to the mother; in other words, for the fact that the masculine properties of the father never develop. If, however, the queen and her husband differ in other characteristics, as when a light-haired Italian queen is united to a black-haired German drone, the queen children of the union as well as the worker children bear the marks of both parents as regards the hair, some resembling the father, others the mother.

"But when workers develop from the fertilized eggs, it is not according to the usual process of heredity. These young bees have characteristics not to be found in either of the parents or of the grandparents, but only in their aunts and grand-aunts who have had no share in their procreation. However, if the queen can transmit to these worker descendants characteristics foreign to her own, we must assume their existence within her in a latent state. The fact is, every fertilized egg of a bee contains the possibility of development into either a worker or a queen. That depends altogether upon the nourishment of the larva into which the egg is first developed. After a certain day in the course of development, the specific diet that develops workers is steadily supplied to those of the larvæ destined for the worker class. Marvelous and mysterious as the fact is, it has no bearing upon heredity.

"But how about the heredity of the drones, with neither a father from whom they could have inherited their masculinity, nor sons to whom they can transmit it? At first this seems more remarkable. However, as soon as we recognize that they have a grandfather and grandsons, we perceive that it is not necessary to posit any other variety of heredity than atavism. Of course it is not the usual form of atavism, since this is unvarying and of necessity, while usually the kind of heredity which overleaps a generation is, if not exceptional, at least only one of many possibilities. Here again the crossing of German with Italian bees has furnished important information and enabled us to establish the facts.

"The most amazing thing is that the bee workers, that are incapable of reproduction, should nevertheless preserve their characteristic marks with a constancy we have been accustomed to explain as the result of heredity. Because this class is of the greatest importance to bee folk, it is the more remarkable that they are not capable of transmitting their characteristics to descendants of their own. Are they not the ones who perform all of the labor? Does not the weal or the wo of the state depend upon their activity, their capability? If there has been evolution of the bees, it must have been especially the workers who have undergone the process. But how can that have been transmitted by inheritance to the others? The explanation must be derived from the fact that the workers are the queen's sisters, whose differences have developed from a difference of diet; accordingly that the queen is in possession of the characteristics of the workers, only the variations have remained latent. And these, by means of her eggs that become fertilized, she transmits to those of her female descendants that are destined for the worker class. However, this affords proof that it is only the innate characteristics of the workers that the queen is able to transmit; she never comes into possession of their acquired ones."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THERE A "NASCENT STATE"?

STUDENTS of chemistry are taught in all the text-books that certain elements, especially gases, when freshly freed from combination, are in a state of unusually great activity and will then show increased affinity for other elements. This supposed condition has been named "the nascent state," and its existence has long been a favorite resort of writers on electrochemistry for the explanation of various obscure facts. In a paper read by C. J. Reed at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Electrochemical Society, this state is declared by the writer to be wholly imaginative, and he asserts that its existence has been assumed "for the purpose of hiding ignorance concerning certain phenomena which seem to be difficult to understand." He goes on to say, as reported in *The Western Electrician*:

"The hypothesis of the nascent state has fulfilled this useful purpose for nearly one hundred years; but now it ought to be put aside, as we no longer need the help of this hypothesis for the explanation of electrochemical facts.

"The nascent state is mostly attributed to hydrogen; it is nascent 'hydrogen' to which peculiar reducing-powers have been attributed. The error has been that one mistook coincidence for cause. The fact has long been known that hydrogen and other bodies are often reduced together by the same reducing-agent; from this fact one drew the conclusion that the reducing-agent first liberates hydrogen, and that the hydrogen in its nascent state then reduces the other substance. We can get 'nascent hydrogen.' by different methods; and we can therefore determine by experiment whether nascent hydrogen has always the same reducing-power when produced by different methods."

Taking up the various substances whose reduction has been

analogous to hydrogen to invent a hydrogen. Mr. Reed shows that there are two different classes, the first comprising such substances as have greater chemical energy than hydrogen (like aluminum); the second, such substances as have smaller chemical energy than hydrogen (like gold, copper, and various acids). He takes up each class in turn, and proves conclusively, as it seems to him, that the received theory fails in each case to account for the facts. According to the writer the freed hydrogen "has no special mysterious power of reduction, but simply transmits the energy or electric charge which it has received from the electric circuit to another body. In other words, the hydrogen would then simply act as an electric conductor and it behaves not differently at a cathode than in any other part of the electrolyte." The paper was sharply discussed and the hypothesis of the "nascent state" had able defenders. For certain chemical reactions, we are assured by these, the assumption of a nascent state seems the only possible explanation at present. Mr. Reed, however, maintained his views, and asserted that even for the cases cited against him his new theory holds good.

LAYING RAILROAD TRACKS BY MACHINERY.

A NEW mechanical track-laying device, now being used for the first time near Greenville, Pa., and described by *The Engineering News* (April) as "the most economical and rapid track-layer ever invented," has been devised by R. E. Hurley, of Scranton, Pa. In this arrangement the construction train is preceded by a machine-car, bearing a steel truss-derrick, or crane, extending sixty feet over the road-bed. Next comes a car with elevated platform, upon which the boiler, fuel, and water supplies are carried. The machine, together with its entire construction train of sixteen cars of ties, rails, etc., is hauled by the machine-car as motive power. To quote from the article just referred to:

"The train is made up with the cars upon which the rails and track fastenings are loaded in the rear. Then come the tie-cars and at the head the boiler and machine-cars. At the center of the length of each of the rail and tie cars, and about a foot from each side, is placed a roller, and on these rollers two lines of rails, one on each side of the car, are carried forward toward the head of the train. The power to haul the rails ahead is furnished by a cluster of friction-rolls in the machine-car. At the rear of this line of rails a gang connects rail after rail as the line moves ahead, securing them by placing the angle-bars to the rails and putting one bolt in both ends of each rail. When the rail arrives at the machine-car it is disconnected from those in the rear by taking out one bolt and slackening the other, leaving the angle-bar on the rear end of each rail as it is sent out into the derrick, by power-rolls, to a point about 20 feet in advance of the machine-car wheels. Here it is grasped by specially constructed hoisting-tongs and lowered by one man to the ties below. As the train moves slowly forward at a rate of 20 or 30 feet per minute, the suspended rail reaches a point about 1 foot back of the previously laid rail, from whence it is moved forward by hand, the loose angle-bars passing over the ball of the stationary rail, when a clamp is placed over them. The rail is then released from the tongs, and the bolting is done while the train moves slowly forward. The possibility of making these connections 'on the fly' is one of the most important features of the machine, and accounts, in part, for its rapid work."

But the machine does more than lay rails; it also places the ties for them to rest on. The ties are loaded on cars placed between the machine-car and the cars of rails; and the rails, as they move forward over the cars, pass under the ends of the ties, and thus act as tie conveyors in the movement from the rail-cars to the machine-car. In this manner they are carried forward to the machine, where they are taken from the rails by an attachment on an endless chain, and conveyed over the top of the derrick, which delivers them on the road-bed about 12 feet in advance of the outward end of the rail. The road-bed under the derrick is thus kept constantly supplied with ties sufficiently in advance of the rails to allow time for proper adjustment. To quote again:

"The machinery is so geared that the material moves over the cars at exactly the same speed as the train moves over the track, thus keeping up a constant supply of ties and rails at just the rate required. This work is all done with the least possible amount of labor, and with very little lifting. The men are distributed over the train and on the road-bed in front of the machine-car in such a manner as to be free to work without interfering with each other.

"The derrick in front of the machine-car is at such a height as to give free action to the spikers below, and the front portion of it is so constructed that it can be swung to either side to suit the curvature, thus landing the ties exactly on the line.

"Special appliances in the shape of tools are also used with the machine, making it possible to work with a rapidity that would seem at first to be quite out of the question. . . . This machine, with forty men, is capable of laying two miles of track per day."

THE EASY PRODUCTION OF LOW TEMPERATURES.

RECENT inventions have made the attainment of very low temperatures a process that is within the reach of almost any one, the apparatus being simple and the necessary chemicals easily obtainable. In *La Nature* (April 12), M. Georges Vitoux writes as follows on the subject:

"Not so very long ago, in physical laboratories the freezing of mercury was regarded as a remarkable experiment. It is no longer so, and physicists have showed us that by the judicious use of liquefied gases we may without trouble obtain extremely low temperatures, in the neighborhood of 200° below zero Centigrade [−328° F.].

"Nevertheless, altho theoretically no scientist is ignorant of how such feats are accomplished, many find themselves unable to carry them out in practise. Contrary to what might be sup-

THE HURLEY TRACK-LAYING MACHINE AT WORK LAYING TRACK ON THE BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD, NEAR GREENVILLE, PA.
Courtesy of *The Engineering News*.

posed, however, it is not very difficult to obtain low temperatures with easily procured apparatus. Professor d'Arsonval has recently shown at the Academy of Sciences that with some precautions we can easily reach degrees of cold between −60° and −195° C. [−76° and −319° F.].

"Thus, if we place methyl chlorid in a porous vessel, by its simple and natural evaporation through the sides we bring the temperature to −60° C. With carbonic acid or acetylene it is

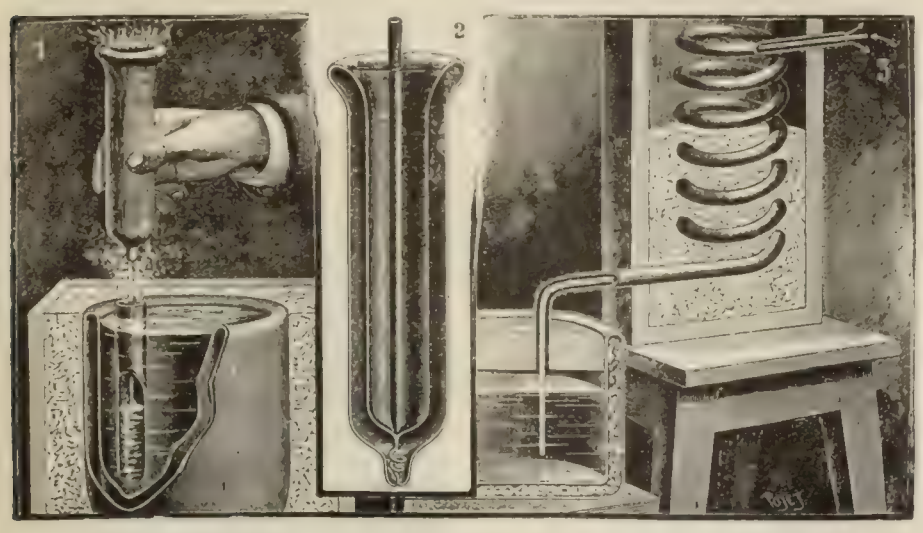


FIG. 1.—1, Cooling gasoline by liquid air. 2, Vessel containing liquid air. 3, Apparatus for volatilization of carbonic acid dissolved in acetone.

easy to obtain temperatures of −112° or −115° C. [−175° F.]. To do this we dissolve in cold acetone snow of carbonic acid or acetylene, either of which is easily made at the ordinary temperature and pressure, by opening a vessel containing liquid carbonic acid or acetylene. The cold produced by the sudden evaporation of a part of the liquid mass lowers the temperature sufficiently to transform the rest of this mass into snow, which, left to itself, melts slowly. This snow may be collected by directing into a cloth the jet of carbonic acid or acetylene coming from the vessel that contains the liquefied gas.

"This snow is very soluble in acetone, and in dissolving it gives rise to additional cooling, which, if the acetone has been previously cooled sufficiently, brings the final temperature to −115° C.

"An arrangement devised by M. d'Arsonval for this purpose is both simple and ingenious. It consists in hastening the evaporation of the snow by a cold current of air. He uses a double worm of tin consisting of a tube 10 millimeters [⅖ inch] in diameter and 10 meters [33 feet] long, into whose interior is introduced another tube of the same length but of only half the diameter. The combination is wound into a spiral and placed in a wooden box made non-conducting by wool-packing (see illustration). . . . . .

"An air-current passing through the small tube and traversing the volatile liquid, provokes evaporation, which takes place with

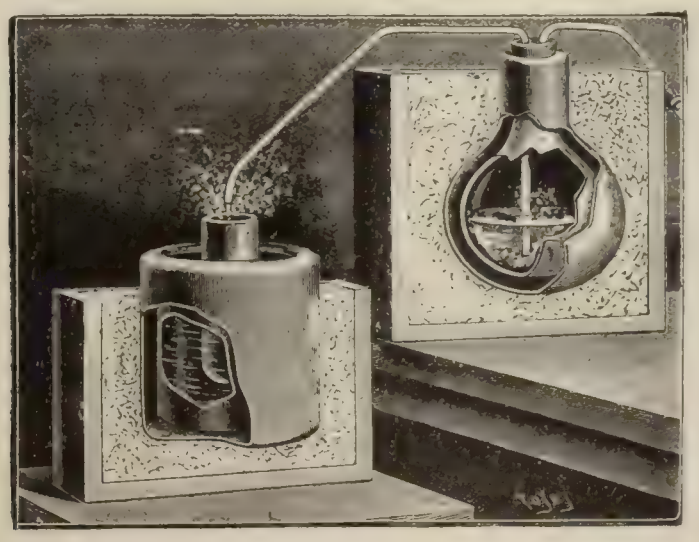


FIG. 2.—Chilling petroleum by liquid air.

an enormous absorption of heat. Thus the escaping gases are at a very low temperature. But these cold gases have to pass through the space separating the large tube from the small one, and so the air-current through the small tube is cooled before reaching the mixture of snow and acetone."

For temperatures below −115° C., we are told, we must have recourse to liquid air, which is now easily produced by the machines of Tripler and of Linde. With the improved vessels of silvered glass now used to hold the liquid, the loss by evaporation, at a temperature of −194° C. [−319° F.] is reduced to 20 grams [about one-half ounce] an hour, a very small quantity, so that the use of liquid air for this purpose is now a practical method. D'Arsonval uses gasoline as a refrigerating agent and keeps this at a constant low temperature by dropping the liquid air slowly into a test-tube immersed in it. Different ways of doing this are shown in the illustrations.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MANUFACTURE AND USES OF GELATIN.

IT is seldom that an article is used both as a foodstuff and in the mechanical industries. Gelatin is equally important in both, as we are reminded by M. Elbie in *Cosmos* (April 5): It is one of the commonest substances in the animal economy; it exists in isomeric forms, in almost all parts of the bodies of mammals, birds and fishes; in the skin, the flesh, even the bones. But notwithstanding this, in spite of its cheapness and altho it is susceptible of so many applications, gelatin remains, he tells us, "one of the substances before which chemists confess that they are beaten and humbly declare that they know little more about it than common mortals." The writer continues:

"Of complex composition and essentially colloidal nature, the gelatins, incapable of crystallization, are difficult to obtain in a pure state; their molecule, which is probably very heavy, is of such a character that we can foresee numerous cases of polymerism and isomerism in their history. All that we can affirm is that, as with all organic substances, we find among their products amins of mixed function, nearly allied to the redoubtable toxins that form during the putrefaction of dead bodies.

"Whatever may be the primary substance from which we start (except in the case of bones), the extraction of gelatin is nearly the same. The 'gluey matters,' softened by maceration in milk of lime, are subjected in a great caldron to the action of boiling water. The ossein and the other albuminoid substances of the same kind that exist in the tissues gelatinify and dissolve. The whole secret of the operation is to leave the solutions for as short a time as possible at the boiling temperature, for gelatin undergoes in these conditions a change that greatly diminishes its adhesive properties. . . . . .

"Thus are obtained liquids charged with gelatin which are solidified by cooling. The jelly is cut into strips before it has hardened too much, and it is then dried. Here is a delicate point: gelatin is very sensitive to atmospheric changes. . . . The drying must take place in an oven, after which the strips are cleaned by vigorous brushing after rapid passage through boiling water. . . . . .

"If bones be subjected for a sufficient time to the action of superheated steam, the ossein [or organic portion] will gelatinify and dissolve. When we do this with fresh beef bones at 106° C. [223° F.] and introduce into the apparatus a shower of cold water, we get a gelatinous bouillon containing about 1.2 per cent. of gelatin, which has been regarded as very nutritious. This bouillon has been made the basis of a whole diet for invalids. . . . With a pound of this liquid and two ounces of bread a soup can be made that costs not more than 6 centimes [1.2 cents].

"By lessening the amount of cold water, it is easy to obtain a jelly that, properly colored and spiced, has at least the appearance of a healthful food. . . . . .

"This had a certain vogue in Europe and even in America. Finally, however, physicians began to ask whether the nutritive qualities of gelatin were real or whether they were merely a means of deceiving the hungry and starving the unfortunate. This second hypothesis was declared to be the true one; and a blow was dealt to the gelatin industry. . . . . .

"The alimentary applications of gelatin are now somewhat restricted; it is used in the corkage of wines and beer, and cooks and confectioners employ it to some extent. It has a very important modern use in the preparation of sensitive photographic

plates; but its largest employment in all industries is as the [illegible]

"Gelatin is an adhesive material of the highest order, the better in its purer states; fish glue is its best form. It is used hot when dissolved in water or alcohol, or cold when dissolved in acids. In the latter form it is less solid, takes hold more slowly, and does not hold so well. In strong glues, inert solid substances are sometimes incorporated—plaster, powdered glass, iron rust—to give them the resisting powers of a cement. Certain resins are also added, as in the famous Armenian cement, colorless, limpid, and waterproof, which the Turkish jewelers use to fix their gems. It is rarely found in commerce and sells [illegible] its weight in gold.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEATHS FROM ILLUMINATING GAS.

THAT modern methods, adopted to lessen the cost of manufacture of illuminating gas, have brought about a greatly increased death-rate from gas-poisoning is charged by *American Medicine* (April 12). This, it claims, is due to the use of the so-called "water-gas," in which there is a high proportion of the very poisonous carbon monoxid. Says the writer:

"Several decades ago, it was found that by using a liberal admixture of water-gas, an illuminant of fair quality could be furnished at a price much lower than coal-gas and yield greater dividends. This was sufficient motive for energetic work by lobbyists in different States to secure the repeal of laws limiting the proportion of carbon monoxid in illuminating gas to 10 per cent., practically prohibiting water-gas, which contains at least 30 per cent. of this lethal agent. Following the repeal of these laws in Massachusetts, there has been a most remarkable increase of deaths and of accidents attributable to illuminating agents. In the thirteen years prior to the introduction of water-gas the number of deaths registered as due to illuminating gas was only eight, all from the inhaling of gas as a suicidal agent. In the thirteen years following the introduction of water-gas the number of deaths due to this cause is stated to have been 459, and there have been a number of accidental asphyxiations with recovery. These figures take no account of the many cases of chronic gas-poisoning, due to leakage from pipes. Water-gas is far more penetrative than coal-gas, and those interested in sanitation claim that it has a corrosive action on metals leading to a far greater escapement of carbonic oxid. This seems evidenced by the saturation of the soil in the vicinity of mains, leading in many instances to the destruction of all plant life. There can be no reasonable doubt that, with the great affinity of the carbon monoxid for the normal oxygen of the blood, constant absorption of the gas in small quantities will eventually produce a condition of general ill-health, greatly increasing the liability to disease and at the same time lessening the resisting-power of the organism. Many puzzling cases of decline in physical vigor possibly have their origin in a constant admixture of illuminating gas having a high percentage of carbon monoxid with the air of homes insufficiently ventilated. In view of these facts it should be made incumbent upon all gas companies to give public notice of the use of water-gas with a caution as to its dangerous character, and there should be in addition municipal legislation limiting the proportion of carbonic oxid in the resident section, after midnight at least, to not more than ten per cent. and regulating the character of the gas-burners and their fittings, with appropriate penalties to secure enforcement."

Electrical "Feelers" for Ships.—A novel device which aims at the prevention of collisions at sea by electrical methods is the invention of a Russian engineer, one Nicholas Gherasimoff, says *Engineering*, quoting the London *Electrical Engineer*:

"The object of the arrangement is to insure against collision between the ship and any moving or stationary body in the path of the ship, either at the surface or at a depth less than the draft of the ship, and also to give warning of shoals. The inventor's idea is to have electrically propelled bodies or 'feelers' moving in advance of and at substantially the same rate of speed as the ship, and at such a depth under water as to come in contact with any obstruction at a depth less than the draft of the ship. There are three of these 'feelers,' one of which moves in a line wth the keel and the other two in paths to the right and left of this line respectively. The three electric cables controlling the feelers are united at a point in such a manner that this point and the position of the three feelers are at the corners of a square. A cable from the junction point is then connected with indicating apparatus aboard the ship. The feelers are controlled by an electric current from the ship, and are provided with mechanism connected with the indicating-apparatus before mentioned to show the deviation in one direction of the two outside feelers, and the deviation in either direction of a third or leading feeler. Each feeler is also supplied with a luminous floating signal carried by a buoy at the surface of the water. The indications aboard ship denote also whether a feeler has come into contact with a floating obstruction or is over a shoal."

Invisible Microbes.—Microbes are known, says *Cosmos*, so small that they are invisible even under the microscope, and can pass through porous substances that will keep out ordinary bacteria. Such are the microbes of peripneumonia and of aphthous fever in cattle. Says *Cosmos*:

"Messrs. Nicolle and Adil-bey have thought that the agent of cattle-plague, which has hitherto escaped all search, might be an infinitely small microbe. To ascertain, they filtered great quantities of serum and other liquids from animals suffering from the disease. The filtrate, injected into calves, gave them sometimes the disease, sometimes immunity. These preliminary experiments showed that the microbe could traverse the Berkefeld filter, which had arrested very small bacteria like those of chicken cholera.

"The microbes in the filtrate are evidently very few, since it is necessary to inject large quantities to obtain an effect. . . . Messrs. Nicolle and Adil-bey conclude that the microbe of bovine plague is in the same class with those of peripneumonia and aphthous fever. Like them, it is invisible under the microscope and passes through all filters. According to these scientists it is contained especially in the white blood-corpuscles. . . . The importance of these invisible microbes increases daily, since they are the agents of very grave maladies."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A COMPARATIVE innovation," says *The Western Electrician*, in a description of the equipment of the "Overland Limited" from Chicago to San Francisco, "is the providing of telephone connection from the train, when stationary in stations, to the local-exchange system. In the train-sheds at important stations pendant telephone wires are arranged in such a manner as to be available to be brought through a window of one of the cars—usually the observation-car—to a portable telephone, where a plug connection is made. The portable instrument is brought into the car, and not carried on the train. Regular toll-rates are charged. At present connections are made only at Chicago, Omaha, and San Francisco, altho other stations are to be fitted up.

"I KNEW the signals would come up to 2,100 miles, because I had fitted the instruments to work to that distance," said Marconi to Mr. H. H. McClure in an interview published in *McClure's* (April) regarding his latest feat of mid-ocean telegraphy. "If they had not come, I should have known that my operators at Poldhu were not doing their duty. Why, I can sit down now and figure out just how much power and what equipment would be required to send messages from Cornwall to the Cape of Good Hope or to Australia. I can not understand why the scientists do not see this thing as I do. It is perfectly simple, and depends merely on the height of the wire used and the amount of power at the transmitting ends. Supposing you wanted to light a circuit of 1,000 electric lamps. You would use enough dynamos and produce enough current for that effect. If you did not have that much power, you could not operate 1,000 lamps. It is the same with my system. We found several years ago that if we doubled the height of our aerial wire we quadrupled the effect. We used one-fortieth of a horse-power then. Now I use several horse-power, and, by producing a powerful voltage, I naturally get an effect in proportion to that power. It is not possible to keep on extending the height of our aerial conductors, so we simply use more power when we wish to do long-distance work."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PLEA FOR AN AMERICAN PASSION PLAY.

WHEN a tentative performance of a Passion Play was given in New York a few weeks ago and a plan to continue the performances was broached, the clergy of the metropolis, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, seemed to be unanimous in their hostility to the project. Since that time, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bruchesi, has put the formal ban of his church on the Passion Play produced in that city by Julien Daoust. Yet at least one prominent New York clergyman, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, takes the view that an American Passion Play, if staged under proper conditions, would be of material assistance to the church in its efforts to quicken the religious spirit in the hearts of the people. He says in *The Theatre* (May):

JULIEN DAOUST AS CHRIST.
(*Montreal, 1902.*)
Courtesy of *The Theatre* (New York).

"Church-going people are shocked when they hear that it is proposed to give the Passion Play on the American stage. Such a performance seems to them irreverent, if not blasphemous. Their objections, however, are largely theoretical, for very few people in America have seen a Passion Play. The *idea* shocks them. Why is it that the bare thought of a dramatic representation of the last days of the life of Jesus deeply offends Christian people? The story of Christ as given in the Gospel is the most dramatic story in the world. Nothing can exceed in tragic and awful meaning the earthly vicissitudes of the Creator of all things. Christ's life in its most human and liberal interpretation is a great drama. Why, then, should the modern believer in the most dramatic of all religions condemn the dramatic representation of this story?"

Mr. Grant proceeds to answer the question he propounds, admitting at the outset that many of the objections advanced are not to be lightly dismissed. Christian people very naturally, he thinks, shrink from the idea of the impersonation of Christ, the apostles, and the other characters in the sacred story by "actors and actresses who have played parts of a very different sort or whose lives are in conflict with the ideals of these holy men and women." Then there is something incongruous in the thought of a stage associated with comic, sensational, spectacular, or vulgar associations being "trodden by the feet of Christ," and in the idea of a Passion Play organized as a purely mercantile venture. But Mr. Grant believes that none of these obstacles are insurmountable. He declares:

"I personally know actors and actresses whose characters are such as to fit them for even sacred parts. Indeed, there must be many whose representation of Biblical personages would not seem glaringly unbecoming. There are theaters of sweet association, there are upright theatrical managers. Financial profit is, after all, incidental to anything that is produced with expense, and which is given to the public for a money consideration. I understand that the incident of profit does not always appear in theatrical ventures.

"I have no doubt there are religious people who would like to see the Passion Play given in America under proper conditions—noble actors, a stage of fine traditions, and a manager devoted to high ideals. I have been very much impressed at the effect upon friends of mine who witnessed at the Lambs' Club, one Sunday evening in Lent, some scenes of Mr. Clay M. Greene's 'Nazareth.' The effect was spiritually stimulating, and it increased the reverence of those who spoke to me of the performance for Christ and his church. In the performance I mention, no one personated the Lord; a light prefigured him. Such a method would remove one great objection to the Passion Play in the minds of the public."

Mr. Grant thinks that the right kind of a Passion Play would be of service mainly "to persons not richly endowed with imagination," and maintains that to such it would prove a real inspiration. He concludes:

"The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is almost universally approved of. Those who have journeyed to the little Bavarian town return in awe. The difference, however, between the German peasants' presentation of the Passion Play and a presentation on the American stage is one largely of sentiment. The romantic origin of the Ober-Ammergau play, the simple manner of life of the actors, the distant journey, all conspire to produce a sentiment favorable to the play, quite independent of its merits and independent of the essential question whether the drama should use the life of Christ as its theme. The conditions are

EDMOND DAOUST AS PONTIUS PILATE.
(*Montreal, 1902.*)
Courtesy of *The Theatre* (New York).

[illegible] Ober-Ammergau. Could not the conditions be made [illegible] in America.

"The drama to my mind is the most effective form of art. It can combine at its best poetry, that form of art which depends least upon material aid, with painting, architecture, sculpture, in a living and vivid presentation. It appeals not alone to one sense, as do the other arts, but to two senses. Painting appeals to the eye, music appeals to the ear, the drama holds the attention through both these avenues to the brain. The power of the drama for good and for refined pleasure is enormous. It is, and forever will be, the great human art. Painting is limited, music is vague, in comparison with the drama. We do not use the drama enough in its highest ways—to present great histories, to display beautiful manners, to reveal the inevitable realization of spiritual states, to charm and awe with sacred spectacles. We have to thank the stage to-day for humor, for pathos, and for romance. If ever we have a national theater, the stage in America may enter into its larger inheritance. I should like to see a Passion Play on the American stage, under proper conditions. I do not believe it would cheapen the Christian religion. Christian people must not shut their eyes to anything which tends to give greater reality to the story of Christ, through fear that it will shake their faith."

ANTON LANG AS CHRIST.
(Ober-Ammergau, [illegible])
Courtesy of *The Times* (New York).

IS TOO MUCH MONEY SPENT ON CHURCH STEEPLES?

A STATISTICIAN of a practical and somewhat eccentric turn of mind has estimated that something like $45,000,000 has been invested in ornamental church building in this country, chiefly in the form of church steeples. If this feature of church architecture were dispensed with and the amount represented turned into the regular channels of church beneficence, he believes that the religious denominations would be relieved for a long time to come from the necessity of appealing for funds to carry on their work. "Quericus," a writer in *The Christian Work* (New York, April 26), is led by this calculation to inquire "whether the churches generally are utilizing as fully as they should the vast amount of property in the shape of buildings and lands in their possession." He declares:

"The total value of church property in the United States is set down at $900,000,000. The greater part of this enormous sum is represented in splendid and costly edifices, devoted exclusively to religious purposes and open for only a few hours each week. For the remainder of the time these buildings stand idle and empty monuments of religious faith and sentiment, cold, stately, and magnificent—all this but nothing more. From a practical and business point of view they represent capital that is 'tied up' and largely non-productive. This state of things is prejudicial to the cause of religious progress. It is repugnant to common sense and enlightened reason; it argues wastefulness and extravagance, and it ought not to be."

And yet if any radical changes are undertaken in the construction and use of church buildings, "a strong opposition will be encountered, based solely on sentimental grounds and on that spirit of ultra-conservatism which challenges everything pertaining to religious institutions." The writer continues:

"The disposition to cling to the old and conventional forms and uses in church buildings would be just as strong as it is to cling to old and outworn creeds and forms of worship. The thing that has been that it is which shall be—this is the rule in religious affairs all around. The sentiment underlying this is not to be regarded lightly. There is wisdom and safety in it, but it may be carried too far for the welfare of religion. After making all reasonable and needful allowances for the spirit of veneration and reverence attaching to old and established forms and uses, and often helpful to religious faith, we believe that the time is at hand when a radical departure should be made in the construction of church buildings and the uses to which they are put. Not even the most insistent defenders and literalists of the orthodox school will contend that the Bible prescribes the exact pattern for these structures or the precise uses to which they shall be put. There is nothing absolutely essential to the propagation of religious faith in an altar rail or even a pulpit. Some of the strongest and most successful religious movements that the world has known have, in fact, been carried on without these accessories."

It would be more in harmony with wise and prudent business management and the utilitarian spirit of the age, concludes the writer, "if the vast capital now lying almost dead and useless in costly accessories to the churches, which they do as well, if not better, without, were turned into the channels of missionary enterprise or into the funds for reaching and evangelizing the unchurched masses in our great cities and neglected country districts."

THE POPE AND FREEMASONRY.

LEO XIII., in his latest encyclical, his so-called testament, makes a fresh attack on the Freemasons, whom he describes as "a dark, forbidding sect, which society has long nourished in its midst, like a deadly disease, endangering its health, fruitfulness, and life." He continues:

"Like a standing personification of revolution, it forms a kind of subversive society, the aim of which is to dominate recognized society, and oppose its existence by warring against God and His church. It would seem altogether superfluous to call it by name, since the whole world recognizes by these distinguishing characteristics the Freemasons, of whom we made special mention in our encyclical 'Humanum Genus' of April 20, 1884, warning all against their wicked designs, false teachings, and corrupt deeds. This sect, which embraces almost all nations and has joined to it other sects, the workings of which it secretly controls, has, through its followers, which it knows how to attract by means of substantial inducements and how to govern by the employment of promises or threats, as the case may be, forced itself into all social arrangements, with the result that it constitutes, to a certain degree, an invisible and an irresponsible state within the lawful state. Possessed of the spirit of the devil, it understands, as the apostle says (2 Cor. xi. 14), how to transform itself into an angel of light; it boasts of its humanitarianism while it renders everything subservient to sectarian ends; it declares itself to be free from all political aims, and at the same time takes an exceedingly active part in the legislation and the administration of the state; it recommends respect to the existing authorities and even to religion, and its ultimate aim—as shown by its tenets—is the overthrow of monarchical power and the priesthood, both of which are by it represented as enemies of liberty."

The well-known attitude of the Pope toward Freemasons and this renewal of his oft-expressed sentiments elicit a vigorous defense of Freemasonry from the great German middle-class organ, *Die Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The *Vossische Zeitung* expresses itself as follows:

"In common with every Pope since Clement XII., Leo XIII. has passed sentence of death upon a society including among its members authors, thinkers, sovereigns, and statesmen. Not

once only, but a half-dozen times, has this been done by the present occupant of the threefold throne; as in 1884, so in 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898; he vented his anger against this subversive faction in exalted verse even, and during his reign it has been possible for an entire congress to assemble in Triest for the purpose of combating Freemasonry, and this with the papal sanction. . . . . .

"Leo XIII. declares, indeed, that the 'tenets' of the society prove that the Freemasons wish to do away with monarchical authority and the priesthood. In the struggle against God must this 'dark sect,' this 'personification of revolution,' this 'subversive society' seek its title to existence. The wording of the 'tenets' is not calculated to shock. We are acquainted with a considerable portion of them. Any one can procure them for himself, and nothing is more laughable than the hidden mysteries of the Freemason's lodge. The Jesuit, Father Gruber, as have many before him, has in his writings laid bare the 'venomous core' of Freemasonry, so that one may penetrate the mysteries of the order without joining it. Why does he not impart to the world those passages in the 'tenets' which establish the relentless warfare against God, against religion, against monarchies? Almost all Freemasons base their laws upon the old oaths of fealty, of 1723, the first sentence of which runs: 'The Freemason, as such, is bound to obey the moral law, and if he is wise he will neither be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine.' In the second sentence is the following: 'A Freemason is a peaceful subject of the civil authority where he lives and works, and may not engage in riots or conspiracies against the peace and the welfare of his nation.' Political opposition and agitations may at no time be carried on within the lodge. The 'general principles of Freemasonry,' which were established in Hamburg, June 7, 1870, and remain the rules of conduct for all German Freemasons' lodges, require (§ 1) belief in God, in a higher moral standard, and in the immortality of the soul, and the practical proof of the injunction: 'Love God before all and thy neighbor as thyself.' In the manual of the grand lodge of the country we read in § 3: 'The teaching of the grand lodge is based upon Christianity, which must constitute the rule of conduct of all Freemasons. . . . The Bible remains the firm basis of the teachings of our order; it is the chief source of our knowledge, of our highest light proceeding from the altar.' To what extent these or similar statements agree with or contradict the tenets of Freemasonry, will not at this time be examined. It, however, would appear that the charges brought by the Pope against the Freemasons as a body are false and without confirmation.

"But a person need never have seen a Freemason's lawbook, he need only look at the persons who have belonged to the order and who to-day still lend it support, in order to gain a clearer and brighter view as to its desire to abolish religion and monarchies. Old Fritz was at variance with religion and priests; he surely did not wish to imperil his own throne. And yet he protected the Freemasons. The King of England, Edward VII., was until his accession to the throne grand master of the English Freemasons. The King of Sweden is to-day at the head of the order. Are they subversive, revolutionary, dark sectarians possessed of the spirit of the devil? The Pope makes no mention of them in his testament. He does not speak of this or that lodge, of this or that state, but only of the Freemasons as a whole, and confounds them with each other."

An article in the current number of *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) on "Freemasonry in France" is of interest in this connection. The history of Freemasonry in France and England affords a curious contrast, writes the author:

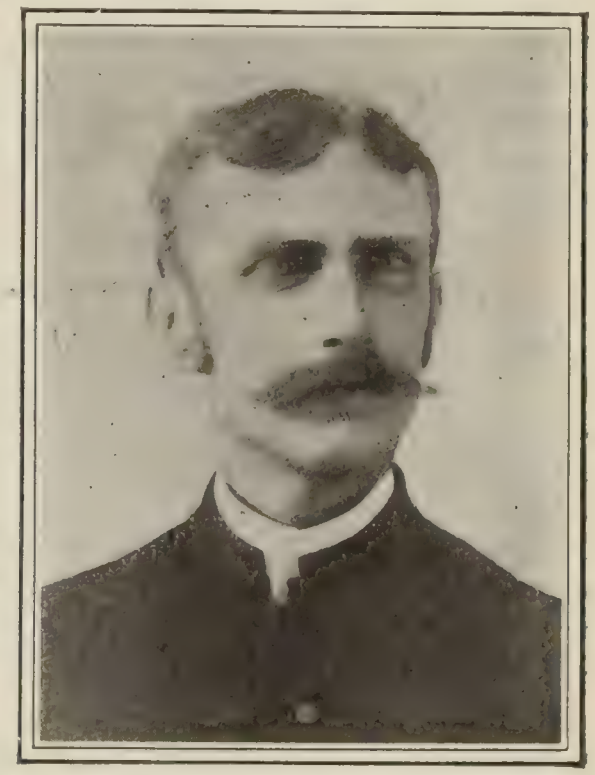
"In England the order is practically coexistent with the dynasty, the foundations of the present organization having been laid in London in 1717, and in all essential respects it has undergone no fundamental change. For more than a century it has been directly connected with royalty, its honors and dignities are still attractive to the nobility, and it is strictly loyal, conservative, non-political, and non-democratic. In France we find an entirely different state of things. The order, first brought into the country by Englishmen in 1721, has waxed and waned with every dynastic upheaval. It has been rent asunder by schisms, it has wavered between the conflicting claims of science and religion, and has now become a frankly political, anti-clerical, idea-worshiping, and democratic organization, no longer deserving, from the English point of view, to be called by the name it bears."

The gradual development, especially during the last twenty years, of Freemasonry as a political force is one of the most noteworthy features of the contemporary history of France. Says the writer:

"Freemasonry is above all things concerned with home politics. Religious opinions are a secondary consideration. Jews, Turks, infidels, heretics, Protestants, and Catholics are equally eligible for initiation, but Monarchists are not. The order is, in a word, Republican. In matters of detail the lodges vary just as widely as the groups in the center and left of the Chamber of Deputies. Some are moderate, some radical, and some Socialist, but all are absolutely hostile to Prince Victor Napoleon and the Duke of Orleans. No candidate is admitted unless the inquiries made in regard to his political antecedents leave no doubt of his attachment to the existing *régime*. The Freemasons, in fact, regard themselves as the inheritors of the traditions of the revolution and the champions of the democracy, whose rights, they consider, are incompatible with the existence of a monarchy in France."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN HAWAII.

THE religious deadlock in the Hawaiian islands, created by the refusal of Bishop Willis, of Honolulu (Church of England), to surrender the charge that he has held for thirty years, has been adjusted, it is hoped finally, by his resignation. Bishop Nichols, of California, who was recently sent out as the official representative of the American Protestant Episcopal Church to settle the difficulties existing in the islands, has assumed ecclesiastical responsibility over the Hawaiian diocese, pending the arrival of the Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, who was elected Bishop of Honolulu at the April session of the House of Bishops in Cincinnati. The following account of the events leading up to this culmination is taken from the New York *Outlook* (April 12):



REV. H. B. RESTARICK,
Missionary Bishop-Elect of Honolulu.
Courtesy of *The Churchman* (New York).

"Before the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, the Church of England had direct control of the Episcopal communion in the islands. The Bishop of Honolulu was not a colonial, but a missionary bishop, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but not removable by him. His salary was provided by the English Society for the Promotion of the Gospel in Foreign Lands. When Hawaii became United States territory, it was evident that the control of the church should be transferred to American authority. Against this transfer the aged Bishop Willis, the incumbent, protested. This action on the part of Bishop Willis was in some measure due to the fact that he suspected that the legal proceedings which a clergyman had proposed to institute against him originated in America. The foundation for this suspicion seems to be merely that the Bishop of New York had in a communication to this clergyman stated that a 'clergyman may properly claim legal protection

[illegible] tyrannical bishop,' and that 'the power of the bishop is not despotic, but constitutional.' The only way by which the office of the bishop could be vacated was by the resignation of the incumbent, and thus for some time it was impossible to ob- [illegible] after a [illegible] between Bishop Willis and other [illegible] at the [illegible] Convention last fall, the Bishop consented to offer his resignation, to take effect on April 1. Since that time the Bishop has written an open letter to the chairman of the House of Bishops, alleging that he has been treated with discourtesy. It is, however, only a pathetic expression of disappointment."

The significance of this whole incident, declares *The Outlook*, is twofold:

"In the first place, it illustrates the independence of the bishopric. Even the Archbishop could not exert his superior authority to any practical end, and altho the society which provided the salary withdrew its support, the Bishop through his own private fortune remained dictator of the situation. It was only by his personal acquiescence that the two great churches—the English Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States—were finally able to make this most necessary transfer of jurisdiction. In the second place, it illustrates the legal as well as the ecclesiastical questions which have arisen consequent to the acquisition of the new island possessions of the United States."

The future religious development of the Hawaiian islands will no doubt be greatly influenced by the new American bishop. Mr. Restarick, says the New York *Churchman* (April 26), has already proved himself to be an "able, efficient, resourceful organizer of religious effort." He is an Englishman by birth, and has been for twenty years the rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal. Under his leadership, this church has become the mother of four others; and he has also organized, with what is described as remarkable success, an association of "Lay-Readers." *The Churchman* prophesies "a rejuvenated and vigorous life," in the Hawaiian church as the result of his assumption of his new duties.

IS PRESBYTERIANISM DECLINING?

THE Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has prepared a record of the 7,000 churches of that denomination showing the number of accessions on confession. He found that in only 81 churches did the number of such accessions exceed fifty during the year ending May 1, 1901, and that more than 2,000 churches reported no accessions. The list of the 81 churches is published in *The Church Economist* (New York, April), which makes the following comment:

"Most of the churches named are in the larger cities, as might be supposed, owing to the larger membership and stronger organization generally. The Synod of Pennsylvania leads in the number of the churches (20), with New York second (17), and Ohio third (11). This roughly agrees with the national distribution of membership. Only one church on the Pacific coast appears.

"While a large majority of the churches are located in cities of importance, the following are among the large cities which are without representation on the list: St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Buffalo, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Duluth, and Baltimore."

The Church Economist sent a circular inquiry to the 81 churches, asking the following questions:

"Was increase due to special revival or continuous effort?
"Was outside evangelistic help employed?
"What was the main source of increase?
"Did officers and church-members take effective part?
"Were 'after-meetings' held?
"Were many adults baptized?
"What line of effort seemed most fruitful?"

Of the 53 churches from which replies were received, 27 reported the increase due to continued interest. The accessions in eight cases were credited to "special revival." But the main source of accessions was the Sunday-school. To the question, "Did officers and church-members take an effective part?" most of the pastors returned a "rather perfunctory and guarded affirmative," and several said plainly that little such cooperation was had.

"After-meetings," at which opportunity was given for decision and public confession, were held in 31 of the 53 churches replying. From one-fourth to one-third of the accessions were apparently from those not baptized in infancy. The last question, "What line of effort seemed most fruitful?" brought a chorus of emphatic testimony in favor of "personal work."

The facts elicited by Dr. Roberts's statistics and the inquiries of *The Church Economist* have caused disquieting reflections in some quarters. Dr. Roberts himself confesses that the progress of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is "not so rapid as in former years." "The real reason," he says, "appears to be the lack of spiritual vigor in all the Christian denominations, for other churches in the United States than the Presbyterian report decided decreases in addition to membership." *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia, April 23) says:

"There may be, and is, need for a greater and more wise adaptation of agencies to accomplish all that is desired; but the trend of evangelical opinion and effort is in the right direction, and the exhibit is encouraging, tho not all that we could wish. Large additions are made to the church from the laboring classes every year. In fact, the larger proportion of its present membership have to labor for their living. And if it were not for the foreign ideas respecting labor and social questions that are being rapidly and extensively engrafted upon our American civilization, we would see still larger returns; or if the rum-power were broken our sanctuaries would make numerical gains that would be astonishing."

The following table, compiled by Dr. Roberts and showing the strength of the Presbyterian denomination in various parts of the world, is taken from *The Westminster* (Toronto, Presb.):

United States	8,350,000
Australasia	617,841
France	780,126
Hungary, Transylvania	4,560,823
Holland	2,501,907
British Isles	6,207,503
Canada	831,729
Germany	5,821,748
Switzerland	2,194,329
Africa	1,423,000
Asia and in missions through the world	1,207,451
In the Evangelical Church of Germany, exclusive of Lutherans	7,7[illegible]0,128
Total	40,286,685

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A MEMORIAL tablet and fountain in memory of the late Prof. Henry Drummond was unveiled by Lady Aberdeen in Glasgow a few days ago.

THE jewel-encrusted Bible brought to this country by Mr. J. S. Morgan, the nephew of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is unique among books. Its binding is of gold, set with garnets, sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds. The Bible, which was bought in Italy, is in manuscript, and is believed to be the work of eighth-century monks.

COL. JOHN MCKEE, a negro millionaire who died recently in Philadelphia, bequeathed nearly all his immense fortune to the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Ryan is named as executor of the will. "What makes this bequest especially remarkable," comments *The Ave Maria* (Rom. Cath.), "is the fact that Colonel McKee was not a Catholic and was personally unknown to Archbishop Ryan."

MISS ELLEN M. STONE, whose trials and perils have brought her international fame, is telling the story of her "Six Months among Brigands" in *McClure's Magazine*. She has also entered the lecture-field, and is speaking to large audiences in Eastern cities. In view of some hostile criticism of her actions, she has issued, through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a statement in which she declares that she hopes to devote whatever money she may receive (1) to reimbursing "any who may have embarrassed themselves by helping to provide my ransom"; and (2) to missionary work in her chosen field.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

PHILIPPINE REVELATIONS IN FOREIGN EYES.

THE "water-cure" and the sanguinary aspect of some military instructions in the Philippines have not so far elicited as much comment in the foreign press as might, perhaps, have been expected. English papers are a practical unit in maintaining that the rule of the United States in the archipelago is humane, and that the alleged atrocities, if they were perpetrated, were exceptional and unauthorized. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Our own recent humiliating experience of the way in which national honor may be compromised by one or two soldiers losing all sense of the responsibility that rests upon them as the representatives and instruments of a civilized nation, enables us to offer the most sincere sympathy to our American kinsmen at a moment when they find their own good name similarly tarnished."

The charges against Major Waller, the "kill-and-burn" order of General Smith, and the "everything over ten" limit are then considered by this authority, which proceeds:

"It is almost impossible to believe that a general officer of the United States could have been guilty of such deeds unless his mental balance had been completely deranged. It is far from improbable that the climate of the Philippines added to the privations of war and the strain of responsibility may have so affected General Smith as to render him practically unaccountable for his actions; and the fact that he admitted his own violation of the white flag in an official despatch goes far to support this hypothesis. We devoutly hope that such may prove to be the case. If, however, he can not thus be exonerated, and the charges made by Major Waller should be proved against him, we do not doubt that American honor will be vindicated in the same manner as our own has been, by the award of swift and uncompromising justice to the guilty parties. It is natural enough for the American press to declare that their nation is 'disgraced in the eyes of the world,' and that 'it seems as if they could not hold up their heads again.' The feeling is creditable to Americans. But in England at any rate we know better than to hold a high-spirited and honorable people responsible for the dishonor of a single criminal."

The investigation into the affair must be of the most searching kind, declares *The Spectator* (London):

"The Americans are greatly disturbed by 'revelations' from the Philippines. A revolt in the island of Samar was recently suppressed with what seemed commendable skill and vigor, but it is now alleged that the general in command 'ordered' what were practically massacres, which included male children, and that officers eager for information employed the old torture of the Inquisition, pouring into the throats of their victims enormous quantities of water. It is also affirmed that the frauds committed in hiring transports at San Francisco were enormous, something like ten millions being wasted in consequence of bribes given to officials by the shipowners. The latter story is conceivable, as America has no permanent civil service, and the hastily chosen employees for exceptional work, being liable to dismissal, are under great temptation to make money while they can; but the former—*i.e.*, the story of massacre and torture—is wholly opposed to American character, and we are not inclined to accept it without better evidence than has yet been produced."

FREE CUBA.

On May 20 Cuba's own government will assume power.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The tone of continental European comment is less friendly. The *Temps* (Paris) even prints a letter from its correspondent in the Philippines—one of a series—in which the cruel character of the warfare is set forth and which thus concludes:

"It is evident that if the Philippines accept foreign domination only with great repugnance it is because the American soldier is ignorant of the difficult art of making himself endurable in a foreign country and of rounding his too angular elbows."

What it terms an exposure of the scandal was duly made in the columns of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which comments:

"The indignation inspired by such revelations may be imagined. To modify somewhat the deplorable effect of this feeling, the Secretary of War caused the governor of the archipelago to publish a general order to the troops requesting them to treat the natives with the utmost kindness. The recommendation is good, but it is to be feared that it comes a little late, for Governor Gardener, of Tayabas, has sent the Washington Government a report in which he says the American troops must be recalled as soon as possible, since their attitude irrecoverably alienates from the United States the sympathies of the Filipinos. That a high functionary expresses such an opinion and gives such radical advice shows that the excesses of the American soldiers have far exceeded anything revealed before the court-martial at Manila, and it can be understood why the Filipinos persist in such a desperate resistance."

The Philippines will never be of much practical use to the United States, says the anti-American and agrarian *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which gives prominence to all the discouraging aspects of the situation. The Kobe *Herald* (Japan) compares the problem with England's South African entanglement thus:

"The most significant fact bearing on the general situation in the islands is that the American Government makes no sign, so far, of reducing to any important extent the strength of its military forces on the islands. Time, of course, is with the United States as it is with Great Britain in South Africa, but there is a difference. The position of Great Britain in Africa requires that she must be resolute there unto any length of time. There is no strong law binding the American people to the necessity of completing the conquest of the Philippines, and there is the chance that in time they may come to ask whether the Philippines are worth it—whether they are worth what has been spent in lives and money, if there be no clear prospect of the end of the spending."— *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN STATESMAN.

THE gravity of the Russian crisis had already occasioned general comment throughout Europe when the assassination of a leading statesman of the Czar's empire, on April 15 last, occurred. Since this event, Russian internal affairs may fairly be said, for once, to have eclipsed Russian foreign affairs in the sphere of European politics. Says the London *Times*:

"St. Petersburg has once more been the scene of one of those terrible crimes which from time to time shed a lurid light upon the dark places of Russian administration. The Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine, was struck down . . . as he entered the Marinski Palace on his way to attend a committee of ministers. The crime was planned and carried out with consummate coolness. The assassin obtained access to the building by donning the military uniform of an aide-de-camp, and approached the Minister on the plea of handing to him personally a document from the Grand Duke Serge. He then discharged the contents of his revolver point-blank at the unfortunate minister, who fell mortally wounded and died within an hour. The murderer, who gave his name as Balschanett, is understood to have been one of

the students punished for participation in the disturbances at Kieff last year."

The stricken statesman was uncompromisingly conservative, as the great London daily notes:

"'Governments that yield,' M. Sipiaguine is reported on one occasion to have said, 'are governments that fall. Rather than yield I would bring about a revolution in Russia.' . . . Forces are evidently once more at work in Russia of which the magnitude can not be at present calculated, and under the eyes of an imperial autocrat, as humane and well intentioned as his grandfather, the formidable struggle between the revolutionary spirit of an intellectual proletariat, fiercely dissatisfied with the iron rule of the bureaucracy and the reactionary traditions of an unchanging governmental machine, seems about to be renewed in all its ruthless intensity."

M. SIPIAGUINE,

The late Russian Minister of the Interior.

Yet there is a probability of missing the whole point of this grave incident, according to the *Temps* (Paris):

"There is a conflict between two systems of education, that which is applied to the German universities and which the Russian students want to obtain because it allows more liberty to the student, and that which is now in force in Russia and according to which the student is subjected to stricter control. What Russian students are eager for is the right of association in particular, which has given rise, in German universities, to the many students' societies, imparting to those universities their peculiar character. It is important, thus, to remember that the Russian students' agitation had not, at least in the beginning, any other motive than their desire to obtain a reform in the internal organization of their universities. But, this point of departure being given, it was natural that the malcontents of the university world should make common cause with those outside of it."

RUSSIAN FABLE

There was once a stupid bear who wanted to cut down the rising sun with the knout.
—*Ch.*

"A tragic episode!" says the Socialistic *Vorwärts* (Berlin):

"Just at the time when, during these last few days, the Russian official press, inspired by the Minister of the Interior himself, was tireless in assurances that after all the Russian disturbances were not so serious, that the foreign press had made space for exaggerated reports, the avenging bullet overtook the visible head of the knout brigade."

The close alliance of the students with the working classes distinguishes this movement from all preceding ones in Russia and makes it correspondingly more dangerous, in the opinion of the Conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten*. A moving picture of the oppression of ambitious and aspiring youth throughout Russia is drawn by the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which concludes:

"To-day this youth is restless and anxious, almost all of Russian studentdom is roused from its calm, banished from its schools. Thousands are sent away, uncounted hundreds languish in jails, other hundreds are sent to Siberia, going forth to hunger, to disease, to the mines. The steppes of Russia are sown with martyrs, the air is filled with the lamentation of parents, robbed of their sons and daughters. Death stalks through the leading cities and strikes at the heart of joy in broad daylight. Appropriate time for the new life of underground Russia!"

Nihilism may be dead in Russia, but assassination goes on, observes that organ of Germany's middle classes, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"Russian youth has passed through that period of psychical sickness in which it could see no cure but self-torture, death, and annihilation. In its place has come an earnest longing for a higher future within the national sphere, for a destiny worthy of humanity in the rosy light of freedom. No longer is it asserted that all that belongs to the existing order is worthy of destruction. To-day's struggles concern rather the modernization of an antiquated conception of government."

The slain minister was with a single exception the most dreaded and the most unpopular man connected with the present Russian administration, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"Grown up in the service of the court, he combined a most comprehensive culture with perfect manners and an adaptiveness and suppleness that speedily assured him an influential place near the throne. Thanks to the police machine blindly subservient to him, he was put in a position to carry out the policy of the procurer-general of the Holy Synod. Even more thoroughly than his colleague Wannowski did Sipiaguine stand for ruthless and unconditioned suppression of the student movement that is now in such agitation. It is in consequence of the principle of the maintenance of authority at any cost, which is stronger in Russia than elsewhere, that Sipiaguine was still minister. Before the vacations it had become clear to all who understand Russian affairs that he would be unable to put down the rising of the universities against their unendurable subjection. Precisely on account of this uprising, however, he was kept in power, and the rumors of his retirement, consequent upon a chilling audience with the Czar, died away as rapidly as they arose."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEXT STEP IN BELGIUM.

MUCH speculation is being indulged in throughout Europe as to what will happen next in Belgium. The press of that distracted little kingdom is actuated almost wholly by partizan considerations, and its views must be discounted to some extent. The Socialist *Peuple* (Brussels) says:

"The plan of the reactionaries is clear. It is proposed to extinguish in blood not only the movement for revision but also, and perhaps especially, the influential work of the labor organizations which the Belgian Socialists have begun and must carry on. It is believed that a great bath of blood will suffice to render the proletariat incapable of resistance. The commanders will receive their pay and the conquered and frightened toilers, rendered impotent, will slink back under the yoke. We demand universal suffrage as the only means adequate to give us the laws indispensable to the moral and economic uplift of the working classes. But we do not hesitate to say that the labor party itself has not the right, for the mere sake of to-morrow's reforms, to upset the work of yesterday for years to come. Hence we cry aloud to the working classes: 'Avoid massacre by all means. Your leaders would rather die than yield, but they do not wish

the toiling masses to be uselessly slain in an unequal contest. They do not want the whole great, enduring victorious work of twenty years of organization and agitation sacrificed, annihilated, and drowned in blood.' As we are not living in the year

OVER THE BELGIAN WALL

GERMANY: "I'm only here out of curiosity, neighbor."
ENGLAND: "So am I, neighbor!" —*Le Figaro* (Paris).

1848, during which a revolutionary movement could still succeed, we must have recourse to the general strike. . . . They want to kill us. Let us spread death in the land by remaining at home. . . . Victory is in the general strike."

It is not yet evident that any such general strike is either possible or likely to be effective. The *Journal de Bruxelles*, organ of the Conservative Clerical party, says:

"The leading authority in the uprising is virtually beaten. On one side it runs risk of incurring the ill-will of its partizans. On the other it must be broken against armed force. The leaders of the red party are between two stools. To get out of this absurd attitude they have found but one means: to sit on the corner of the stool of general strike. The disorder within the red camp is complete. It is with veritable amazement that they note the state of public opinion."

The organ of the Radicals, the *Réforme* (Brussels) thus concludes one of its articles:

"In its sectarian fury the Conservative Clerical party has actually made the King its prisoner. Public opinion itself is free. It wants no more of the present style of government and openly shows as much by demanding revision of the suffrage laws."

The Clericals come in for a good deal of denunciation from the Liberal *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"Neither the ministry nor the majority take into account sufficiently a leading evil in the present situation, in which the excitement over the right to vote and revision of the constitution is intensified through the disillusion, discontent, and hatred accumulated against a party which has never ceased to misuse its power. For the Clericals understand only power. Because they are in power they are in the right, and because they are in the right—in power, that is to say, through a fraudulently won majority—they infer that they may allow themselves to do anything to sustain this power and make it strong and enduring. Theirs is a purely physical, not a moral, power. For morality is the last of Clerical concerns. Hence the moral authority of the Government throughout the country has declined. That is no wonder, since in the ministries, in the public departments, in the courts and so forth, everything is managed in favor of that party of fraud which is the strongest and which misuses its power. Instead of educating the people—we have twenty-five per cent. of illiterates—the public schools have been closed and those schools developed in which religious instruction is given; instead of doing away with the unjust tax on food, it has been increased; instead of resolutely opposing alcoholism, it has been tolerated and indirectly encouraged; instead of establishing social justice in the army, the power of money has, on the contrary, been increased and the gulf separating rich and poor made wider; instead of honorably applying the constitutional principle of the plural vote, it has been misused and all fraudulent misapplications of it have been, if not encouraged, at least endured."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VATICAN AND VOTERS IN ITALY.

SOMETHING not unlike a sensation was produced in Rome by a recent announcement that the Vatican would permit Italian Catholics to vote in national elections. The report was denied, but the denial has been questioned. The ball was set rolling by the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome). This anti-ministerial sheet printed some words by an Italian archbishop insinuating that there was a possibility of "the withdrawal of the *non expedit* intended to prevent Catholics from voting in Italian parliamentary elections." Thereupon the *Voce della Verità* (Rome), organ of the uncompromising Clericals, remarks:

"The Pope has constantly declared that the existing order of things imposes upon the Holy See a particular policy of action and judgment. Hence it is allowable to think that when in the opinion of the Holy Father circumstances have changed to such an extent as to offer a more inviting field for the church, certain interdictions will lapse in virtue of the conditions themselves. When the parties that are subversive of all social order have gone their extreme length, the participation of Catholics in politics will be forced upon them in the guise of a right and a duty to save society from final ruin. 'The public good must be the supreme

POLICY OF THE OPEN DOOR.
Sick China is wounded at the sight of the many doctors who guarantee the *status quo* of her malady. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE ALLIANCE OF THE FAR EAST.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELER: "Now we can quietly undertake to exploit China." —*Pasquino.*

PICTORIAL VIEWS OF ASIAN AFFAIRS.

law' is a power [illegible] the essential principles of nature's law sanctioned by the positive ecclesiastico-divine law. . . . The probability of anarchical victory grows apace, inspiring correspondingly a belief in the probability of the participation of Catholics, in a body, in the political administration of the country."

The general attention drawn to this utterance was occasioning wide press comment when the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, declared:

"Nothing can be changed in the papal instruction given to Italian Catholics, particularly in regard to all that concerns action at the ballot-box. Abstention is commanded them to-day more than ever in view of the vain but alluring efforts of those who wish to attract them into their schemes to compromise and exploit them."

"Was it not the Pope's purpose in this incident to give a valuable warning to the anti-clerical government now ruling the country, and to show it what a strong arm could, in case of need, be brought into play one of these days in the general elections?" asks a correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), adding:

"Who knows? For the time being the official utterance of the *Osservatore Romano* has caused silence to follow the noisy debate. But with a mind so deep and so informed as that of Leo XIII. nothing is left to chance. Everything is maturely weighed and calculated. Let us wait."

A totally different view of the question is presented in the London *Times* which has this from its Roman correspondent:

"Electoral statistics, as far as they go, bear out the belief that the Clerical vote would be worth very little. On an average, sixty per cent. of registered electors go to the poll during a parliamentary general election, in which Catholics are expressly forbidden to take part."

Before taking leave of the subject, it may be well to quote the following from an article which appeared a few months ago in *The National Review* (London):

"Some years ago, *e.g.*, the present Pope sent for Tosti, the learned Benedictine, a man of wide and statesmanlike views, and by far the greatest historical writer that the Italian Church has produced during the nineteenth century. His Holiness suggested to Tosti to write a pamphlet sketching an agreement between the Vatican and the Quirinal. When written, the pamphlet was shown in proof to the Pope, who made various suggestions and signified his approbation. In due course it was published, and provoked much indignation among the enemies of Italy. French ultramontanes were particularly rabid, and an unscrupulous French cardinal . . . enforced his views so strongly that the Pope was actually induced to send for Tosti and compel him to withdraw the pamphlet which had represented not merely the views of the writer, but also those of the Sovereign Pontiff himself!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUDDEN GERMAN FRIENDLINESS FOR ENGLAND.

ORGANS of English opinion have been taken completely by surprise at the friendliness to England manifested in a speech in the Prussian Landtag by the foreign secretary, Baron von Richthofen, who could have spoken only with high sanction. "Something important in international relations must have happened to account for the sudden friendliness of official Germany," says *The Observer* (London), adding:

"The occasion was the communication to the Chamber of the British reply to the representations of the German Boer Relief Association. According to this, all articles destined for the Boers will be delivered free of freight, duty, and other charges to the camp committees. This arrangement Baron von Richthofen declared to be satisfactory. If it did not concede all the German Association asked for, it gave all that could reasonably be expected. And then he went on to give us credentials in regard to our treatment of the Boers in Ceylon, and to plead for juster methods of criticism of our actions in South Africa. All of which is satisfactory, if late."

The cause of this sudden friendliness is to be sought in the result of Prince Henry's visit, according to the London *Times*. Emperor William saw that his anti-English policy alienated the United States. Therefore he has changed it. This theory disgusts the London *Saturday Review*, which thus relieves its feelings:

BARON VON RICHTHOFEN,
Prussian Foreign Secretary.

"The Americans, we hope, are our friends as any other Power; but we have no wish to pay them compliments at the cost of unpardonable rudeness to a friendly Government. Can not *The Times* preach its philo-Americanism without insulting continental nations?"

The German newspapers profess to be unable to comprehend the surprise of the English. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has this:

"Most English journals have written themselves into such a frame of scornful mind regarding Germany and certain periodicals in particular have attributed to Germany such far-reaching, not to say devilish, designs against Great Britain that the English are no longer able to understand how people in Germany can sincerely desire friendly relations with England without at the same time approving the Boer war of extermination."

People in Germany think the friendly speech of the Prussian secretary merits the thanks of the English, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "but we have not shared that expectation." Then it quotes what it terms "insolent" English comment on the speech. And numerous German newspapers do not like the speech either. Thus the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*:

"It is not agreeable to bite on granite, but it is no more agreeable to have to shed the salt tears of tender compassion, even tho dropped by a man of such distinction as it is to be hoped Herr von Richthofen may yet become. A slight doubt may be expressed as to whether the elegy he spoke in the Prussian Landtag when he heard of Lord Methuen's fate will have the right effect. We Germans would hardly experience sincere thankfulness if after some defeat Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons offered us consolation."

GERMANY'S REGARD FOR ENGLAND.

GERMANY: "What! must I stroke such a beast?" [Commenting on Richthofen's declaration, the *Kölnische Zeitung* says: "No one really cares to stroke a porcupine that points its quills at us on every occasion."] —*Jugend* (Munich).

What is the explanation of the "sudden German face about" to England? asks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). Has the Anglo-Japanese treaty inspired Germany with respect for England? Has something as yet unknown to the world transpired to put Germany on her good behavior? The French paper frankly gives it up.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MR. PHILLIPS'S LATEST DRAMA.

ULYSSES. A Drama in a Prolog and Three Acts. By Stephen Phillips. Cloth, 4⅞ x 7¼ inches. Price, $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

MR. PHILLIPS is going back farther and farther for his themes. "Paolo and Francesca" first, "Herod" second, and now "Ulysses." And it must be said that he is also getting farther and farther away from the real life and thought and feeling of the world. This latest of his books has all his characteristic smoothness and felicity of expression—a smoothness too uniform and a felicity too constant; it has strong dramatic scenes and passages of splendid, if somewhat declamatory, eloquence; it appeals in its main theme to a passion that is as old as Time and as wide as the world,—the wanderer's longing for home, and rest, and love; and yet throughout the work is the note of insincerity, of an appeal that can waken no response even in the author's own heart, of scenes so far removed from the faith of the world that they can no longer create any illusion. Homer and his audiences believed in Olympus, and Hades, and his Odyssey has in it a vitality that is immortal. But neither Mr. Phillips nor his audience can for one moment yield to the illusions required by this play, and the effect is somewhat that of a grotesque fairy story written for mature men and women and without the allegory. It is high time for Mr. Phillips to come back to the things and the thoughts that are still vital.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

The scene of the prolog is on high Olympus with the gods and goddesses in conclave. In Act I. we see in the first scene the Ithacan home of the wanderer, with the horde of unscrupulous suitors, the wife and son still hoping against hope; and in the second scene Ulysses and his followers on Calypso's isle under her magic spell, which is soon lifted at the behest of Jove. The second act shows us the descent of Ulysses into Hades, led by Hermes. The third act gives us the return home, the overthrow of the suitors, and the restoration of the wanderer to his wife and boy. The appeal in this last act is for the most part vital and redeems the work from fatuity. Yet even here the stagey gods and goddesses must intervene and spoil the illusion in the finest parts. Had it been possible for Mr. Phillips to have sent packing all the supernatural personages, who must be even more ridiculous on the stage than in the pages of his book, and to have given us only the human side of the classic story, we should have had a magnificent poem and a powerful drama.

A MERINGUE OF HONEY, DEW, AND ATTIC SALT.

THE LADY PARAMOUNT. By Henry Harland. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 292 pp. Price, $1.00. John Lane, London and New York.

EVVIVA, the Lady Paramount! It seems unnecessary to do anything more critical over this delicious fantasy of Mr. Harland's than gurgle with inarticulate content. It is daintiness with a backbone to it; honey of Hymettus that does not cloy; a nosegay of pure perfumes, fresh with sparkling dew; a vivid idyll in which the modern is toned with an aromatic blend of medieval chivalry. It is a toothless meringue, but wholesome with the vitality of clean human nature. It is a butterfly flight of this airy romancer, but it is firm and sustained in its sun-bathed flutter. One will not lay it down once begun, and the savor of it will linger on the tongue. It is more than a worthy successor to "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box."

HENRY HARLAND.

On the little island of Sampaolo, in the Adriatic, ever since Guido della Spina, a soldier-saint of the twelfth century, founded the Lords Paramount of Valdeschi, have his descendants reigned in liliputian but grandiose exclusiveness. Then, in 1850, there was a revolution, a storm in a teapot, and the rightful lord was ousted, and, as he had an English wife, betook himself to England, where his son begot a son, who was Anthony Craford. He is therefore the rightful Lord Paramount of Sampaolo, but has never seen it and never gives it a thought. The grandchild of the usurper is Susanna, the regnant Lady Paramount of the tiny realm in the Adriatic, who is the most charming lady that ever lived. Being that, uneasy rests her head that wears the crown that should encircle Anthony's British brow. So in the opening chapter she comes into her majority and sails away that very day to look up her English kinsman. But she doesn't let him know who she is. She is only an Italian widow, the Signora Torrebianca.

Everybody in the book is the nicest kind of a being, and hence one's brain need not creak with the effort to conjecture what will happen to the two young things. It happens, and belies the proverb about true love never running smoothly. It is all as smooth as whipped cream.

The book is so artlessly untrue in its unlimited grace and charm that it seems silly to hint that everybody is too constantly and easily brilliant all the time. But altho all the *dramatis personæ* bubble epigrams and poetic things and clever felicities without a moment's hesitation or pausing to draw breath, there is one who hovers above them all: Adrien Willes. Here is a character, and one that nobody can shut the door on. He is a fawn, a nightingale, a font of prismatic jest that makes the *splendidior vitro* of poor old Horace's Bandusian Spring a barnyard dribble, by comparison. Adrien must have shaken his cap and bells in the cradle, and he will die with a rippling gaiety to make Death ashamed of himself.

Then there are such exquisite pictures of the spring woods, the birds, the rills, the flowers. The setting of the external world is just what it should be to harmonize with the persons in the tale. Mr. Harland's wit is ethereal, and so airily good-natured. Not a sting in it from start to finish.

When one gets romance as it is romanced in "The Lady Paramount," who could desire the hard crusts of realism!

NORTHERN HERO, SOUTHERN HEROINE.

DOROTHY SOUTH. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated by C. D. Williams. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ inches, 453 pp. Price, $1.50. Lothrop Company, Boston.

ANOTHER Virginia love-story, the scenes of which are laid just prior to the opening of the Civil War. The trend of the story is romantic, and it interests chiefly through the working out of character contrasts and complexities. It opens with the arrival in Virginia of Dr. Arthur Brent, Northern-born and European-bred, who comes to inherit an estate left him by a near relative. At this place, Wyanoke, he meets a distant relative, Aunt Polly, who presides over the household and the negroes, also a young girl, Dorothy South by name, of whose existence Doctor Brent has heretofore been ignorant. Dorothy is but sixteen, and it is with the development of her free and strong character that the story largely occupies itself. Doctor Brent studies her as an interesting and somewhat amusing human problem up to the time that fever breaks out among the negroes, when he finds his hands full in the fight he makes to control it. The crisis brings Dorothy's latent womanhood to the front. To his surprise she constitutes herself head nurse and will not be denied. It is in the midst of their trials that the Doctor discovers that he loves her, and partially discloses his mind to Edmonia Bannister, a charming but more mature young woman in the neighborhood, without a suspicion that the latter loves him. Edmonia rises to the requirements of the situation and plays a noble part throughout the story.

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

Dorothy's inheritance is, according to the conditions of her father's will, involved with her marriage to the son of a neighbor. A mystery surrounds Dorothy, of which she has been kept in ignorance, suspecting only that it links itself with her mother, whom she believes to be dead. Her father laid certain restrictions upon her education forbidding her any knowledge of music, and keeping her from contact with the outside world.

At the girl's request and through taking advantage of a clause in the conditions, Arthur Brent contrives to outwit Dorothy's betrothed, a hard and vengeful personage, and make himself her guardian; and by virtue of this claim sends her forth to see the world, accompanied by Edmonia Bannister. It is while on her way to Europe that she meets a woman who proves to be her mother, and whose strange story explains the mystery of her father's actions. It is while Dorothy is away that the war of '61 breaks upon the country and hastens her return home. New complications ensue and divers trials are

endured, but the love-story at Wyanoke ends happily for those most concerned.

The story is well written, fair in war treatment, and sympathetic in tone. The situations in Southern plantation life bear the marks of being handled by one who knows all that lies behind their surface features.

The combined trickiness and devotion of the slaves furnish humorous situations, varied and lifelike. The reader can not but enjoy the author's thorough knowledge of Southern feeling before the war, the planter's pride in his country estate, and his disregard of city life, which explained the comparative inconsequence of Southern cities in general. The story is engaging, and in literary value above the average.

A PHILOSOPHER ON AN ISLAND.

[illegible] By Arthur Henry. Cloth, 4[illegible] x 7[illegible] inches, 287 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

THERE are three things in this book: there is Mr. Henry's experience, there is Mr. Henry's philosophy, and there are Mr. Henry's friends.

The first is altogether delightful. Mr. Henry found an island at the head of Long Island Sound, owned by nobody, and there he built a little cabin and lived for two dollars a week in company with the wild sea waves. He tells the story of his adventures, a very picturesque and pretty story.

ARTHUR HENRY.

Of Mr. Henry's philosophy, we can not speak quite so well. It is a very wholesome philosophy, but at times it is a little obvious. When Mr. Henry wishes to philosophize he just does it, without bothering about a pretext. The consequence is that he makes one think often of Rasselas. The author seems to be aware of his own weakness: "'We can serve the happiness of others best,' I answered, 'by being happy ourselves.' In a moment more I should have been lost to my surroundings, hot on the heels of that idea, but I put it aside for another time."

As to Mr. Henry's friends, there are two young ladies who share the experiment; and he describes how he taught them to sail and to swim, and how he scolded them when they did wrong. Also there are two cats and a dog, who are charming. Also two or three friends, who came and proved to be bad campers, and spoiled things entirely. Our author describes the various little discords and how everything came right in the end, and gives one the impression of being a curiously matter-of-fact person.

All the same we have to confess that we envy him that island.

DATA OF HISTORY.

THE SECTIONAL STRUGGLE. By Cicero W. Harris. Cloth, 6 x 9[illegible] inches, 343 pp. Price, $2.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS'S doctrine of the preface is that you must put into it whatever you wish the reviewer to say. The present author has done something of this. He writes: "A full-length view of the long political and constitutional struggle between the North and the South is a desederatum in American history. . . . I have devoted my spare time from professional labor for many years to the collection of the materials and the composition therefrom of an elaborate account of the sectional troubles in this country from a time anterior to the formation of the present government to the adoption of the tariff compromise of 1833. . . . The portion now published is probably not without interest to students of our early politics, especially to students of our economic history. It includes a pretty full account of the tariff legislation and attempted legislation from 1789 to 1833, as well as of the memorable debates of 1830–33."

The present volume is technical in its nature and of interest only to specialists; the qualifications required for it are merely painstaking thoroughness and an acceptable style, which Mr. Harris possesses. He has consulted the records of the congressional debates, and given a minute account of the country's tariff legislation up to 1833, of the debate of 1830, and of nullification and the compromise of 1833. A history of the entire "sectional struggle" made up on the same method would, we fear, prove rather tedious; what Mr. Harris has given here the general reader will find more interestingly presented by McMaster, as far as the volumes of McMaster have gone. There is in this volume a noticeable lack of a general view, of condensation and breadth, and of imagination. It is a book of details, of data of history rather

MORE TALES OF WILD ANIMALS.

[illegible] NEIGHBORS. By William Davenport Hulbert. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ inches, 241 pp. Price, $1.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

SINCE the success of "Wild Animals I Have Known," several others have tried their hand at the same kind of tales, and generally with success, as they are not a difficult form of art. It is a case of "all can raise the flower now, for all have got the seed." In the present case we feel the absence of some of Mr. Seton's poetry; but apart from that the book is both readable and interesting. Mr. Hulbert has been so lucky as to find several animals not hitherto dealt with—the list is narrowing very fast, by the way. His stories have for their scene a certain beautiful lake in the wilds of northern Michigan, which the author is fortunate enough to own; and on or about the "Glimmerglass" live and die in turn a beaver, a trout, a lynx, a porcupine, a loon, and a buck. Mr. Hulbert has a satisfactory style, and he knows the habits of the animals thoroughly; he has produced a series of tales that are very well worth while, and which the reader who loves the woods will do well to look out for. The first of them, the story of the beaver, is particularly fascinating, and one speculates as to just why Mr. Seton did not stake out his claim to that.

WILLIAM DAVENPORT HULBERT.

STILL ANOTHER HISTORICAL NOVEL.

THE COLONIALS. By Allen French. Illustrated. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 504 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

A striking feature of Mr. French's work is its adherence to historic fact. His view is at once broad and minute. He focuses incidents, fore and aft, in a way that enables the reader to realize all the forces that went to the making of historic results too vast to be dreamt of by the actors in them. But this historic accuracy and insight into persons and situations never impedes the course of the narrative, nor overfreights the creative impulse.

The story is divided into four distinct parts. In the first we meet Frank Ellery, of Boston, in the woods, whither he has been driven by family events and the machinations of an uncle who has plotted to cheat Frank and a younger brother, Dickie, out of their fortune and a famous rope-work property built by their father. Frank and an old servant who has followed his fortunes are about to return home when they are met by a lieutenant of the English army, who, finding himself out of his intended course, offers Frank money to allow himself and servant to share his journey. He is refused for want of room.

At this juncture there appears on the scene an English girl of fifteen, almost a child in appearance, who tells Frank her pitiful story. While accompanying her father, a merchant, she was captured by hostile Indians near Montreal and subsequently bought from them by Aneeb, a kindly Indian, who instals her in place of his daughter, just dead. The girl in an agony begs Frank to restore her to her father. Frank is friendly with Aneeb and pleads for the girl's release. The Indian is just, but he and his family love the girl and it is a wrench to let her go. He finally decides to put her in charge, not of Frank, but of the officer, whose course is direct to where her father had last resided. Frank has a deep distrust of the man's honor, sets his servant to watch, and saves the girl from his intentions. This throws the girl and Frank again into company with the Indians, who are now furious at the Englishman's baseness. The winter snows set in, Aneeb breaks his leg, his family are reduced to starvation, Frank delays with them and saves them by hunting in their behalf. He then, by superhuman effort, bears the girl on a sled and, leaving her at the door of an English garrison at Detroit, drops senseless himself.

The second part of the story brings us to brewing troubles and war-clouds in Boston, where we seem to see into the very heart of the times and people. The third part deals with war and the social diversions between Whig and Tory; the fourth with the evacuation of Boston. Throughout these latter parts the girl first seen in the woods, Alice Tudor, is the heroine,—a belle in Tory Boston, whither she has come with her brother, a captain in the army sent over. With Tudor is constantly seen his intimate friend, Captain Sotheron, also of the army, and an aspirant for the hand of Alice. Neither brother nor sister dreams that this man is the same who had attempted the villainous part toward Alice when among the Indians. The captain's servant knows it and Frank recognizes Sotheron on the instant. Alice is in love with Frank all along, and he with her. The feud begun between the two men in the woods waxes into a deadly hate. Sotheron has tremendous power of a dark and deadly sort; he has also qualities of personal fascination, of daring, gaming and dueling, which make him the most admired man in the army. The hand-to-hand encounters in which Frank foils him were never outdone by one of Cooper's pathfinders. They hold the reader enchained till they culminate in Sotheron's death by Frank's sword on shipboard in the harbor while the British are leaving town. It is, in contrasts of character and sustained dramatic power, an unusual story, and whatever one may say of its sensational scenes, no one can dispute Mr. French's right to rank as a novelist of high imaginative quality. His picture of the better side of Indian nature is fine.

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"Openings in the Old Trail."—Bret Harte. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"Social Salvation." — Washington Gladden. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00.)

"In the Country God Forgot."—Frances Charles. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Pageant and Ceremony of the Coronation."—Charles Eyre Pascoe. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40.)

"Christendom, Anno Domini 1901."—Edited by Rev. William D. Grant. (Chauncey Holt, 2 volumes, $2.50 till July 1, thereafter $3.50.)

"Dorothy Vernon of Hadden Hall."—Charles Major. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50.)

"The Evolutionary Philosophy."—L. T. Chamberlain. (Baker, Taylor & Co., paper, $0.50.)

"The Outlaws."—Le Roy Armstrong. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"[illegible]" — [illegible] Wood Pangborn. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Morphinism and Narcomanias from other Drugs."—T. D. Crothers. (W. B. Saunders & Co.)

"A Damsel or Two."—F. Frankfort Moore. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"How I Twice Eloped."—Sketched by Abraham Lincoln; elaborated by Catherine Eaves. (Oak Printing and Publishing Co.)

"Education and the Larger Life."—C. H. Henderson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.30.)

CURRENT POETRY.

My Country.

By ROBERT WHITAKER.

My country is the world; I count
  No son of man my foe,
Whether the warm life currents mount
And mantle brows like snow,
Or red, or yellow, brown, or black
The face that into mine looks back.

My native land is Mother Earth,
  And all men are my kin,
Whether of rude or gentle birth,
  However steeped in sin;
Or rich or poor, or great, or small,
I count them brothers, one and all.

My birthplace is no spot apart,
  I claim no town or State,
Love hath a shrine in every heart,
  And whereso'er men mate
To do the right, and say the truth
Love evermore renews her youth.

My flag is the star-spangled sky,
  Woven without a seam,
Where dawn and sunset colors lie,
  Fair as an angel's dream,
The flag that still, unstained, untorn,
Floats over all of mortal born.

My party is all human-kind,
  My platform, brotherhood:
I count all men of honest mind
  Who work for human good,
And for the hope that gleams afar,
My comrades in this holy war.

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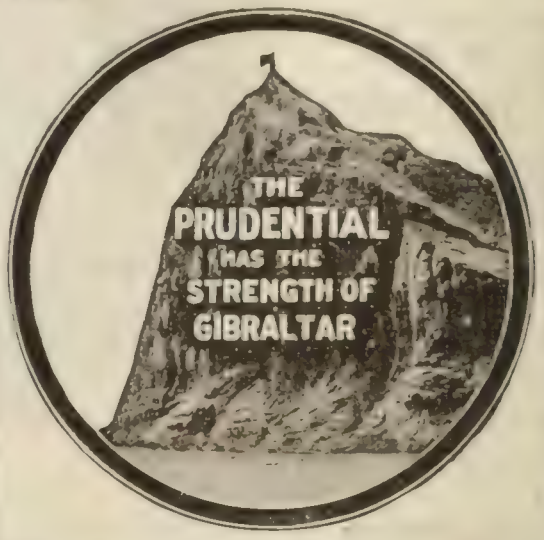

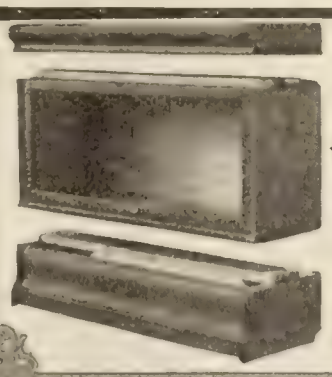

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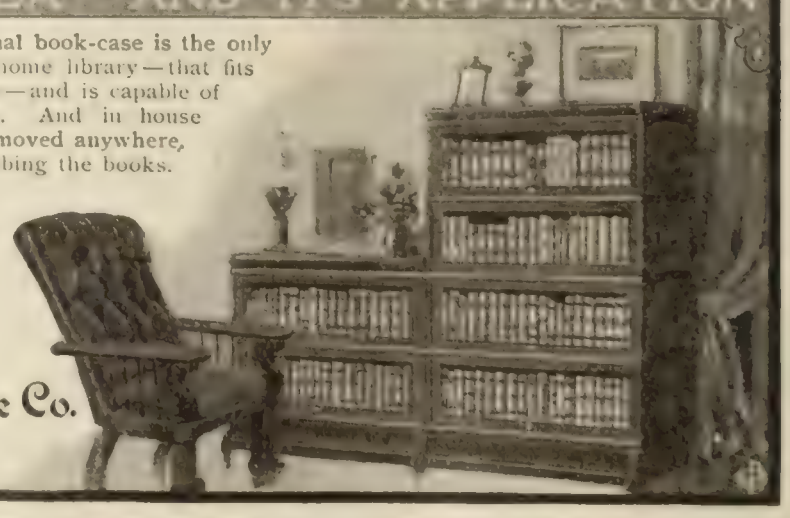

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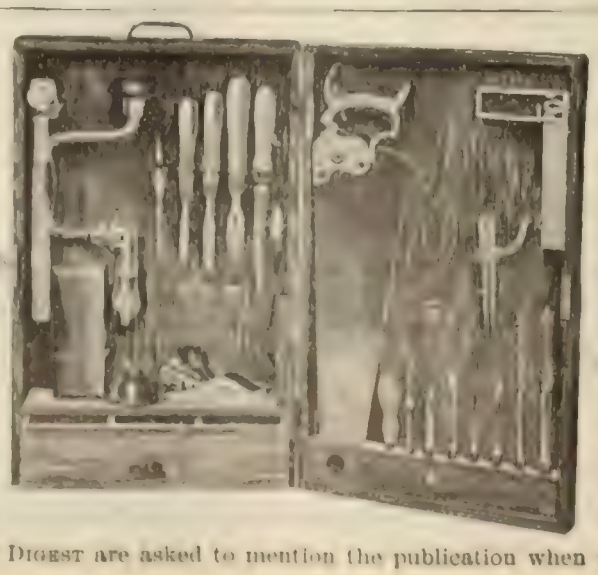

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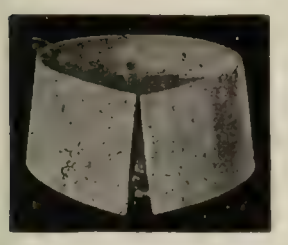

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Too often mocked, misunderstood,
And murdered in their time,
But spite of ignorance and hate
Known and exalted soon or late.

My country is the world; I scorn
No lesser love than mine,
But calmly wait that happy morn
When all shall own this sign,
And love of country, as of clan,
Shall yield to world-wide love of man.

—From San Francisco *Star*.

Spring.

By LOUISE MORGAN SILL.

She comes, she sings,
She does not know the miracle she brings;
In her wide eyes
A white and exquisite virginal surprise,
As who should say, "What gracious world is this
Where at the sunlight's kiss
My soul has swiftly sprung from mystery and disguise?"

Upon her face
An elementary ecstasy, a grace
Of burgeoning there seems—
Something of slumbering flowers and sleepy streams
That wake and leap to love and happiness,
Nor know a future stress,
Nor the imperious wo of past and broken dreams,

Her heart o'erflows
With joy of every blade of grass that grows;
To her unguessed
Is the long road a million Springs have pressed.
For her the earth was born, and, warm and sweet,
Lies at her dancing feet,—
She can not read in wise old nature's palimpsest.

O fresh, O dear
To wistful hearts she comes with every year,
And bids them leap
With the contagious joy of hopes that keep
Alive through patient winters. Thus the soul
Of All-that-Is its goal
Will reach, spanning the unknown gulfs from sleep to sleep.

—In the New York *Outlook*.

Fame.

By SAMUEL VALENTINE COLE.

In Pisa's baptistry the uttered word,
Sent upward winged with music from the ground,
Works in the dome a miracle of sound
Most delicate, and all the air is stirred
With its vibrations; till, like some sweet bird,
Invisible, that circles round and round,
Singing o'erhead, then seeks the heaven's profound,
It flees away and is no longer heard.
Thus, too, it is with word or deed or song
Caught up and echoed through time's ampler hall:
It charms awhile the listeners in the throng,
But, with the days men never can recall,
It fains and fades and vanishes erelong
In the vast Silence that receiveth all.

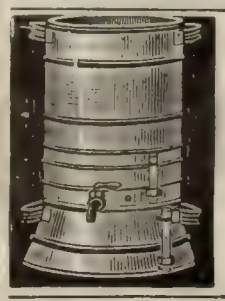
—In April *Critic*.

The Penalty.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

Implacable and stern, the captive, Hate,
In silence sits, too anger-blind to see
Love's shining figure at his prison gate,
Longing to hear him bid her turn the key.

—In *Lippincott's*.



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Locks a window shut or open any distance for *ventilation* and bolts the door securely. It holds like a giant and fires a blank cartridge when molested. There is neither trouble or danger in using it. It is absolutely harmless even for children to play with when loaded, yet a thousand times more protection than a revolver. Timid women feel doubly safe at home, and travelers use them in hotels. Made of steel—resembles a fountain-pen—shoots a blank cartridge (22 caliber)—will last a lifetime.

Price 50 cents. But if you order two from this ad we will send one extra, making three Cannon-Locks for **$1**, and refund your dollar if you don't say it is the only true burglar alarm

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Comfort for All. Catalogue Free.

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202 Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

PERSONALS.

Frank R. Stockton. [illegible] Frank R. [illegible] remarkable tributes to his character and ability. [illegible] William [illegible] Methodist writer and controversialist. His brother, John D. Stockton, was a dramatist, poet, and critic, and his sister, Louise Stockton, is well known as a magazine writer. The New York *Times* publishes the following account of his life:

Frank was born in Philadelphia in 1834, and was one of twelve children. He received his education in the Philadelphia public schools. He then learned wood-engraving, but did not remain faithful to his art. He began to write verses when he was ten years old. It is related of him that he once sent a poem to the editor of a religious paper in Baltimore, who rejected it. Young Stockton was convinced that the editor was a very ignorant person. In order to test his theory he attached a fictitious name to one of Milton's poems and sent it to the same editor, who promptly printed it.

His first published efforts were "The Ting-a-Ling Stories," which were printed in *The Riverside Magazine* in 1869. Two years before he had joined the staff of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*. The Scribners accepted one of his stories in 1872, and that year he went to New York as editor of *The Hearth and Home*. The following year he joined the staff of *Scribner's Monthly*, and in the autumn of the same year he became the assistant to Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge on the new *St. Nicholas*. He retained this position until 1880, when he resigned on account of poor health. He then went to live in the country, making his home near Morristown, N. J., in a picturesque mansion which he named The Holt. Afterward he made his home in the Shenandoah Valley, near Charlestown, West Va.

He married in 1860 Miss Marian E. Tuttle of Amelia County, Va. He had no children.

He was a member of the Century and Authors' Clubs in this city and a number of clubs in New Jersey. His first club was an organization known as the Crazy Club, of which Stockton, then a boy, was unanimously elected Grand Worthy Maniac.

His published works are:

"Ting-a-Ling Tales," "The Home Where It Should Be," "Roundabout Rambles," "What Might Have Been Expected," "Tales Out of School," "Rudder Grange," "Jolly Fellowship," "Floating Prince and Other Fairy Tales," "The Lady or the Tiger," "The Late Mrs. Null," "Christmas Wreck, and Other Stories," "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," "The Story of Viteau," "The Hundredth Man," "The Bee-Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales," "The Dusantes," "Amos Kilbright," "Personally Conducted," "Ardis Claverdan," "The Merry Chanter," "The House of Martha," "The Watchmaker's Wife," "A Story Teller's Pack," "The Associate Hermits," "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," "Afield and Afloat," and "Bicycle of Cathay."

Carnegie and the Wall-Street Runner.—Andrew Carnegie seldom visits Wall Street, but a few days ago, says the New York *Times*, he passed through the street unobserved, "into the arms of a runner for a bucket-shop."

"Come to put up a little money on the rise of the market?" asked the runner. "Sure thing; can't lose. Stocks are going up. I'll show you where you can double your money in half an hour."

"Double all I have?" asked Mr. Carnegie, assuming an air of eager innocence.

"How much've you got?" inquired the runner.

"Oh, a little less than $175,000,000," replied the canny Scotsman simply.

"Wh—what?" gasped the man.

"But I am trying to get rid of it, not double it," went on the ironmaster.

"Why, are you Andrew Carnegie?" asked the runner.

"I am," said he, going on and chuckling quietly to himself.

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A pocket [illegible] 500 pp.
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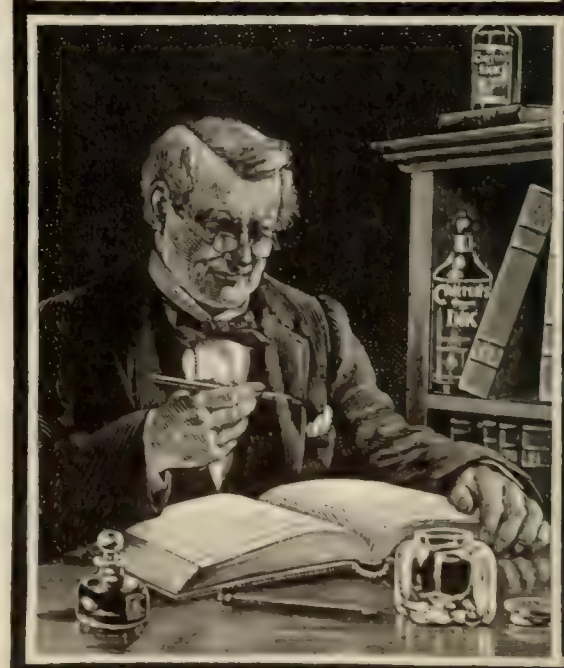

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The Carter's Ink Co., - - Boston, Mass.

WHO WERE YOUR ANCESTORS?
For your children's sake, fill and preserve Cope's Ancestral Chart ($1.00, postpaid). Free circular. Aim Publishing Co., 709 Drexel Building, Philadelphia. Pa,

Coming Events.

May 27.—Convention of the American Unitarian Association at Boston.

Convention of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America at Detroit.

May 27–30.—Convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Boston.

May 28–June 1.—Convention of the Colored National Emigration Association at Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 29–June 3.—Convention of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America Synod at Syracuse, N. Y.

May 29–30.—Convention of the National Eisteddfod at Scranton, Pa.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 1.—The date of the Boer meeting at Vereeniging on the Vaal River, to take final action on the question of continuing the war, is fixed for May 15.

May 2.—Commandant M. Botha, a nephew of the Boer leader, is captured by Colonel Barker.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 28.—The three naval officers and one marine of the United States war-ship *Chicago*, who were arrested on the 25th in Venice, are sentenced to three and four months' imprisonment.

It is reported that the Czar will grant Russia a constitution embodying administrative reforms.

April 29.—William McKinley Osborne, consul-general of the United States at London, dies at Wimbledon.

April 30.—The United States Ambassador Meyer confers with the Italian Foreign Minister, Prinetti, in regard to the imprisoned American officers of Venice.

The fourth monthly instalment (1,820,000 taels) of the Chinese war indemnity is paid at Shanghai.

May 1.—The imprisoned American naval officers at Venice are pardoned by the King of Italy.

The revolting peasants of Russia burn the chateau of the Duke of Oldenbourg and ruin his estate.

A tornado devastates the city of Dacca, in India, and the adjoining towns; 416 persons are reported killed.

The International Exhibition at Cork is opened.

May 4.—The Brazilian aeronaut, Señor Severo, makes a successful first trial with his airship at Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 28.—*Senate:* Senator Simmons of North Carolina speaks against the Philippine Civil Government bill. The House amendments to the Oleomargarine bill are passed and the bill is sent to the President for signature. Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is begun.

House: Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania severely denounces Gen. Jacob H. Smith for the orders he issued in the Samar campaign. The Chinese Exclusion bill is sent to the President for signature.

April 29.—*Senate:* There is a lively debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill, the principal point of the controversy being the orders General Smith issued in the cam-

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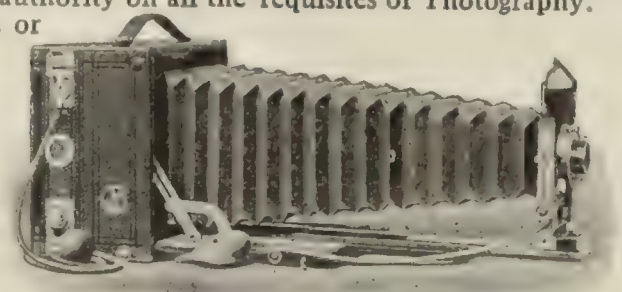
Premo Supreme

Every camera improvement since the day of Daguerre; every idea that has increased the accuracy and efficiency of picture taking, has been crystalized and perfected in the Premo Supreme. The highest type of camera modern science can produce, and a worthy representative of the famous line of Premos. Fully described and pictured in the Premo book for 1902. An authority on all the requisites of Photography. To be had at the dealers, or sent free by mail.



Department L
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For Invalids **Rolling and Carrying Chairs.** The case of invalidism does not exist for which we cannot furnish a suitable chair—over 70 styles. Catalogue B. Invalids' Lifts, Invalids' Beds, Bedside Tables, Bed Trays, Back Rests, Leg Rests, Head Rests, Commodes, etc. Catalogue A.

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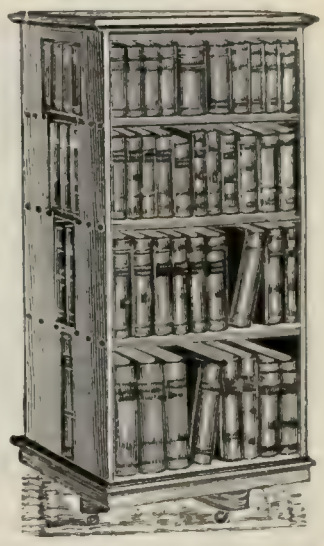

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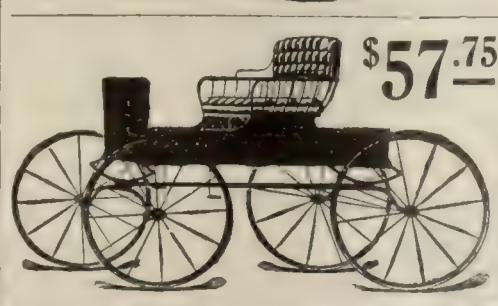
The Columbus Carriage & Harness Co.
St. Louis, Mo. P. O. Box 54. } Write to nearest office. { Columbus, O. P.O.Box 772.



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Successor to WM. MOIR
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Send 10 cents and I will mail you 15 liberal packets of my choicest seeds for trial, with catalog, including 60 varieties large fl. Pansies mixed, 42 vars. Japan Pinks; 50 vars. Double Asters; 100 vars. Verbenas; 26 vars. large fl. Phlox; Philippine Fountain Plants; 10 vars. Double Everlastings; 20 vars. Satin Flower, etc. You will not have to use a microscope to find seeds in my packets, and they are sure to grow.

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Free Pass to Washington & return Send 2c. stamp. Address: *R. R. Ticket Dept., National Tribune, Washington, D.C.*

WANTED. Energetic men for pleasant, profitable and permanent work. Teachers and professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guaranty paid. Give age, occupation, and references. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

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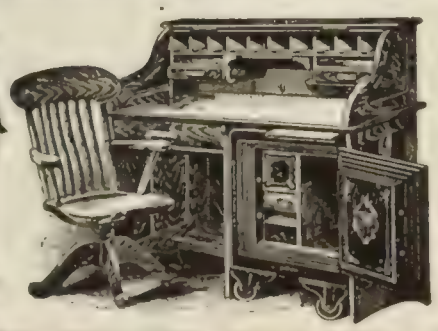

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paign in Samar. Senator Lodge, secretary to Senator Teller, says [illegible] approve of cruel methods in warfare; he also defended the Administration.

House: The Omnibus Public Buildings bill, which is to distribute $17,405,450 among 174 cities, is passed. Consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill is continued.

April 30.—*Senate:* There is a warm discussion over the action of the Philippine committee, in refusing to summon as witnesses in the pending inquiry Major Gardner, Aguinaldo, and others. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is considered.

House: The Agriculture Appropriation bill is passed and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill is considered.

May 1.—*Senate:* The debate on the refusal of the Philippine committee to call Aguinaldo and others as witnesses is continued.

House: The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is again discussed.

May 2.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued.

House: The Anti-Conspiracy bill, the bill providing for diplomatic representation in Cuba and the District of Columbia appropiation bill are passed.

May 3.—*Senate:* In a warm discussion of the Philippine question, Senators Spooner of Wisconsin, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Foraker of Ohio speak in defense of the Administration, of the army, and of Governor Taft.

House: Resolutions of regret at the death of Congressman Cummings, of New York, are adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 28.—Sol Smith Russell, the well-known actor, dies in Washington.

Destitute farmers of Fulton County, Ark., make an appeal for assistance.

April 29.—The President appoints Henry Clay Evans, present Commissioner of Pensions, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Consul-General Osborne.

President Roosevelt signs the Chinese Exclusion bill.

April 30.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines refuses to summon Aguinaldo, Sixto Lopez, Mabini, and Major Gardener as witnesses.

Secretary Long ends his service in the Navy Department.

The battle-ship *Illinois* sails for Europe to attend the coronation ceremonies in England.

May 1.—Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the sugar trust, testifies before the Senate investigating committee.

William H. Moody takes the oath of office as Secretary of the Navy.

The President nominates Thomas Nast for consul-general at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The President orders the trial by court-martial of Maj. Edwin F. Glenn, who is accused of administering the "water-cure" on the Filipinos.

May 2.—General MacArthur gives further testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

President Roosevelt presents diplomas to the cadets of the graduating class at Annapolis.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, dies in Baltimore.

May 3.—President Roosevelt receive a letter from President Loubet, accepting the invitation to the French Government to take part in the Rochambeau statue dedication and expressing warm friendship for the United States.

May 4.—It is believed that the miners of the anthracite coal region in Pennsylvania will go on strike.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 3.—*Philippines:* The trial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith at Manila ends.

The principal fort of the hostile Moros of Mindanao is captured by the United States troops after a sharp conflict. The Americans lost one officer aed seven men killed and four officers and thirty-nine men wounded. All the leading hostile dattos and about 216 men are killed.

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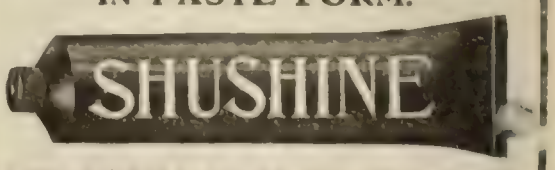

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18 Spruce Street, N. Y.
'Phone, 688 John. Established 1888.

CHESS.

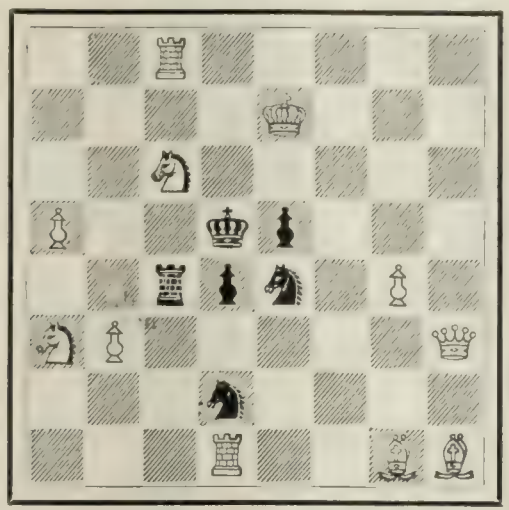
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 667.

Inscribed to the Chess-Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST,

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

2 R 5; 4 K 3; 2 S 5; P 2 k p 3; 2 r p s 1 P 1; S P 5 Q; 3 s 4; 3 R 2 B B.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 668.

By SHERRARD.

From *Schachminiaturen.*

Black (1): K on Q 5.

White (5): K on K Kt 6; Kts on K 4 and Q B 5; Rs on Q R 3 and 6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 660: Key-move, Q—Kt 2.

No. 661.

1. K—Q 6 / K—K 5	2. Q—K 7 ch / Any	3. Q—K 3, mate
1. ..... / Q—R 6 ch	2. K—Q 5 dis. ch / Q—Q 3 ch (must)	3. B x Q, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 2 ch	2. K—Q 5 dis. ch / Kt—Q 3	3. B x Kt, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6	2. K—K 7 dis. ch / K—K 5	3. P—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. K—B 8, mate
1. ..... / B—B 2	2. K—K 7 ch / K—K 5	3. P—B 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg,

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CHEAPER THAN MATCHES

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661 (only): J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.

Comments upon "A pleasing gem"—M. M.; "A pretty conceit"—G. D.; "A beautiful stroke"—A. K.; "Good"—F. S. F.; "The Baron deserves to be knighted"—J. G. L.; "Its beauty lies mainly in the key-move, which is of the brilliant order; but everything else, as is usual in such cases, has been sacrificed to obtain it. Hardly commendable"—F. G.; "Bright and brainy"—J. H. S.; "Rather ingenious; but not difficult"—S. T. J.; "Easy"—L. V. S.; "Too easy to be entertaining"—R. O'C.; "Neat, clean, and difficult"—S. M. M.; "A pretty rendering of an old theme"—W. J. F.

661: "The King's moves are delightful, especially after P—B 6"—M. M.; "A happy thought"—G. D.; "Magnificent, and peculiar, as the King does most of the work"—A. K.; "A foxy old King"—F. S. F.; "A towering column on the Chess-field"—J. G. L.; "A neat and original rendering of a peculiar theme. The variations after

1. ..... / Q—R 6 ch and 1. ..... / B—B 2 are piquant and ingenious"—F. G.; "Commands my great respect and admiration"—C. N. F.; "A fine example of Kingcraft"—J. H. S.; "Unusual, and unusually good"—J. E. W.; "An excellent study; opening move seems dangerous and obstructive"—S. T. J; "Beautiful"—L. V. S.; "Interesting, but key obvious"—R. O'C.

In addition to those reported, A. W. C., B. T., Staten Island; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala., got 658; R. O'C., 655.

From the Monte Carlo Tournament.

VON SCHEVE BEATS MASON.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

VON SCHEVE. White.	MASON. Black.	VON SCHEVE. White.	MASON. Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 P—R 5	Kt—B sq
2 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	18 B—K R 4	Q—Q 2
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	19 Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt
4 P—K 3	B—Q 3	20 B x B	Kt—K 2
5 B—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3	21 R—K Kt sq	K—R sq
6 P—B 4	B—Kt 2	22 Q—R 3	Kt—Kt sq
7 Kt—B 3	P x P	23 P—R 6	P—K B 3
8 B x P	Castles.	24 P x P ch	Q x P
9 Q—Q 3	P—Q R 3	25 B—K B 4	P—K B 4
10 B—Kt 3	Kt—B 3	26 P—K Kt 4	P x P
11 B—Q sq	Kt—K 2	27 R x P	Kt—Kt 3
12 P—Q R 3	Kt—Kt 3	28 B—B 2	Kt (Kt)—K 2
13 P—K 4	B—B 5	29 B—Kt 5	Q—B 2
14 P—K 5	Kt—Q 4	30 B—B 6 ch	K—Kt sq
15 Kt—K 2	B—R 3	31 Kt—B 4	Resigns.
16 P—K R 4	R—K sq		

Chess-Nuts.

C. E. McKinstry, 717 South Park Street, Kalamazoo., Mich., desires to play by correspondence.

In the New York vs. Pennsylvania Correspondence match, the latest score stands: New York, 94½; Pennsylvania, 29½.

An International Tourney under the auspices of the German Chess-Association will be given in Hanover on July 19. Eighteen entries have been received. Lasker will play.

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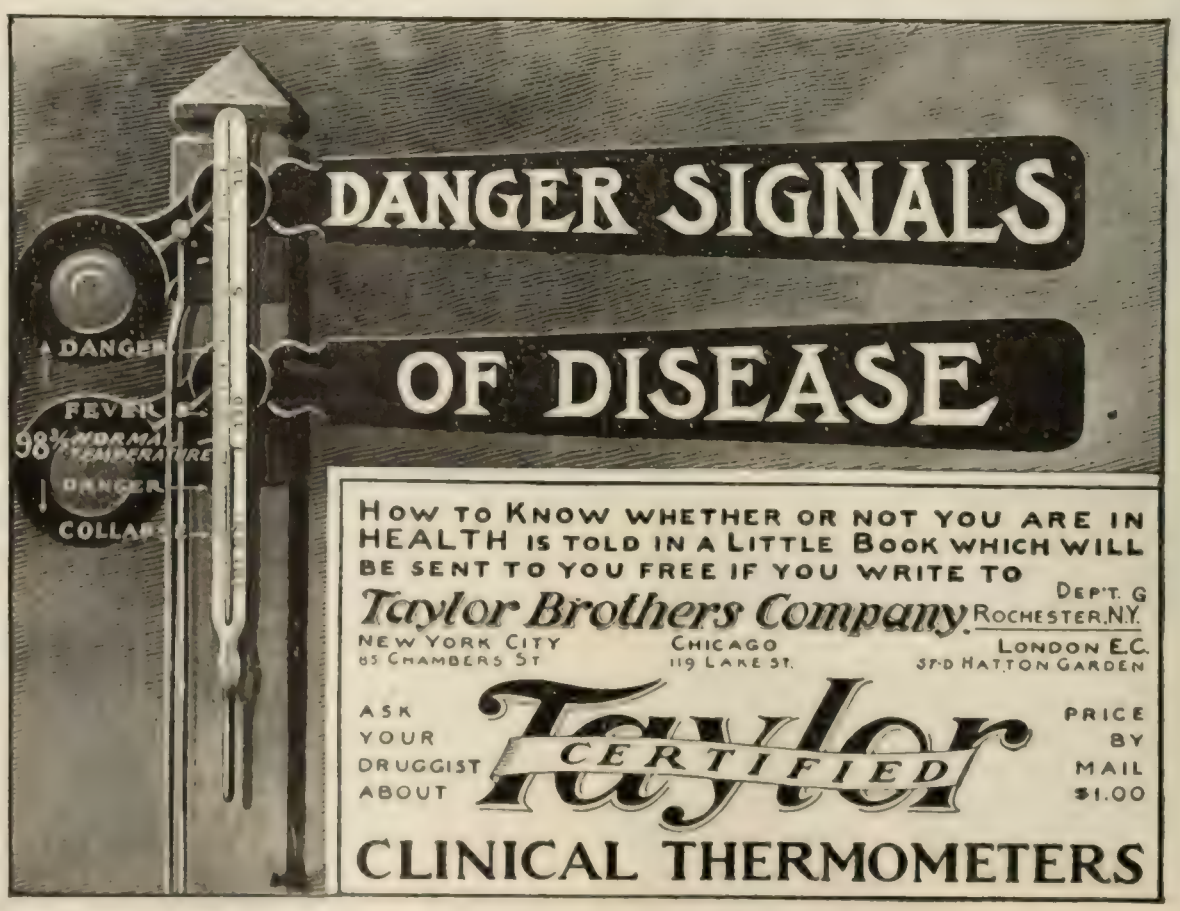

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE MARTINIQUE CATASTROPHE.

THE rain of fire that blotted St. Pierre from among the cities of the earth on the morning of the 8th of May is reckoned among the worst disasters of history. Mont Pelée, in the opinion of Prof. John Milne and other eminent authorities on such disturbances, exploded with little warning, giving the doomed inhabitants of the island and the shipping off St. Pierre no chance of escape. The vicinity of the volcano for miles around was covered with a fiery downpour, and the air so filled with dust, ashes, fumes, and fire as to blot out all life. The total population of St. Pierre was about 25,000, and the population of the island about 175,000. It is not known at this writing how many are left, but it is considered certain that no one in St. Pierre survived. The newspaper comments consist chiefly of explanations of the nature of the volcanic eruption from a scientific standpoint, and recountings of previous disasters.

Professor Milne's theory, as given in an interview published in the London *Daily Express*, is that Mont Pelée has "blown its head off," owing to the infiltration of water through the rocks until it reached the molten material beneath, forming superheated steam of such tremendous pressure that something had to give way. The schooner *Ocean Traveler*, according to the despatches, "arrived off St. Pierre, Martinique, on Thursday morning, and while about a mile away saw the volcano of Mont Pelée explode, and fire from it sweep the whole town, destroying it and the shipping." The steamship *Roddam* escaped through a shower of pieces of white-hot lava, losing most of her officers and crew either by injuries from the lava or from inhaling the sulfurous fumes. The eruption in St. Vincent, causing the death of hundreds more, has added to the anxiety and sympathy with which public attention is regarding these unfortunate islands of the Caribbean.

Prof. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, says in an article in the New York *Herald*:

"The present outburst of Mont Pelée, in Martinique, is apparently the culmination of a number of recent volcanic disturbances which have been unusually severe. Colima, in Mexico, was in eruption but a few months ago, while Chelpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, was nearly destroyed by earthquakes which followed. Only a few days ago the cities of Guatemala were shaken down by tremendous earthquakes. In a few days, when news can be received from the inaccessible interior of Central America, it will probably be learned that some of the numerous volcanic summits of that region have exploded.

"Altho widely distant, there seems to be a geological relation between the Caribbean and the Central American volcanic chains.

"The whole region of the American Mediterranean, instead of being a body of water, as it appears on the map, is looked upon by geologists as a great east and west mountain system, whose ridges, except the great Antilles, are submerged beneath the waters, where profound valleys and submerged mountain crests are found between the banks and depths. This Antillean mountain system suddenly terminates at each end to the east and west, with lines of great volcanoes running at right angles to it. These are the volcanic chains of Central America and of the Carribean Islands.

"It is a singular fact that both these volcanic chains are of the peculiar type which erupt cinders and mud, and it certainly appears as if there were some sympathetic relation between them. . . . . .

"Across the throat of the Caribbean extends a chain of islands (the Caribbees), which are really smouldering furnaces, with fires banked up, ever ready to break forth at some unexpected and inopportune moment. This group, commencing with Saba, on the north, near our own Porto Rico, and ending with Grenada, on the south, near Trinidad, consists of ancient ash-heaps, piled up in times past by volcanic action. These old ash-heaps have weathered into fertile soil, which, bathed by an undue share of moisture, has become covered with ripe growths of damp and moldering vegetation. This same soil also produces all the richest vegetable products of the tropics.

"These volcanic islands have been slowly piling up since the beginning of the Tertiary Period, and their bases extend beneath the waters for a depth as great as their summits project above it, making their total height nearly ten thousand feet above their submerged bases.

"The northern islands of the necklace, like Saa and St. Eustatius, are simple crater cones, but the center of the chain consists of four larger islands—Guadeloupe, Dominica, San Lucia, and St. Vincent—each of which is a complicated mass of old volcanic vents, whose peaks attain their greatest height in Mount Dioblotim, in Dominica, 4,747 feet above the sea.

"These volcanoes do not conform to the type which most people have in mind, for from them there flow no fiery streams of lava, nor do they always give days of warning before their outbreaks. On the other hand, their eruptions consist of hot water, cinders, and mud. Their explosions come with terrific suddenness and when least expected. In volcanoes which eject lava, the ascending column of molten liquid vibrates the earth for days or months before it reaches the surface, and the people of the vicinity can always foretell the eruptions. This is not so with the cinder type, for they explode suddenly and do their damage without much warning.

"While the explosions by which the mud and cinder were ejected have been sudden, they have taken place only at long intervals of time, each one adding its pile to the surface débris and obliterating the previous landscape.

"It had been so long since any explosions occurred that most

geographers, as well as the inhabitants of the islands, had considered that the forces which produced them were spent, and classified them as extinct volcanoes. It is true that the soufrière of Guadeloupe has sent up from its summit from time immemorial faint puffs of steam, and that upon Dominica and other of the islands there were a few hot springs, but for nearly a hundred years there had not been the least sign of explosion."

Some previous disasters are recalled by the Philadelphia *Ledger* in the following paragraphs:

"The reports of the number of lives lost in some of the historical disasters are probably overdrawn, but are, nevertheless, sufficiently distressing. It is recorded that 200,000 perished by the earthquake at Yeddo, Japan, in 1703. At Lisbon 50,000 were destroyed in the brief span of eight minutes by the great earthquake of November 1, 1755. It is estimated that from 1783 to 1857 the kingdom of Naples alone lost 110,000 inhabitants by earthquakes.

"The destruction of Caracas, in 1812, when 12,000 perished; of several towns in Peru and Ecuador, in 1868, when 25,000 lives were lost, and the destructive eruption in Krakatoa, in 1883, and accompanying disturbances, which destroyed a vast number of people, are terrible reminders of the insecurity of communities in regions subject to such visitations. The United States has not been exempt from them. The earthquake felt at Charleston in 1886, resulting in the loss of forty-one lives and in a property loss of $5,000,000, startled the country, and warned us of the destructive possibilities that lurk in the mysterious forces of nature."

The Krakatoa eruption is described more particularly as follows in the New York *Herald:*

"The greatest volcanic explosion ever known was that of Krakatoa, an island in the Straits of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra. The eruption began on May 20, 1883, but the great explosion did not come until August 26. The flames from the crater could be seen forty miles distant. The crashing explosion which followed the flames set in motion air-waves that traveled around the earth four times one way and three times the other. Every self-recording barometer in the world was disturbed seven times by that blow-up. These waves traveled at the rate of 700 miles per hour.

"The noise of this eruption was heard at Borneo, 1,160 miles distant. It was felt in Burma, 1,478 miles distant, and at Perth-West Australia, 1,902 miles away. The explosion was heard over a sound zone covering one-thirteenth of the earth's surface.

"Sea waves were created by the explosion, which destroyed all the towns and villages on the shores of Java and Sumatra bordering the strait, all vessels and shipping there and 36,380 lives; raised a tidal wave at Merak 135 feet high, covered 500,000 square miles of ocean with lava dust several inches thick, submerged an island six miles square and 700 feet high to a depth of 150 fathoms, and created two new islands."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Guatemala City under the date of April 24, gives the following description of the earthquakes which have been shaking that region:

"For nearly a week earthquakes have been tumbling down cities, towns, and villages on the western slope of the Sierras in this republic.

"On the night of April 18, at the capital, a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a thunder-storm and torrents of rain, all in the space of a very few minutes, caused the people in the streets to run for shelter. In an instant, however, the earthquake was upon them. Rushing frantically into the darkness and through the flooded streets, anywhere away from the straining rafters and crackling walls, ran the multitude, crying, praying, and a few trying to sing the 'Salve Regina.'

"News soon began to come in from the hill country, where Quezaltenango is situated. This, the second city of the republic, suffered by far the most. Hundreds of residences and public buildings were either totally destroyed or seriously damaged. Altho not half of the débris has yet been removed, 200 bodies have been recovered. Fire and flood added to the horror of the night, and many people have gone insane and others have committed suicide.

"Amatitlan, San Juan, San Marcos, Escuintla, Santa Lucia, Utatlan, and several other smaller towns have been partly ruined. The sessions of the National Congress at Guatemala City have been suspended. The meetings of the National Commission for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, and which Commissioner Chandler attended by special invitation, were continued without interruption for two hours, tho the earthquake shocks made the large crystal chandeliers of the palace swing like pendulums over the heads of the commissioners.

"Approximately 50,000 people have been left homeless, and subscriptions are being raised to prevent the poor from starving."

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

"A HEART broken by abuse and misrepresentation" is the probable cause, according to ex-Secretary Long, for the death of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, and a good many papers agree with him. Admiral Sampson was "the pathetic victim of public clamor and private prejudice," declares the Philadelphia *Press*, and the Springfield *Republican* says: "He has even gone to his grave with the din of a rancorous personal abuse torturing his ears. No successful naval officer in history has met so undeserved a fate. It is one of the mournful tragedies of the sea." Says the Boston *Journal:*

"It is one of the cruelest ironies of history that this brave, accomplished officer and kindly gentleman should have had the last years of his life, that ought to have been his best years, embittered by an angry controversy in which he bore no part and of which he was a helpless victim. He was himself generous to a fault, sensitive, proud-spirited. He suffered keenly from the poisoned shafts of envy and of malice to which he was too chivalrous to respond. Finally his own noble brain, worn out in his country's service, gave way, and his once-vigorous body with it. So that, as a crowning grief, he never knew the splendid vindication which time and inquiry brought. His eyes never saw nor his ears heard the tardy but perfect acknowledgment that the sea-glory of Santiago was his as the actual commander.

"But all of us, as we hope for our own peace and happiness hereafter, must believe that this great assurance, denied him here, will reach him in that other world, whither his knightly soul has gone."

Other papers recall the Admiral's eminent ability as a strategist. Thus the Buffalo *Express* says:

"Experts in naval warfare are studying Sampson's campaign as they have studied no other naval operations since the time of Nelson, and it will for many years to come be regarded as establishing a standard of efficiency in the handling of a squadron in war. There is no question among these experts as to who earned the credit for the victory at Santiago and there never has been. The man who won the victory was the man whose tireless energy during thirty-nine days and nights of the most daring and successful blockade in naval history had kept the fleet in such a state of preparation that victory was assured at any hour, day or night, of that long period when the Spaniards cared to take the chances of battle; that no special orders were necessary when the critical moment came; that it was of no importance who the senior officer in actual command happened to be at the moment of the battle. Admiral Sampson did this, and those who fancy it was a trifling task have small knowledge of the history of naval warfare.

"Only a very superior commander could have held such a fleet as the Spanish in blockade on a dangerous coast, many hundred miles from his base, for almost six weeks, and at the end have been as well prepared for fight as at the beginning, finally accomplishing the total destruction of the enemy without the loss of a single ship and with almost no loss in men."

The controversy began, it will be remembered, when Admiral Sampson's report of the Santiago fight was sent in, with no mention of Admiral Schley. It came out, long afterward, that the celebrated despatch was written by an aide and hurriedly signed

by Sampson, who took no particular notice of the contents. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"He signed the despatch which his aide wrote for him, and that was what did the mischief. Yet this very oversight of his, for so we must call it, was typical of his devotion to duty, and of his freedom from the arts of a *poseur*. He was not thinking how his telegram would read in the United States. He was intent on the matter in hand, which was the saving of the *Colon*. That was what he was busying himself about, instead of composing despatches with care; and this piece of 'consummate seamanship,' as Mr. Wilson calls it—that is, the pushing of the *Colon* up on the beach by the *New York* to prevent her from sinking—was, declares the English historian, 'one of the best performances of a wonderful day for the American fleet.' Yet it was just at that moment of sailor-like fidelity on the part of Sampson that Fortune fluttered her wings and flew away from him finally. It was a supreme illustration of Napoleon's saying, 'There is but one step from triumph to a fall.' Naval history contains no more pathetic instance of a sheer mischance robbing an admiral of his laurels."

Admiral Sampson served with credit in the Civil War, his most conspicuous service occurring in Charleston harbor. The story of the engagement is told as follows in the New York *Tribune:*

"Admiral Sampson first won fame and recognition on the old *Patapsco*, which formed part of the blockading squadron at Charleston in 1864. The harbor had been thoroughly mined by the Confederates previous to and during the blockade, and when the blockading admiral decided to enter the harbor he detailed the *Patapsco* to go ahead and clear the way for him. Sampson was executive officer of the ironclad, and as she steamed into the harbor he stood on the bridge in the most exposed position on the boat. He was a fascinating mark for the sharpshooters. As the little boat entered the harbor bullets from their rifles rained upon her. Sampson's men fell all around him, struck by the leaden missiles. He ordered them below and faced the fire alone. Slowly and carefully the mine destroyer went ahead on her hunt. Suddenly there was an ominous roar, columns of water were thrown into the air, and mingled with the liquid streams were the guns, turrets, and sheathing of the gallant boat. Of her crew twenty-five were saved by other boats from the fleet; seventy-five found their graves in Charleston harbor. Sampson was blown one hundred feet in the air and fell in the water many feet away from where his boat went down. He was as calm when picked up as tho he had been for a swim in the brooks of Wayne County, and was on deck ready for business on the following day."

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REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

The "pro-Schley" papers do not hold Admiral Sampson responsible for the anti-Schley campaign. "There has never been anything to indicate that Admiral Sampson was personally responsible for the unworthy attacks made by some of his friends upon Admiral Schley," says the Philadelphia *Times;* and the Brooklyn *Times* says, similarly, that it has "never held Admiral Sampson responsible for the storm of abuse to which Admiral Schley has since been subjected, nor has there been the slightest reason to believe that Schley has ever sympathized with, much less instigated, the intemperate denunciations of Sampson in which his over-zealous partizans have indulged. The whole controversy has been deplorable, humiliating, and scandalous, and with all its bitterness and disgrace it should be buried in the grave of the great American sailor who died in Washington yesterday." Says the Baltimore *American:*

"It is charitable to believe, and *The American* has long insisted, that after the end of the war Admiral Sampson was used as a tool by those who, having their own ends to serve, wreaked vengeance upon Admiral Schley.

"Be that as it may, the end has now come. Admiral Sampson's death will, of course, have no bearing upon the controversy over the credit for the victory off Santiago, and the pity of it all is that in trying to take credit for that victory Admiral Sampson placed himself in such a light before the public that due account will never be taken of his worth and attainments as a naval scientist, mathematician, and ordnance officer."

Rear-Admiral Schley made the following statement to an interviewer the day after Rear-Admiral Sampson's death:

"I regret very much the death of Admiral Sampson and I sympathize with his family. No one has ever heard me utter one unkind word about him. On account of his death I have requested my friends in Baltimore to postpone the delivery to me, which was intended to have taken place to-night, of the Cristobal Colon service of silver, and they have acceded to my request."

Cuba and the Tobacco Trust.—There is alarm in Havana over the expected invasion of the island by the "tobacco trust." To let *La Discusion* (Havana) tell the story:

"Our colleague, *El Comercio*, raises a voice of alarm. The occasion does not seem to us inappropriate.

"The great corporation, 'The American Tobacco Company,' intends to acquire at a great price the large tobacco and cigar factory 'Hijas de Cabanos y Carvajal,' with the intention, according to the *Tabaco*, of exploiting the industry.

"What will be the method of operation? It will be a case of carrying out the policy of all trusts. The products will be at first sold for an excessively low sum, rendering competition impossible and obliging the Cuban makers to sell their factories and plants, which will gradually come under the control of the foreign corporation.

"Therefore the lowness of price will prevail only during a comparatively short period. When they have the trade in their grasp, prices will go up, God knows how high! It is not unusual to see in the United States—and such of our readers as have recently visited New York City must have observed it—businesses in liquidation that display on their signs wordings like the fol-

lowing, that we read on an establishment at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street: 'Rubber goods at half their value. We sell them so low because we are forced to suspend our business, having been ruined by the rubber trust.'

"Is such a destiny in store for the Cuban tobacco industry?

"No; if the Cuban people oppose their public spirit to the odious machinations of the trust. No, a thousand times, no, if the Cuban people do their duty, a sacred duty, upon the fulfilment of which depends the salvation of an industry which, like that of tobacco, constitutes one of the great resources of the country.

"The duty of the Cuban people consists in not patronizing the foreign enterprise, in not buying a single one of its brand of cigars, and, on the other hand, in buying tobacco and cigars only from the national factories already established."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VICTORY IN MINDANAO.

THE decisive victory of the American troops over the Moros at Lake Lanao, on May 3, will, according to many of the papers, bring a close to the hostilities in Mindanao. The Twenty-fifth Battery and seven companies of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, numbering about 450 men, under Colonel Baldwin, worked their way through the tall grass, took successive trenches after hand-to-hand encounters, and captured the strongest Moro fort belonging to the Sultan Bayan. The Americans, who had a few more men than the Moros, lost one officer and seven men killed, and four officers and thirty-seven

IN FUTURE BATTLES.

FIRST AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER (to the inexperienced one): "What! You call this a dangerous scrap? Well, just wait till you get back to the United States and have to do it all over again before a board of inquiry."
—*The Denver Republican.*

wounded. Eighty-four Moros surrendered after losing all their principal leaders. General Chaffee says it is impossible to tell the number of Moros killed, for many were lying in the tall grass and the "trenches were lined with Moro dead."

"The law has been enforced," says the Philadelphia *Press*, and "it has cost several hundred Moro lives and some American losses"; but "it is worth it." "Civilization, peace, and order," says the same paper, "can be bought in no other market and paid for with no other coin, but bought and paid for they must be, if the world's work is to go on." The New York *Press* says:

"No doubt we shall hear that miserable wail from the American Amigo, as we have heard it so many times before, against the United States army for the performance of its duty in the profession of arms in time of war. We shall hear it unquestionably, and its echo carrying to some other poor, deluded 'brown man' in the Philippines, he, too, will be encouraged to murder American soldiers under flags of truce and articles of peace; but the Moro has learned his lesson, as all others in our Philippine possessions who resist the authority of the United States army and the sovereignty of this Government there must learn theirs, at the hands of the American soldier, in whose manhood and honor, no less than in his fortitude and valor, the people of this nation have absolute faith."

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, however, says:

"We have punished the Moros enough. We have demonstrated the irresistible nature of our civilized superiority. We have no call to further inflame the hatred of the inhabitants of Mindanao by slaughtering their fanatical warriors and devastating their island. Let us now demonstrate our civilization by our forbearance. Let us call the chief of Mindanao to a council and offer to their people friendship and protection instead of incurring their eternal treachery and hate with fire and the sword. . . . . .

"If the island of Mindanao can only be reduced to subjection to our flag by turning it into a shambles and 'wading through a sea of blood,' the American people will turn from the revolting alternative in horror and disgust."

Several papers comment on the shooting of thirty-five of the eighty-four Moro prisoners, who tried to escape. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells us to "look out for a fresh discharge of crocodile tears on the shooting of the Moro prisoners who tried to escape." The New York *World* says:

"In that splendid record our unpatriotic skeptics can see what we have gained in the Philippines. From being ambitious but amateurish performers we have developed into so many virtuosos on the rifle. Loose us eighty-four Moros and pouf! we kill you thirty-five of them without any trouble at all. Crouching or standing, running straight or doubling, it's all one to us: we bowl them over with our first shot!

"But an even greater benefit than this artistic marksmanship accrues to us from the Philippines. We shall soon have no need to legislate against the cruel and brutal butchery of live-pigeon shooting. When our sportsmen realize what an infinitely more fascinating amusement is presented by potting live Moros than tame pigeons there will be a sporting exodus to Mindanao. It is true that the Moros will thin out very rapidly and the island will have to be restocked from time to time, but we shall save our pigeons."

Afro-American Reflections on "Killing Niggers" in the Philippines.—Afro-American journals in this country are considerably stirred by the report that some of our troops in the Philippines have taken delight in "killing niggers" and burning their homes. Thus *The St. Luke Herald*, of Richmond, says:

"Killing 'niggers' in the Philippines ought to be stopped. This whole business has long since ceased to be war, and has become a bloody massacre of even women and children. Is it strange that the Filipino hates the white American soldier, and retaliates by killing him on any and every opportunity?

"When Filipino children ten years old take up arms against invasion and give their lives and lay their little bodies upon their country's altar—such patriotism deserves consideration, not slaughter. Such a people may possibly be exterminated, they will never be conquered.

"'Make Samar a howling wilderness: prisoners not wanted'—was the infamous order of Gen. Jacob H. Smith to Major Waller. This bloody butcher, this inhuman monster with his unnatural thirst for human blood, is the 'Weyler' of the United States army and ought to be court-martialed and most ignominiously dismissed. Even Herod of old was less bloody."

The Colored American of Washington, while expressing sympathy with the investigation of the "barbarities" in the Philippines, goes a step farther, and asks that some atrocities in our own country be investigated, too. It observes:

"Isn't 'Uncle Sam' a trifle far-sighted in the discernment of outrages and crimes against civilization? Why use a telescope

to sweep the horizon for wrong-doing when the cries of lynched negroes can almost be heard at the White House and the odors from the funeral pyre fall scarcely short of the Capitol, where Congress is engaged in solving the problem of government?"

PLACING THE BLAME FOR THE PHILIPPINE "BARBARITIES."

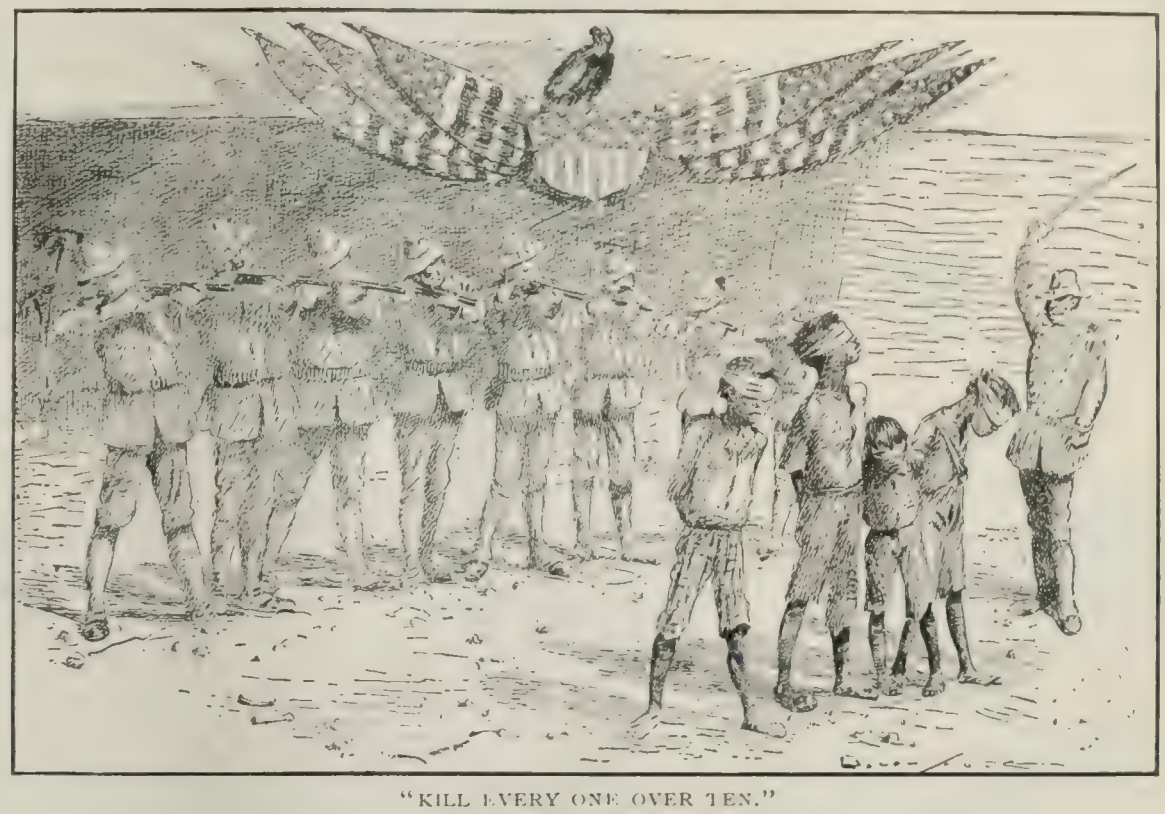
THE present discussion of the conduct of our troops in the Philippines appears to hinge principally upon the question of responsibility. On the one hand, it is held that the soldiers had no authority for the acts in question, and that the "atrocities," therefore, have no relation to our general Philippine policy. On the other hand, it is argued that the authorities in Washington could not have been ignorant of what the troops were doing; that they actually did know, from the Gardener and other reports, what was going on, and that their passive acquiescence in the matter makes the Administration equally responsible with Major Waller, General Smith, and the rest. The Atlanta *Constitution* says of General Smith:

"All his deviltry was not done, we imagine, on his own motion. If it was, others have since become his accessories after the fact by concealing and practically condoning his criminal career. It can not be denied that Secretary Root had all these records of blood, conflagration, torture, and waste before him months before the Senate, at the instance of General Miles, dragged them from him. And if the Secretary had them it is also certain that the President knew all about them—knew the full truth, even while he was rebuking other generals and threatening them with disgrace for etiquettical indiscretions!

"What shall be said of and done to these officials who have made themselves coparceners with the Jake Smith campaign of torture and murder? What boots their present hot haste to try and acquit him? Do they think American people will stand for such mummery? If they do, then the gods have blinded them fatally to a future that means their certain defeat and disgrace."

The Army and Navy Journal thinks that General Smith's severe measures were necessary, and regards the clamor about them as "absurd and unreasonable." But at the same time it holds the President and Secretary of War equally responsible with the general who is under criticism. It says:

"It is amazing to find journals of known loyalty to the Administration at Washington—like the Philadelphia *Press*, for example—engaged in zealous but misdirected efforts to exempt the President and the War Department from the responsibility for General Smith's conduct of the campaign in Samar. *The Press* says that General Smith's order 'was not approved by our Government or known to it.' Now what are the facts? General Smith's orders in the province of Samar and General Bell's in the province of Batangas were submitted to Major General Chaffee. He approved them and submitted copies of them to the War Department at Washington, where not a word was said against them or against the operations conducted in accordance with them until it was discovered that it had been necessary to use harsher means than syringes loaded with cologne water to put down the insurrection. 'The order was not approved by our Government,' says the editor of *The Press*, but the Washington correspondent of *The Press*, in direct contradiction of his chief, says that, as everybody familiar with army routine knows must have been the case, 'copies of all orders issued by General Smith were forwarded by General Chaffee to the War Department and there is no record of any disapproval.' Not only was there no disapproval, but upon the surrender of Malvar, the insurgent commander in Batangas, the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, cabled to General Chaffee and General Chaffee transmitted to General Bell the hearty congratulations of the Government upon the conclusion of his brilliant and arduous campaign. We believe, moreover, that the same deserved recognition would have been extended to General Smith but for the absurd and unreasonable clamor which has been raised against him. So far as the responsibility for the conduct of the campaign in Samar, Batangas, and other provinces is concerned, General Chaffee, General Smith, General Bell, and every man under them were acting as directly with the approval of the Government as if their orders had been written at the White House and countersigned at the War Department. This is no time to plead the baby act in behalf of the President and the Secretary of War. We don't imagine that they want anything of the sort. Wherefore they should pray to be saved from their fool friends. The plain truth and a fair measure of common sense are all that is needed to vindicate the Government and the army with equal thoroughness."



"KILL EVERY ONE OVER TEN."
Criminals because they were born ten years before we took the Philippines.
—*The New York Evening Journal.*

THE PHILIPPINE WAR IS TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Secretary of War, however, says in reply to a request from the Senate for information:

"The Secretary of War has no knowledge of any order or orders issued by Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Smith to Major L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, pleaded by the latter in defense before the recent court-martial which tried him at Manila. No such order has been received by the War Department. The Waller court-martial was convened at Manila on the 17th of March last, under an order dated March 5, by or under the authority of General Chaffee, upon facts ascertained by him, not then known, as far as I am aware, in this country. The conclu-

sion of the proceedings by the acquittal of the defendant was announced to the department in a telegram from General Chaffee, dated April 19, 1902. Immediately upon the conclusion of the trial General Chaffee was directed by cable to mail to the Department the record and proceedings, including all testimony and action taken. These have not been received, and in the ordinary course of affairs can not reach here before the 1st of June.

"All the written orders made by General Smith relating to the campaign in Samar received by the Department have been transmitted by the Department to the Senate committee on the Philippines, and are printed in the report of the hearings before that committee. All of those orders are based upon and are in strict conformity with 'Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field,' contained in General Order No. 100, of 1863.

"No order has been given and no action has been taken by the War Department regarding the campaign in Samar, except the foregoing direction and the formal order convening the court martial for the trial of General Smith."

Senator Lodge, in a speech in the Senate last week, said in the Secretary's defense:

"He has ordered investigations of every case which has been brought to him. More than 350 courts-martial have been held, for great offenses and small against the natives. There has been no desire to screen a guilty man from punishment wherever a reasonable charge has been brought before a court-martial and tried. There have been many, many convictions and much severe punishment. That is all any Secretary can possibly do. He has done his entire duty. If gentlemen think that these instances of cruelty in the Philippines are to us, as they are, a source of bitter and deep regret, can they for one moment suppose that to a man like the Secretary of War, with his heart bound up in the fame and well-being of the American army, they are not even a deeper sorrow? His object is to elevate the American army, not to pull it down. But he also means, and he will always mean, to have justice, at least, for all the men and officers committed to his charge, and he will not knowingly condemn them unheard and untried."

JOHN MITCHELL,
President of the United Mine Workers.

WHAT THE COAL-MINERS WANT.

THE demands of the anthracite coal-miners are, according to newspaper report, shorter hours for the men who have to work ten or twelve hours a day; higher wages for the men who work but 170 to 190 days in the year, and earn about $350 for the year's work; and a more uniform and equitable system of weighing the coal for the miners who are paid by the ton. Most of the daily papers do not seem to think these demands unreasonable. "One-fifth of the advance in the selling-price of coal arranged between April and September would have met all the expenses incident to giving the miners what they asked for," remarks the New York *Times*; and the Philadelphia *Times* says:

"The operators have every advantage. They, or the combination controlling the business, can regulate production and prices and can recoup any loss at the expense of the consumers. The miners have only their daily wages to depend on, and even this dependence is subject to their employers' will. Under such conditions, there can be little question upon which side lies the ultimate responsibility for the peace and prosperity of the mining region, with its intimate relations to the general interests of the Commonwealth."

A word of warning to President Mitchell, of the United Mine-Workers, however, is given by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the following paragraph:

"Mr. Mitchell of the anthracite coal-miners has been reported to have boasted that the last strike was a great financial success; that in comparison with what the strike cost the men, what was gained represented a rate of profit far beyond that to which the great financial operators of the country are accustomed. We trust that Mr. Mitchell has not lost his head over the profits he claims his followers then made, and is not laboring under the delusion that a speculation of that sort can be repeated frequently. There are said to be 147,000 miners directly involved, and railroad workers who would be thrown out by a strike would bring the total of idlers up to 175,000. This army of men can not stop work without loss somewhere, and it very rarely happens that the greater part of the loss does not fall on the strikers. If it be a fact that they got through with their former strike with a profit, they had an unusual experience, and they can hardly hope to duplicate it. Mr. Mitchell's success turned the head of the man now pretty well forgotten who was running the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and he precipitated a strike last summer as a speculation. He guessed wrong and his followers lost heavily."

The cost of strikes and lock-outs in the United States during the past twenty years has recently been estimated by the United States Department of Labor at nearly $400,000,000, two-thirds of the loss falling upon labor, and one-third upon capital.

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) says:

"The miners' side of the question has been handled with superb skill by President Mitchell and his coadjutors. They have not made a wrong move on the industrial chessboard. They measured intellectual swords with the brainiest men in the business world and carried off the honors. Their skilful diplomacy in the various stages of the proceedings has won for them the admiration of the American public. They could not be hurried into an unwise course. They patiently waited. They could not be irritated into hasty action. They calmly submitted their cause to unbiased judges and awaited the verdict with serene confidence. The operators saw they were outmaneuvered and refused to submit their side point-blank. The attitude of President Mitchell and his lieutenants has given organized labor a prestige it never enjoyed before."

IMMIGRATION RECORDS BROKEN.

THE remarkable increase in the number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York is attributed by the newspapers to the industrial depression in Europe and the prosperity in this country. During the week ending May 4, about 25,000 arrived. The greater number come from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, while those from the Northwestern countries of Europe are comparatively few. The number of immigrants arriving at New York during the four months ending April 30, was about 179,000. Of this number about 18,000 arrived in January, 30,000 in February, 57,000 in March, and 74,000 in April. The arrivals for these four months exceeded those of any previous

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, CONTRIBUTING DISTRICTS, COLLECTING POINTS, AND ROUTES FOLLOWED, 1900.

Compiled after M. V. Safford, M. D., U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Each dot represents 250 emigrants, stars represent collecting points, solid and broken lines show main and subordinate lines of transportation.
—*From Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.*

year for the same period. The number of arrivals last year was about 439,000, and the number in 1882, which was the record year, was about 789,000. The New York *Journal of Commerce* prints the following table showing the destination of the immigrants arriving in January, February, and March, 1902:

Destination.	January.	February.	March.
California	357	513	981
Colorado	197	229	349
Connecticut	427	784	1,721
Illinois	993	2,015	4,729
Massachusetts	810	1,346	3,454
Michigan	296	453	906
Minnesota	171	344	798
Montana	123	36	107
New Jersey	843	1,964	3,638
New York	6,851	9,245	19,701
Ohio	844	1,564	2,232
Pennsylvania	5,045	8,529	13,316
Rhode Island	160	208	449
Washington	135	106	329
Wisconsin	141	262	656
Indiana	84	172	255
Iowa	79	261	680
Kansas	60	118	138
Missouri	123	163	280
North Dakota	72	89	458

The same paper tells us that the Italians have gone chiefly to points in New York State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The Hebrews have stayed chiefly in New York, while some have gone to Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota. New York and Pennsylvania have received most of the Germans, while the Poles have gone to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. No Southern States appear in the list. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Hard times at home or the reports of easy times in this country are precipitating the needy of Europe upon the shores of America. This is a flattering but in some respects a dangerous tribute to the existing prosperity of the United States. Most of the men who are now arriving come because they have heard from relatives or friends who have been a little while in the country that it is easier to earn a living here than it is in the fatherland.

"Many come to escape military service. European governments are willing to let women and old men go, but they dislike to see the young men leave. The Italian Government has sent an army officer here to investigate the immigration from Italy to

the United States. He can find the causes at home. They are high taxes, low wages, and compulsory military service.

"There have arrived at the port of New York during the first four months of this year 178,604 immigrants. This is an excess of more than 30,000 over the same period in any previous year. A large proportion of the newcomers are from Southern Italy and Eastern Europe. The percentage of illiteracy is high. So is that of unskilled labor. Fifty years ago unskilled laborers, whether they were literate or illiterate, were not always given a hearty welcome. First the native Americans and then the know-nothings—short-sighted and illiberal organizations—took the ground that the immigrants were going to overrun and take possession of the country. The new labor, skilled or unskilled, was sorely needed for the development of the country. Canals had to be dug and railroads built, mines opened, forests cut down, and fields tilled. It is a question how long the United States will be able to provide employment for unskilled labor if it shall continue to pour in at the present rate. The labor leaders have their doubts. They fear that the untrained labor will begin to compete sharply with trained labor and force down its compensation."

Cartoon that Won a Consulship.—The comment on the appointment of a poet to be Commissioner of Pensions has hardly died away when the news comes that the post of consul-general at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been won by a timely cartoon. Music, sculpture, and the other arts are yet awaiting office. Says the New York *Herald:*

"Thomas Nast, veteran cartoonist and newly appointed consul-general to Guayaquil, Ecuador, sat down in the library of The Players, No. 16 Gramercy Park, yesterday morning, and in a few quick strokes produced a sketch giving a faithful likeness of himself with a valise in his hand.

"'This is as nearly as possible a reproduction of the sketch I drew in the State Department the other day,' he said. 'I sent it to Colonel Hay, whom I have known ever since the Lincoln Administration. He was a literary man, you know, and I saw him frequently. I pasted a short clipping from *The Herald* on one side of the sheet, giving the difficulties encountered by former Consul-General De Leon, and I made myself look as fierce as possible to show that I would fear nothing.

"'Outside of the clipping, this is just like the other one. I can not tell when I shall start for South America, as my appointment has not yet been confirmed, and you know the Senate is a slow-moving body.'"

"Social Halls" for New York.—The Social Halls Association, under the principal direction of Miss Lillian D. Wald, purposes to adopt the plan of Earl Grey, of London, and open "model" drinking-places in New York City. In these saloons or halls the best light wines, beer, and food will be sold. One of these halls was recently opened on the lower East Side. "It may succeed and it may not," says the New York *World*, but "it is at least more hopeful than the attempt to reform appetite by law." The New York *Evening Post* says: "If successful, they might point the way to a legislative distinction between a spirits license and a fermented-liquor license—a most desirable reform."

Several papers believe that the experiment will stir up a "competitive war," for, as the New York *Sun* tells us, the greater part of the saloons in New York "are already controlled by brewing and distilling companies," and with their "vast aggregate of capital they would have a tremendous advantage in the competition." It continues:

"It may be assumed, therefore, we are inclined to think, that the experiment of Lord Grey will not work successfully in New York beyond a sphere so narrow that it will be without importance as a measure toward the solution of the 'saloon problem.' When philanthropy undertakes to go into a gainful trade from incongruous altruistic motives it is likely to find out that it is doing more mischief than good by its interference with the law of fair competition."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, speaking of the attempt to "overcome the attractions of the saloons" by temperance resorts, says:

"Usually the experiment has been short-lived, because an air of patronage or charity has enveloped the places, and because the workingman wants his beer as well as his smoke and his glimpse into the doings of his own world. A few have thriven, but they are a drop in the bucket to the needs of the city. If the new movement makes social centers that are attractive without being dangerous it will have robbed the saloons of half their power for evil. But to do that its saloons must not be a charity. Not only must their patrons pay for what they get, but they must be made free of the place as they are in the present saloons."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Let trusts beware their grasping way,
For fates are strangely linked;
If men are forced to eat the hay,
Cows may become extinct.
—*The Washington Star.*

STRANGE and weird news comes from Nicaragua. It is reported tranquil. —*The Baltimore American.*

NOW it will be in order to charge that the Moros have been reading the speeches of Senator Hoar.—*The Chicago News.*

MR. BRYAN could tell President Palma a great deal about the value of enthusiastic receptions.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

JUDGING from his silence, King Leopold must be busy working on a tunnel or a cyclone cellar.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SOON it will be so that only the proprietors of vegetarian restaurants will be able to afford beefsteak.—*The Chicago News.*

IT is comforting to recall that Dr. Tanner once managed to worry along for forty days on a water diet.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

THE steel corporation is devising a scheme to save $10,000,000 a year. If it works all right everybody will try it.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE apologists for the Adminstration will have to do considerable circling around before they will be able to square Root.—*The Commoner.*

KING ALFONSO and the president of the Cuban republic will be crowned about the same time. It is a pretty coincidence.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

AFTER all, Mr. Bryan was somewhat like Moses. He led his people into the wilderness—and "lef' 'em dar," as the negro preacher said.—*The New York World.*

ONLY a few years ago there was loud outcry that England might be expected at any moment to foreclose its mortgage on the United States.—*The Sioux City Journal.*

HOW little we suspected that the time would ever come when the meat packers would act as missionaries for the cause of vegetarianism.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

AN édition de luxe of Dr. Hale's "The Man Without a Country" has just been issued. It ought to have a good sale among the Filipinos just now.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

HAVEMEYER says the sugar trust has no option on the Cuban sugar crop, but the Cubans have no option either. They just have to sell to the trust. —*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WHEN an American soldier spends weeks in overhauling a savage in the jungles he should not be required to hand him a Sunday-school tract and let him go.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PIERPONT MORGAN has just imported a fine jewel-studded Bible. Mr. Morgan is very fond of the Bible, due probably to the fact that it is a number of books merged into one.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"I've got a new scheme," said the chief of the brigands. "Let's have it," demanded his low-browed lieutenant. "We'll just capture a bunch of missionaries, hold 'em for a while, and then let them go on condition that we get fifty per cent. of the receipts from their lectures."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

LETTERS AND ART.

DOES INDUSTRIALISM KILL LITERATURE?

IT is often maintained that commercialism stifles the literary and artistic spirit, and that as industrialism advances literature must decline. Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, who writes on this subject in *The World's Work* (May), thinks that exactly the opposite is true. "The idea that we must de-industrialize a nation before the muse of literature will alight," he says, "is a perversion both of the facts of history and of the meaning of industrialism." He continues:

"The conception of literature in the alleged antithesis between it and industrialism is no less perverted. The guardians of literature would not only materialize industrialism—they would unduly etherealize literature. They would devitalize it. But the literature that is too finicky and anemic to live in an industrial age does not merit to live in any age. 'The purpose of literature,' says Morley, 'is to bring sunshine into our hearts and to drive moonshine out of our heads.'

"It can not be too strongly emphasized that literature is the expression of life, and that the more full, free, rich, varied, and abundant life is, the more full, free, rich, varied, and abundant will the literature be. The Elizabethan dramatists did not create the vital energy of their time. They reflected it. They interpreted it. They were not the fountains; they were the reservoirs. New opportunities, new discoveries, new occupations had opened new vistas, and literary greatness went hand-in-hand with material prosperity. There was a twin renaissance, as there was in Athens under Pericles, in Rome under Augustus, and in Florence under the Medici. With the satisfaction of 'existence wants' there came the appeal of 'culture wants,' and this appeal was answered by national expression through literature and the arts.

"It is, therefore, in their joint relation to human need that literature and industrialism find their reconciliation. Antagonism can exist only when literature loses its grip on life or when industrialism degenerates into mammonism."

If it be true that the age of Raleigh, Drake, Frobisher, and Hawkins was also the age of Shakespeare and Spenser, it is equally true that the industrial revolution that changed the face of the world during the fifty years following the invention of the steam-engine brought with it the poetry of Keats, Shelley, Byron, and Wordsworth, and the novels of Sir Walter Scott. Later still, in an era of intense industrial activity, came Tennyson, Browning, and Mrs. Browning in poetry, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot in fiction; Ruskin and Carlyle in miscellaneous literature. Dr. Smith writes further:

"'The American people,' says Mr. Mabie, 'have not yet come to full national self-consciousness. They have come to sectional self-consciousness; and, in New England, for example, that clear realization of ideals and formative tendencies found expression in a literature the beauty and the limitations of which are significant of New England character.' But this literary self-consciousness was not attained until New England had felt the thrill of a vigorous industrialism. Until 1830 New England had no vital literature. But between 1830 and 1850 it was represented by Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson, and Holmes,—the six men who have given the New England States their supremacy in American literature.

"The West and South had to wait for their industrial awakening until 1870. The West in 1830 was either unexplored or unexploited. Neither Chicago nor San Francisco had been incorporated, and Cincinnati had worn city clothes but sixteen years. But in 1870 the Union Pacific Railroad, which opened the West to commerce with Asia on one side and with the Eastern States and Europe on the other, had just been completed; and Bret Harte had just written the first chapter of Western literature in his 'Luck of Roaring Camp.'"

Literature and industrialism, concludes the writer, are "but different phases of a nation's activity. While each remains true to its goal there can be no antagonism; there can be only the frankest concord and the heartiest cooperation. Each is necessary to the healthiest development of the other. Industrialism is the body, literature the spirit."

DEATH OF PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

THE death of Paul Leicester Ford at the hands of his brother Malcolm removes an American writer whose reputation was made in the widely differing fields of bibliography and history on the one hand, and of popular fiction on the other. A "more hideous tragedy" than that which resulted in his death, declares the New York *Sun*, "can scarcely be recalled"; but "it had one merciful feature, in that his brother Malcolm killed himself."

The Springfield *Republican* pays tribute to Mr. Ford's "striking individuality and intellectual power." "Altho only thirty-seven years old," it remarks, "he had been for nearly a score of years reckoned among men of letters, and his historical labors

O. S. MARDEN,
Editor-in-Chief of *Success*.

ROBERT MACKAY,
Managing Editor of *Success*.

DAVID F. ST. CLAIR,
Associate Editor of *Success*.

GEORGE N. LORIMER,
Editor *Saturday Evening Post*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—IX. SUCCESS AND THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

as editor and author had given him a high standing before he wrote that important and impressive book, 'The Honorable Peter Stirling.'" The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Paul Leicester Ford was an interesting personage both as an individual and as a writer. Of frail physique and in the face of many other deterrent circumstances—among them the possession of sufficient wealth to render easy a life of idleness—he labored hard as a student of history and of historical sources; and he was something of an authority on Americana in particular. It is, of course, as a writer of fiction that he is best known to the world at large. It was his good fortune to please the public at least twice in a very marked degree. His first novel, 'The Honorable Peter Stirling,' remains his best; and its popularity differed somewhat from the popularity that was afterward enjoyed by his own 'Janice Meredith,' and by the successful books of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Major, and the rest. 'Peter Stirling' did not enjoy an immediate 'boom,' but its vogue came gradually and it lasted steadily for five years, so that even now it is continually in demand. The book is a serious book in its purpose; and its pictures of our political life are nearer to the real thing than what one finds elsewhere. The very general belief that Mr. Cleveland was the unconscious model from which Ford drew the character of Peter Stirling gave a certain piquancy to the narrative. Of 'Janice Meredith' one can hardly say a great deal either in praise or blame. Its topography and historical coloring are accurate, which is more than one can say of many of its rivals; it came at the psychological moment when the colonial novel was in great demand, and of it there were sold some 200,000 copies. Mr. Ford's other books show much keenness of observation, and occasionally a neat turn of phrasing, tho his literary style in general was very careless and uneven.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

"Mr. Ford, in spite of his diminutive size and fragile appearance, possessed a strong personality. He was eminently masterful. In general conversation he almost always dominated the talk, and his high-pitched voice could be heard above the tones of all the others. He was remarkably quick in his intellectual processes, nimble in wit, mordant, incisive, intense. A natural man of business, he drove hard bargains with publishers, playing off one against the other with consummate diplomacy; and yet all publishers sought him, for his books were eminently profitable even when secured upon his own terms. The fact that he did not really need the money gave him also a coign of vantage which most authors do not enjoy. In fact, in almost everything that life can give, except robust health, Mr. Ford was preeminently a successful, happy man; and this fact makes the circumstances of his tragic death the most distressing and deplorable."

Mr. Ford edited the writings of Thomas Jefferson in ten volumes, the writings of John Dickinson in three volumes, and numerous other works of a historical character. He was the author of "The True George Washington" (1896) and "The Many-Sided Franklin" (1899); and at the time of his death was editor of *The Bibliographer*, a new monthly journal devoted to the interests of the collector of books, manuscripts, and autographs. Other works of fiction written by him, in addition to those already mentioned were, "The Story of an Untold Love" (1897); "Tattle Tales of Cupid" (1898); and "Wanted—A Matchmaker" (1900). His last book, announced but not yet published, is "The Journal of Hugh Gaine, Printer."

Mr. Ford married Grace Kidder, daughter of Edward H. Kidder, of Brooklyn, in December, 1900.

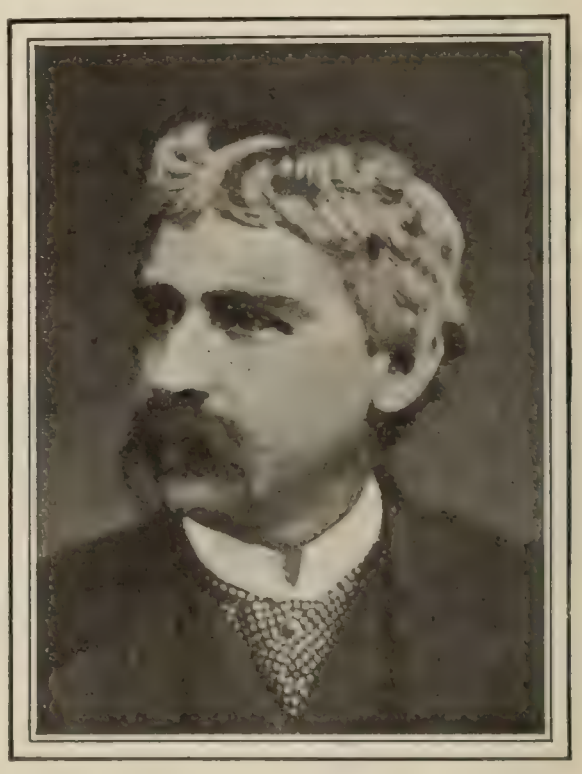
ESTIMATES OF BRET HARTE.

THE newspapers voice many different opinions as to the permanent worth of Bret Harte's work and the place that it will take in American literature, but all agree that in his chosen field as the interpreter of Western life he was supreme. "His work," says *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "was the common property of the Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic." The following account of Bret Harte's career is condensed from the New York *Evening Post:*

Francis Bret Harte, whose vivid stories of an idealized wild West have made his name known wherever the English language is spoken, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1839. In his veins was a mixture of English, German, and Hebrew blood. He migrated to California in 1854, living there the life of school-teacher, gold-digger, and type-setter, and acting from 1864 to 1870 as Secretary of the United States branch mint at San Francisco. During this period he began to show marked literary abilities, and started a paper called *The Californian*. It proved a failure financially, but attracted wide attention to his work.

His full opportunity came with the establishment of *The Overland Monthly* in 1868, and his appointment as editor. From the first number he was a liberal contributor of poems, sketches, and stories, whose freshness, interest, variety, and originality at once created a great demand for the new magazine. In it first appeared those famous stories, "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," which were followed in 1870 by "The Heathen Chinee," one of the most successful bits of humorous verse on record, which was quoted all over the country, and was soon almost as well known in Europe as in America. His fame was now assured.

In 1878 Mr. Harte was appointed United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, a post which he held for two years. Then he was transferred to a similar position at Glasgow, where he remained until 1885. Since that date he has lived chiefly in London.



FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

Almost until the end—his health had been in a precarious condition for some time—Mr. Harte continued to produce new stories, all more or less marked by the characteristics of his style, and irradiated by occasional flashes of his peculiar genius, but in his later productions the glowing inspiration of his earlier efforts was missing. He was also the author of many poems which enjoyed much temporary popularity, and several of his stories have been adapted for the stage, with varying degrees of success.

The greatest achievement of Bret Harte, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, was that he "brought home to us the great fact that American life, even in its most elemental relations, in its greatest undress, is rich in material for a true and enduring literature." The same paper says further:

"He was a pioneer in the broadest sense of the word. Courage

DR. CHARLES D. McIVER,
President North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College.

REV. HOLLIS B. FRISSELL,
Principal Hampton Institute.

DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN,
President Tulane University, New Orleans.

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY,
President University of Tennessee.

LEADERS IN THE SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

is always demanded in the man who sets about ignoring old fashions in any walk of life; but especially is that true of the world of art. There are plenty of men who can follow quietly in the wake of those who have blazed the trails, keeping their cautious eyes upon the landmarks and their timid feet in the beaten paths, making good names because of what is called the artistic quality of their work; but there are very few who dare to strike off into the heart of a wilderness, without chart or compass, playing the part of pathfinders. That was the rôle assumed by Bret Harte. If he had ever studied the use of the literary compass, he courageously forgot all about it when he took up his pen; it became to him only a formal piece of mechanism. Genius of the first order does not stand in need of such aids; it can find its way by lifting its eyes to the stars. The ability to do that marks Bret Harte as the possessor of initiative genius."

The Chicago *Evening Post* sets a lower estimate on Bret Harte's work. While it concedes to him a secure and conspicuous place in American literature, it maintains that his reputation was made by the work that he did twenty years ago; and that since that time his literary output has been steadily on the decline. *The Post* continues:

"Mr. Harte neglected literature for other pursuits and expatriated himself at a time when new conditions, new developments, and new currents in the great territory he was so familiar with should have marked a new advance in his career. He preferred to settle in London and live on his past, repeating himself in faint copies and imitations of his best work. Of all American writers Bret Harte could least afford to abandon the sacred fount of natural inspiration, contact with life and humanity. To Henry James, with his psychological, intellectual, and abstract studies, the midnight oil is not necessarily fatal. To a Bret Harte the atmosphere was everything.

"His decline began at the time when he should have entered upon a second period of vigorous, spontaneous, original activity. No one knows what he might have done for American literature and for himself, but we know his failures and are entitled to draw from them a tolerably obvious moral."

Of Mr. Harte's personality the Boston *Journal* says:

"Harte was a big-souled man. Up to the time he came East and submitted to head-turning flattery and the lucrative thraldom of the old-fashioned editorial chair he was Western in mood and in achievement. He was by nature a philosopher and roamer. He possessed the happy impulse of smiling at fate. He worked when he pleased and where he pleased. But his evident occupations were the philosopher's disguise. The miner—the school-teacher—the journalist—each of these parts was the assumption of a shrewd and kindly student of that brusque yet chivalrous, that riotous yet honest, that altogether paradoxical type of human nature which characterized the Californian fifty years ago."

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION CRUSADE.

THE fifth annual Southern Educational Conference, held at Athens, Ga., a few days ago, marks something like an epoch in the educational development in the South. The Atlanta *Journal* goes so far as to say that "never before were there so many brainy men gathered together in a cause so inspiring and so truly unselfish." Special importance was given to this conference by the fact that it was the first since the inauguration of a new and most efficient "Southern Education Board," organized by such men as Robert C. Ogden, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Morris K. Jessup, and Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and backed by large financial resources, including a million-dollar gift from John D. Rockefeller. "The attendance of the delegates," declares Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, in his editorial correspondence to the New York *Outlook* (May 3), "was much the largest in the history of the Conference, every Southern State being represented, and almost every Southern institution of note and prominence, from the oldest university to the most recently organized public schools." He continues:

"Many topics were discussed at the several sessions of the Conference, but every topic was vitally related to the two great objects of the Southern board and of the Conference—the awakening of public interest throughout the South, and the advancement and extension of public-school opportunities until education is within reach of every boy and girl in the South, without reference to color. The Hon. Hoke Smith struck one of the keynotes of the Conference in the title of his address, 'Popular Education as the Primary Policy of the South'; Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, one of the most interesting men in the public life of the country, and one of the leaders of the New South, struck another keynote in his very effective plea for a generous support of popular education by the taxpayers; Dr. McIver, of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, one of the leaders of the new movement, Dr. Alderman, President Dabney, the Hon. H. St. G. Tucker, of Virginia, Dr. Albert Shaw, of New York, Professor Farnam, of Yale, Dr. Felix Adler, Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., of New York, the Hon. H. Hugh Hanna, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, were heard at different sessions on different aspects of the single prob-

lem of the education of Americans as a national need for the sake of higher citizenship.

"It was significant that not a single note of retrogression was heard in any speech, and that all the notes of progress were emphatically applauded. Every Southern speaker dwelt on the necessity of the broadest educational opportunities for both races, and this sentiment never failed to meet with instant response. Every reference to the new relations between the North and the South was more than sympathetically received; and, by an act as just as it was generous, the Southern board, at its session on Saturday, the Memorial Day throughout the South, announced an unconditional gift of fifty scholarships for the benefit of the State Normal School, and the gift of fifty additional scholarships conditioned on a similar gift from the State, and, in recognition of the memories of the day, a gift to the Normal School of the balance still needed to complete the library, which is to be known as the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall."

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York, who presided over the Conference, and who, previously to its sessions, chartered a special train in which he entertained his friends during an investigating tour through the South, is regarded as the leader of the new educational crusade. He takes a very optimistic view of the outlook, declaring that "a splendid group of men" is coming to the front and one fully capable of developing Southern educational possibilities. He outlines his plan of campaign (in *The Educational Review*, May) as follows:

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN.

"The idea is this: Go into a locality, just as the Slater board and the Peabody board have done, and get the people to tax themselves. If there is not money enough to build a proper schoolhouse, costing say $1,000, put $500 with what the people will raise and build it; then supplement what they will pay for teachers, get better teachers by paying more. Give the people of a locality these facilities for three years or four years, and when they have had educational advantages for that period then you may withdraw your support; they will take care of it themselves after that. But a million dollars for that purpose! Why, it is a mere trifle. A hundred millions could be used, and a hundred millions will be used before the work is thoroughly done."

The Southern papers seem disposed to adopt a very cordial attitude toward the new movement; tho the Baltimore *Sun* complains that too much Northern money goes to educate the negro, and too little to educate the white man. "It is predicted by some," continues the same paper, "that in a generation or two in some communities the educational tests for the ballot will operate most severely against the white man rather than against the black man." The Richmond *Times* says:

"We are a very proud people and we never pass around the hat. We are not disposed to ask favors from any, and some of the Southern people are so proud that they are unwilling to accept favors even when proffered voluntarily by the Northern people. But we can see no reason why the people of the South should not accept in good faith the offer which these Northern philanthropists propose to make in the line of promoting our educational interests."

GORKY'S FIRST DRAMA.

HAVING achieved an extraordinary success in the short-story and novel forms of art, Maxim Gorky, the poet of the vagrant kingdom, has just tried his hand at the drama. The critics argue that he has won in this new field a signal triumph. Even those who are distinctly hostile to the philosophy of Gorky's fiction recognize the strength, the freshness, the vitality and sustained interest of his play.

The theme is not new. The drama, entitled "Mestchanie" ("The Small Bourgeois"), deals with the irrepressible conflict between the old and the new, the fathers and the sons, the declining order and that destined to supersede it. Turgeneff treated the subject in his famous novel, "Fathers and Sons," but his scenes were laid among cultivated and refined people. Gorky portrays the life of a low-bred family, of a group of people representing the third estate, the poorer and larger part of the class just above the peasant and wage-laborer.

Strictly speaking, his play is not a drama. It lacks development. Gorky himself calls it a series of scenes in the house of Bezsemienoff, one of the principal characters. But each scene is declared to be significant, full of movement and life, and the whole seems to be an illustration of the "will-to-live" principle.

The story is slight, and it is difficult to convey an idea of the play by summarizing it. The St. Petersburg *Novosti*, in an enthusiastic review of the first and successful production of the play at the leading theater of the capital, thus tells the essential plot:

Bezsemienoff, a rich but illiterate and coarse tradesman, has a son, Peter, an ex-student who had been expelled from the university for some political offense; a daughter, Tatiana, a school teacher of modern ideas, and an adopted son, Niel, a half-educated mechanic. The same house shelters a vagrant "singer," disreputable, but keen and world-wise, named Teterieff.

This house is in a state of intellectual and moral chaos. It is emphatically divided against itself. The head is a despot of the old type, seeking to rule with a rod of iron; selfish, harsh, cruel, and unreasonable, he respects no one's rights to independent judgment and freedom. His children, on the other hand, despise him and openly manifest their contempt for his ideas and ways. They are weak, superficial, and parasitical, but they have acquired the jargon of "advanced culture." Brutally and inexcusably do they abuse, ridicule, and mock their parents (for the mother, a negligible quantity, is also a figure in the drama to a slight extent) when there is no possible occasion for it. Friction is constant, and yet there is no great, single, important cause of conflict between the older and the newer generation.

Niel, the adopted son, is "the strong man," the true representative of the new order. He is practical, free, vigorous, and certain of his aims. Tatiana is in love with him, but he has little respect or affection for this feeble specimen of the new woman. He is fond of a poor seamstress doing odd jobs for the family. She is simple, but healthy, natural, attractive, and devoted. He marries her against the consent of the man who has been his benefactor, and is forced to leave the home in which he has been reared. He walks out hand-in-hand with his beloved—defiant, confident, master of his destiny. To him life's riddle is easy of solution, and he is assured of a happy, wholesome existence.

Tatiana poisons herself, while the incapable Peter, also against his father's wish, marries a lively widow of doubtful reputation. All leave their home, one after another. It is the law of nature: the new rises on the ruins of the old. The comments on the episodes of the play are put in Teterieff's mouth, who is supposed to express the dramatist's own views of life and human nature.

Novosti, in reviewing the production, declares the play to be "a triumphant song of life," an apotheosis of force, mental and moral, of work and of freedom. The critic of the *Novoye Vremya* is inclined to point out artistic flaws in the piece, but he admits that all the characters are vividly and strongly portrayed, that the play is followed with intense interest, and that its moral is healthy, optimistic, and refreshing. Gorky's genius, he adds, speaks here effectively and convincingly and artistically. Every character is flesh and blood, and their speech is not only intelligible and generally true to nature, but replete with characteristic native realism. The personages are typical and yet thoroughly individual.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF A RELIGIOUS RELIC.

A CURIOUS religio-chemical investigation whose good faith and scientific accuracy seem to be vouched for by so high an authority as *The Lancet* (London), is described by the Paris correspondent of that paper. It is a photographic study of the so-called "holy shroud" or traditional winding-sheet of Christ, long preserved at Turin, Italy. The investigators, Professors Delage, Vignon, and Colson, who exhibited their pictures and described their results to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, come to the remarkable conclusion that the marks on the shroud are due to some natural photographic action of a human body on the chemicals with which it was once impregnated. Says the report in *The Lancet:*

"This winding sheet has on it certain markings printed in a brown color which when photographed give a white imprint, as does a negative when printed from. These markings, therefore, act as a true negative, and M. Vignon has shown by certain very careful experiments that cloth impregnated with oil and aloes, as was the winding sheet in question, will receive an impression when in contact with ammoniacal vapors such as would be given off from a sweat very rich in urea, as is the case in the sweat of a person dying a lingering and painful death.

"Any idea of fraud need not be considered, for no one has touched this winding sheet since 1353, and no painter at that date had the skill to reproduce such an exact drawing. The impression of the head is excellent. The wounds produced by the crown of thorns and the marks of the blood drops are quite obvious. The wound in the side and even the marks of the stripes produced on the back by the flagellation are also quite evident. Each of these stripes has at its end an enlargement such as would be produced by a cord with a ball of lead at the end. It is well known that this form of scourge was employed by the Roman soldiers and such a one has been found at Pompeii. Finally, the marks of the nails in the arms are not in the palm of the hand, but show that the nails were driven through at the level of the wrist. M. Vignon's paper has created an extreme interest both in the scientific and the religious world."

The following editorial comment is made by *The Lancet* on its correspondent's report:

"The remarkable description which appears in our Paris notes of the photographs taken by M. Vignon seems to justify the belief that the human body is either radio-active or that it gives off 'vapors' which exhibit a similar action to light upon sensitive surfaces. We have frequently recorded in our columns the fact deduced in an elaborate research by D. W. J. Russell, F.R.S., that almost all substances are able in the dark to act on the photographic plate and to produce a picture. The phenomenon would appear to be established always in the presence of an oxidizing process, and Dr. Russell at length came to the conclusion that peroxid of hydrogen was the main factor concerned.

"In the case of the sheet in which tradition says that the dead Christ was wrapped we have the analog probably of a photographic plate or sensitized film. The cloth was impregnated with oils and aloes. It is well known that fixed oils are sensitive to oxidation and aloes contain constituents, allied to the pyrogallic acid series, which would probably turn brown in the presence of an oxidizing process. The action by which, therefore, the image of the dead Christ was recorded on the cloth would appear to be due to chemical change rather than to the effect of light. On this explanation an exact image even to minute details such as wounds produced by the thorns and the marks of the blood drops and of flagellation by whips of a definite kind is not by any means beyond the bounds of probability.

"It is an intensely remarkable and interesting instance of the light which the very latest developments of scientific research may throw on traditions and controversial matters in history. We are face to face undoubtedly with a set of new phenomena, giving distinct indications of the existence of emanations hitherto not recognized from both animate and inanimate bodies. The discovery of these emanations has been due to the fact that they effect the sensitized silver film, but there is no doubt that there is a very large number of substances also which are affected in a similar way, tho not to the same degree as silver in the presence of albuminous substances.

"Natural photographs appear on all sides, as is proved by the simple experiment of placing an opaque object on grass or on fresh gravel exposed to the light. An exact outline of the shape of the object will be found on removing it after a time. The property of radio-activity is different, the substance in this case actually emitting radiations itself. The images due to the emanation of vapor are yet another but not less interesting phenomenon, as is abundantly manifested in the case of the traditional winding-sheet of Christ."

THE INVENTION OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

AS the first experiments on which wireless telegraphy is based took place less than twenty years ago, it would seem possible to relate the history of the invention in a way that would not involve controversy. This is attempted by *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 19). Referring to the recent claims of rival inventors, which have been loudly pushed of late, the editor says:

"The bitterness of the controversy has reached a point where, for the sake of decency, a halt should be called, particularly as the warfare appears, from the manner in which patents are flourished, to be a mercenary one instead of in the interests of scientific chronology. The matter has, in fact, ripened for the courts, and the sooner it is brought up for legal adjudication, the better, that the public may be spared an indefinite continuation of the present clamor. In the mean time we venture to present a few observations on the genesis of signaling by etheric waves as distinguished from signaling by means of electrostatic and electromagnetic disturbances."

The writer starts with the discovery of electric waves by Hertz about twenty years ago. Next comes the discovery of the so-called "coherer," or the "filings electric-wave detector," which was made by Onesti in 1884; but he did not seem clearly to apprehend its importance, and it was left for Branly in 1890 to rediscover and perfect the instrument practically as it exists to-day. In 1892 Crookes clearly suggested wireless telegraphy, but he did not know of the coherer and so his suggestions could not be put into practical form. In 1894 Lodge signaled forty yards across space with a coherer and an electric bell, and asserted that he could do so for at least half a mile. This experiment seems to have had no practical effect on the development of wireless telegraphy, and the first real wireless telegraph appears to have been the outcome of a suggestion by Popoff in 1895. This experimenter used the antennæ, since employed by Marconi, and a tapping-hammer to "decohere" his coherer. In the same year Marconi began his work. Of the precise part played by the Anglo-Italian in the development of the invention the writer speaks as follows:

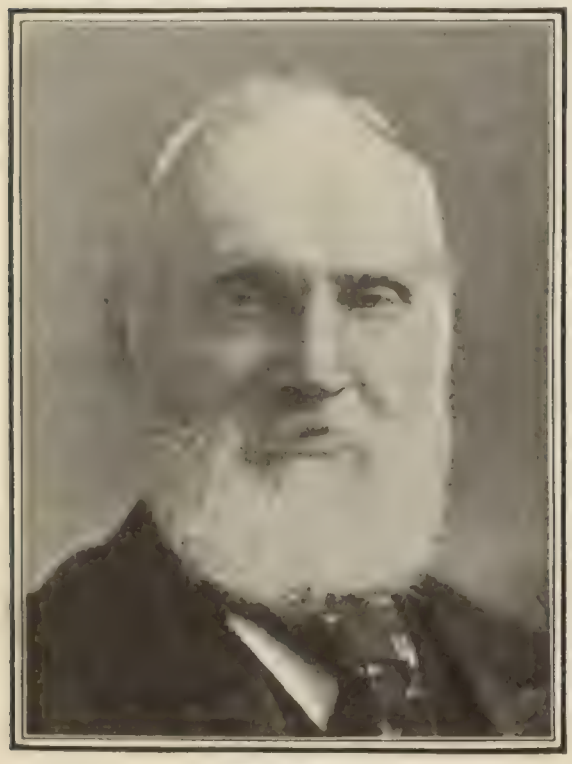
"The first Marconi patent was applied for June 2, 1896, and a consideration of this will show the advance over his predecessors —an advance which was, in fact, the creation of the art of non-syntonic wireless telegraphy as it exists to-day. This patent described the use of antennæ at both stations, the construction in detail of a transmitter particularly adapted to its purpose, the construction in detail of a Branly tube of extreme sensitiveness, the proper arrangement of the coherer, tapping, and relay circuits, and of the transmitting and telegraphic circuits. In other words, his work was comparable to that of Edison in producing, in 1880, a complete practical system of incandescent lighting from elements, some new, but mostly old, their commercial coordination involving practical inventive ability of the highest order. Since then Marconi has added numerous other improvements to the system, the most important of which is the 'jigger,' or inductive relation between the tube and antenna.

"The controversy over the invention of wireless telegraphy has

been conducted in such vague terms that the public could not otherwise than conclude that credit for every part of the invention was denied to Marconi and claimed by others. In point of fact, tho apparently the claimants would deprive Marconi in the eyes of the public of all credit, yet the contentions of the two principal claimants relate specifically to the invention of syntonic telegraphy; and the patents which have been flourished and the experiments adduced relate specifically to the syntonic feature, and in date are subsequent to the date of issue of the fundamental Marconi patent. As Marconi has not disclosed the details of his system of syntonic telegraphy, we leave this branch of the subject for such a time when all the facts will be at hand upon which to base an opinion as to the priority and relative credit of the several claimants. Whatever may be the issue with respect to syntonism, the credit will remain to Marconi of having created the art, unless better evidence can be produced to deprive him of it."

LORD KELVIN'S VISIT.

LORD KELVIN, better known to many as Sir William Thomson, which was his name before a peerage was conferred upon him in 1892 in recognition of his scientific work, has just come to the United States for his fourth visit, and all who are interested in science, pure or applied, have united to do honor to the man who is probably to be regarded as the most eminent living scientist. At a special reception given to Lord and Lady Kelvin at Columbia University April 21, he had an enthusiastic greeting. Says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, April 26), speaking of the visit:



LORD KELVIN.

"Princes' visits are made the occasion of pleasant interchanges of civilities between nations; but to the thoughtful-minded the United States is honored in a much greater degree by welcoming to its shores such a man as Kelvin, as it now does for the fourth time, or Von Helmholtz, as it did in 1893, than in entertaining the kinsman of any monarch whose title to distinction is of mere hereditary right. In science, comparisons are even more odious than elsewhere; but surely no one can cavil at the assertion that the eminent Scotch-Irish professor is the greatest of living physicists. His contributions to the sum of human knowledge have been so numerous and varied that he will go down in history as one of the greatest scientists of the nineteenth century, which has been a period particularly rich in scientific investigation and achievement and characterized by many great names. And yet, at the ripe age of 78, Lord Kelvin is still a student—still striving, with simplicity and earnestness, to solve some of the many complex problems that natural philosophy presents to the human mind. He is a man entitled to the great honors he has received, and nowhere is the value of his work more highly appreciated than in the United States. Electrical investigators, in particular, look up to this living successor of Faraday and Maxwell as the 'Grand Old Man' of electrical science and venerate him for his accomplishments. American electrical men join in giving Lord and Lady Kelvin a hearty welcome and unite in the hope that the present visit may be a pleasant one and not the last."

Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in its editorial columns (April 26):

"Lord Kelvin does not belong to England alone, but to the world at large, which his genius has made vastly more habitable and comprehensible. If any other country than Great Britain should claim him, however, it might well be the United States, for to him we owe perhaps more than to any other great mind the achievement constituted by the laying and operation of the Atlantic cable. What nobler work can scientific genius find than bringing mankind into closer and more brotherly relationships? Or if it be in the purely intellectual sphere that such an intellect should labor, regardless of human wants and welfare, surely Kelvin again is the man who has linked together not merely hemispheres, but planets and solar systems, by the cables of mathematical reasoning and physical demonstration, weighing even the universe in Kelvin balances.

"We are glad to know that keen as was the pleasure enjoyed by all who participated on Monday in greeting the great physicist, it was very thoroughly shared by the distinguished guests of the evening. And best of all has been the wider intelligent recognition in the public prints of the value of such work and services as Lord Kelvin has rendered in his day and generation. No better proof could be given that intellect, rather than wealth or birth, still commands here the profoundest respect; and in a democratic community it would be a sad day when that were not the case. It is too much to expect that Lord Kelvin, hale and hearty as he is at eighty, can sustain again the fatigues of an ocean voyage of 6,000 miles; but we shall venture to believe and hope that the cordiality of his reception here and the benefit due to change of air and scene will add many years to a life so rich in achievement of the highest and finest known to man."

At the reception alluded to above, Lord Kelvin spoke of his work in connection with the first Atlantic cable, giving great credit to the late Cyrus W. Field, and also gave it as his opinion that wireless telegraphy would never supplant the present methods, but rather would supplement them, as the telephone does the telegraph. He spoke also of the possibilities of Niagara, and asserted that the cataract, beautiful as it is, would still be more so when all its power should be exerted in "turning the wheels of industry." President Nicholas Murray Butler referred to the guest as Great Britain's greatest teacher and inventor. Prof. Elihu Thomson, speaking for the Institute of Electrical Engineers, attributed a large amount of the progress achieved in the last twenty-five years in practical electricity to Kelvin's efforts, and termed him the "father of electrical engineers," asserting that before his time there had been practically no electrical engineering.

PHYSIQUE AND ABILITY.

THE question whether physique has anything to do with mental ability is discussed in *The Practitioner* (London) by Dr. James Cantlie. According to an abstract in *The Medical Record*, the writer says that our greatest thinkers and our foremost men in many branches of life are far from robust. Pale, sunken-cheeked men, with insignificant frame and troublesome digestion, are often endowed with mental capacity of the highest order. It is often argued that it is brains that are wanted nowadays, not muscle, and we are apt to console ourselves that what the town-reared child loses in physique is gained in the rapid development of mental power. The typical citizen of the United States is pictured by Dr. Cantlie as a tall, gaunt, dyspeptic-visaged man with hollow cheeks and lined features. We are told, he says, to look upon this man as the concentration of progressive ability. "Can this be?" asks Dr. Cantlie. Can man's frame and physique be changed, and yet what we call a healthy race continue? Are the men just cited the kind of human beings wanted for the future, and, if so, is this a healthy individual, and are his children to inherit the earth? Dr. Cantlie replies to his own questions by saying: "We will let the United States an-

swer for themselves—but as to Great Britain, such men are not the type we hope to see become general." Commenting on all this, *The Medical Record* says:

"In the first place it may be said that the evil effects upon the health and physique of living in large cities are as greatly deplored —though not so evident—in this country as in Great Britain, and that the matter has for long received the weighty consideration of thinking men, with a view to bettering the condition of things. It is quite true that town dwellers deteriorate physically, but it is by no means certain that they, as a rule, excel in mental powers. But even if it be so, this superior agility of brain will not compensate for the loss of stamina and virility which is almost invariably the lot of a descendant of dwellers in cities.

"Regarding Mr. Cantlie's remarks on the European's idea of a typical American, altho the picture is not entirely out of drawing, yet it is sufficiently so to convey a mistaken impression of the inhabitants of America taken *en masse*. The American whose ancestors have been in the country for generations is, perhaps, inclined to be a nervous, excitable, energetic, and somewhat dyspeptic individual; but, nevertheless, not generally unhealthy, and most decidedly not effete.

"But the fact must always be borne in mind that the United States is continually taking in fresh blood, which keeps up the standard of her population as a whole to a height quite equal, if not superior, to that of any European nation.

"No one, however, can disagree with Mr. Cantlie's contention that ability without physique is not of much use, and also that town life tends to degenerate the physical powers."

An interesting point in *The Record's* reply to Dr. Cantlie is its admission that the true American—he of several generations of American ancestry—is inclined to be neurotic. Is it true that our only hope is in continued immigration?

MAKING OF THE HALF-TONE PLATE.

THE "half-tone" photographic reproduction has revolutionized book and newspaper illustration. Some rejoice at this, while others grieve; but probably few of either class realize the care that must be taken in the preparation of a good half-tone plate. In a paper read by J. L. Shelling before the Chicago Trade Press Association, and printed in *The Inland Printer*, the following information is given on this point:

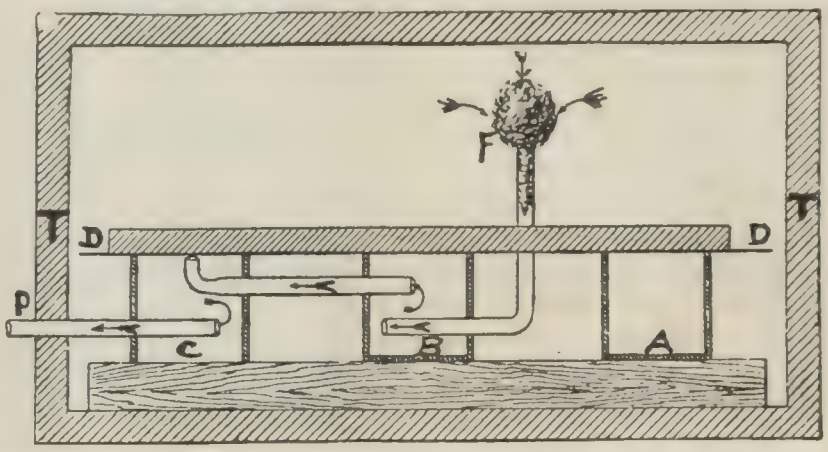
"A half-tone screen consists of two pieces of glass, each ruled with alternating black and white lines of equal dimensions at an angle of forty-five degrees. These two pieces are then cemented together with the lines at right angles, thus making a grating or screen. This screen is placed in the camera next to the sensitive plate, and the pictures photographed through it. The screen is the foundation for the process, and the principle involved has not been changed since the earliest patent was granted. Numerous other methods have been tried, but the mechanical lines of the half-tone screen have not been improved upon. But for this mechanically ruled screen we would not be able to reproduce colors with three or four printings that formerly required from ten to twenty impressions in lithography. All other methods that have been tried with a view to improving on the half-tone screen have a rough and unpleasing appearance, while the regular lines and dots of the half-tone give us a smooth, soft, clean picture, with all the modulation of the photograph.

"Did it ever occur to you that the surface of the half-tone plate is composed of thousands of little dots, every one of a different size, and so small that you have to use a magnifier to see them; but if *one* were missing or not of the proper size it would show in the proof? Yet it is true, and they are all watched by every man who handles the plate from the time the negative is made until the plate is delivered, and if one is missing it must be put in or a new plate made; that is, if high-grade work is desired. How many of these dots are there in a square inch of half-tone? The ordinary screen, composed of 150 lines to the inch, has 22,500 black dots, and an equal number of white spaces. You talk about detail in your business. When you have to look after 22,500 dots to every square inch of your work, and see that none become lost, strayed, or stolen, you can talk about being busy. Just for the novelty of the thing we figured up the number of dots required to make up the surface of the large Dowie plate made by our concern, which measured approximately 24 by 98 inches, and was made on 133-line screen. There were 2,304 square inches in the plate, with 17,689 black dots per square inch—a total of 40,756,456; so you see we need good eyes and good glasses in order to make perfect printing-plates.

"In addition to looking after all these little dots, the process-man has to keep an eye on the weather. If the wind changes to the east or south, or it is warm or cold, damp or dry, he must change his methods and his chemicals to suit; and while he is reasonably sure he can deliver the cut on the day promised, he could not guarantee to do it, because there are hundreds of things that could happen before it was delivered into your hands that would be small in themselves, but would make the cut useless to you. So when your engraver tells you that he had an accident with your plate and can not deliver it until the next day, just be charitable with him, and remember the 22,500 little dots per square inch that he has to keep in place."

ODOR AND THE NEW RADIATION.

THE curious radiation, discovered by Becquerel and named after him, which is given off by certain substances and can pass, like the Roentgen rays, through some solid bodies, has already been described in these columns. The best opinion now holds that this radiation is not a wave phenomenon like light, but is due to extremely small particles thrown off by the radiant bodies. These particles may be identical with the "chips" or "electrons" which, according to Thomson's theory, are given off by atoms. But whatever may be the nature of the emanation from radium, uranium, and the other so-called radio-active bodies, it is now asserted by Prof. William Crookes that it is the same emanation that gives rise to the sense of smell. In other words, for the first time in the history of physics, the physical



DEVICE TO SHOW THAT THE EMANATIONS FROM RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES CAN BE CARRIED FROM PLACE TO PLACE BY AIR.

cause of odor seems to have been connected with the other physical phenomena known to science. There are great possibilities in this theory, as we are assured by M. W. de Fonville in *Cosmos* (April 12). Says this writer:

"The ideas and experiments of Professor Crookes are well shown in the figure. . . . All known odorous substances are carried by the atmosphere, which is, as it were, impregnated with them. In fact, it is only by the inspiration of a certain quantity of air into the nasal fossæ that such substances come into contact with the moist membrane that lines the interior. This contact produces a chemical action that gives rise to sensation of a particular kind. Some of these substances, such as chlorin, are simple bodies, while others are of very complex constitution. But they must all be dissolved by the air, must impregnate it, and then must be carried along with it. This impregnation lasts very long. Snuff-boxes that have been long in use may preserve their odor for years while remaining quite empty. In order to show that radio-conductive substances are similar to odorous substances, it is necessary to prove that air impregnated with the former can be carried about without entirely losing radio-active properties and will act on a photographic plate as if that plate

were in the presence of the radiant objects themselves. The nature and significance of the experiment will be understood by a reference to the figure. The box *T* is of wood and closed so tightly that all exterior light is excluded. Sensitized paper is placed on the table *D*. The air is impregnated wtih the effluvium of radium or uranium by a prolonged exposure in the compartment *B*, at the bottom of which the radio-active substance is placed. The air from the compartment *B* is drawn into the compartment *C* by an aspiration device operated by the pump *P*, which can work at the rate of about ten quarts a minute and which is kept in action during the whole experiment. At the bottom of the compartment *A* are placed the same radio-active substances as in *B*.

"If we have to do with radium compounds, which are always luminous, they are covered with black paper or with an aluminum screen. . . . . .

"With radium the action in the compartment *B* was at the end of eleven hours 0.68 of that in the compartment *A*, where the air was still; thirty-two per cent. of the electrons had been taken up by the 110 liters of air removed. Again, this air had acted in its turn in the compartment *C*. The action on the place exposed under these conditions was quite noticeable. It was six to seven per cent. of the action noted in the compartment *A*. . . . . .

"If we accept the authenticity of the facts reported by Professor Crookes we must admit that the electrons are transported by the air, like the perfumes of flowers. We know certainly and from repeated observation that they act on the retina, where they give rise to phenomena of phosphorescence. It is difficult enough to admit that these hypothetical particles act on two senses [sight and smell] at once, but it is no less difficult to accept the fact that the retina has two kinds of sensitiveness—one the normal kind that enables us to see distant objects; and also a sensitiveness analogous to touch which enables us to perceive phosphorescence distinctly. . . . . .

"The action of smell has been greatly neglected by physicists. One of the good points about these new hypotheses will be to put an end to a feeling of contempt regarding the subject that is quite unjustifiable. The sense of smell, it is true, is almost obliterated in civilized man, and even among savages it is far from comparable to that of some animals. But is it not the same with the sense of sight? Can the English compare with the Boers in their power to distinguish distant objects? . . . And can English, Boers, or savages hold place with carrier pigeons for acuteness of vision? And has this fact interfered with the development of the science of optics? We have discovered spectacles and telescopes with which the near-sighted can see better than the eagle himself. It is almost certain that we shall also find instruments for augmenting our sensitiveness to odors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ENGLISH CLAIM TO PRIORITY.

WE are constantly hearing so much of American industrial supremacy and of our mechanical and commercial conquests that it is well once in a while to glance at the other side of the shield. We are familiar with articles in English journals lauding our methods and lamenting England's degeneracy. Our trade papers naturally fail to copy those that take the opposite tone; and so we are in danger of getting a one-sided view and of suffering from inordinate self-esteem. Our attention is called by *The Street Railway Journal* to the fact that, even in the field of electric transportation, where we had supposed our primacy as undisputed, there are other claimants for honors as pioneers, and our "pretensions" are ridiculed. At a recent meeting of the British Society of Arts, presided over by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, and participated in by Alexander Siemens, W. M. Mordey, and Ferranti, the inventor, a paper was read by J. C. Robinson on "Tubes, Trams, and Trains of London," in which, according to the journal mentioned above, "the speakers united in denouncing the policy and tendency of adopting American methods and machinery, and contended that we were not entitled to the credit that had been given us for our work in this particular branch." To quote further:

"A sharp Yankee trick had been played in reality; our confiding English cousins had been betrayed; their ideas, inventions, and plans had been stolen and the rest of the world had been hoodwinked into giving to the despoiler credit which rightly belonged to Englishmen. We are gravely told by Mr. Mordey, for instance, that priority of title to the electric road of to-day rests in England. We presume he bases this claim upon the establishment of the Portrush line, which is conveniently designated as a British enterprise for this occasion. If our English cousins have lost any credit for the work they have done in the electric railway because of the location of the first line in Ireland, they should attribute their failure to secure it to a Fenian conspiracy. But how are we to explain later transactions of similar aspect? Here is an indictment presented by Mr. Mordey:

"'England was the pioneer of electric traction. Years before any tramways were running in the States street tramways were running in England by the method now in use in America. When the first tube railway—the City and South London—was opened in 1890, the Americans sent over a deputation of engineers, who reported that it was impossible for such a system of traction to take the place of steam traction on the overhead railways. After the Liverpool overhead railway was opened another American deputation was sent over, with the result that a Chinese copy of that system was installed on the Chicago overhead railway. Yet the Americans when they visited England were welcomed as the pioneers of electric traction.'

"The worst is yet to come. Mr. Mordey denies us all credit for progressiveness. 'America, having no roads fit to walk or ride on,' he says, 'and no horses or 'buses, has been driven to establish electric traction services. It was not due to the enterprise of Americans, but to the absence of any other facilities for getting about, that the great tramway work had been done in the States.' We fear that Mr. Mordey must have gotten his ideas of America from Dickens' description of Martin Chuzzlewit's experience in Eden. It looks very much as if the Water-Toast Association of United Sympathizers had been transplanted to England, or had at least imparted its spirit to the Society of Arts."

How Hair Turns White.—Important information with regard to the manner in which hair bleaches is given in a communication from E. Metchnikoff, recently published in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society of London. "It is there stated," says *Knowledge*, "that the all-devouring cells known as phagocytes are the cause of the mischief. These cells, which frequently have ameba-like processes, are developed in the central or medullary part of the hair, whence they make their way into the outer or cortical layer, where they absorb and thus destroy the pigment granules. Numbers of these phagocytes may be seen in hair which is commencing to turn white. 'The part played by phagocytes,' writes the author, 'in the whitening of hair explains many phenomena observed long ago, but not as yet sufficiently understood.' Thus the phenomenon of hair turning white in a single night, or in a few days, may be explained by the increased activity of the phagocytes, which remove the pigment within an abnormally short period."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT might be thought that a glacier would be the last place to search for microbes. According to a note presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Janssen, the celebrated French astronomer, however, M. Binot, chief of the Pasteur Institute laboratory, has lately been studying the Mont Blanc glaciers from the bacteriological standpoint by taking borings at different points, so as to bring up specimens of ice from various depths. An examination shows that in all layers of the glacial ice colonies of microbes of different species are present.

REFERRING to the recent enactment of the New York board of health to prevent contagion from the promiscuous use of brushes, scissors, razors, etc., in barbers' shops, *The Lancet* (London, April 5) says: "The question arises whether the barbers will endeavor to meet these new exigencies. Historically speaking, the barbers, whose precursors used to be barber-surgeons, should readily appreciate the advantage of antiseptic surgery and be willing to apply its principles to the minor and painless operations which they now perform. Trivial as these operations may seem they are not absolutely free from danger; and to our knowledge some barbers, both in Paris and in London, have already introduced antiseptic principles into their hair-dressing saloons. They sterilize their metallic combs, their scissors, and their razors by passing them through a flame each time that they are used, and it would be well if these and other precautions were more generally applied."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

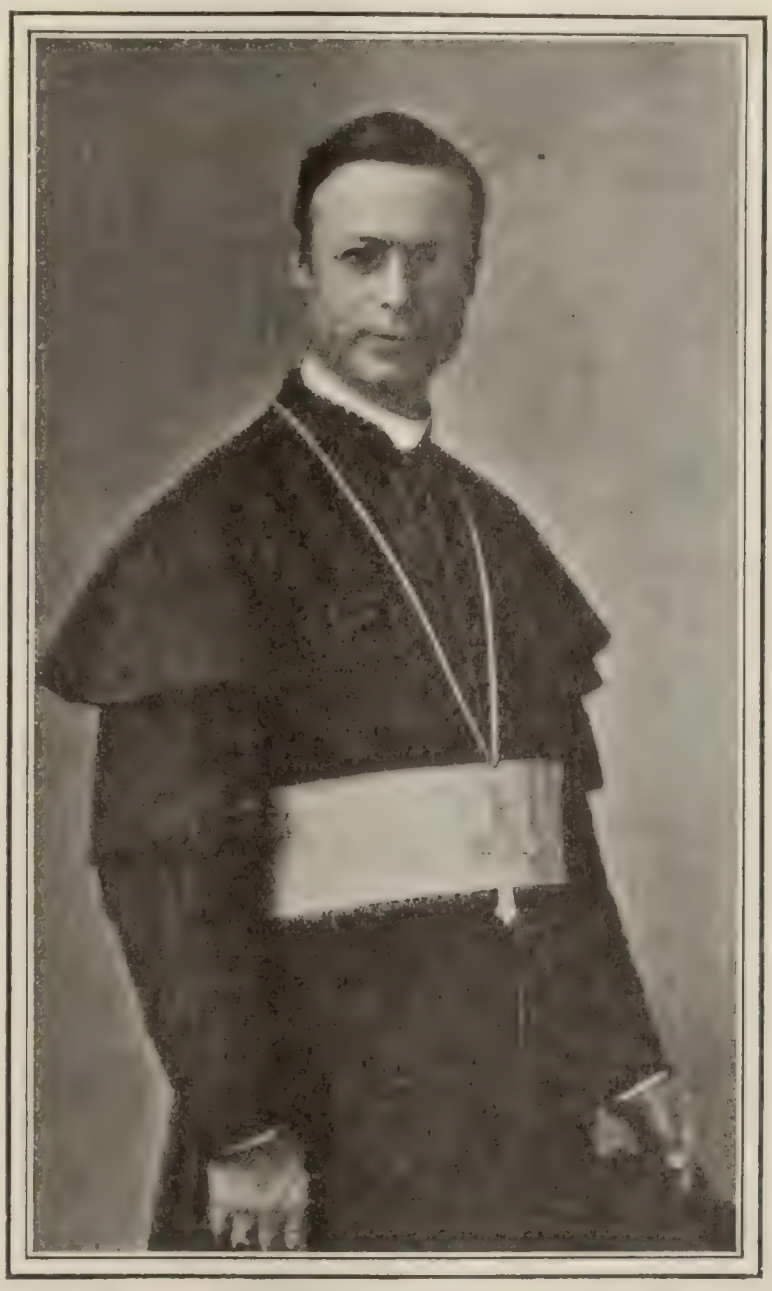
ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

THE sudden death of Archbishop Corrigan, at a time when he was believed to be well on the way toward recovery from his recent illness, is regarded as a heavy loss to the Roman Catholic Church. "He was one of the most intrepid champions of Catholicism," the Pope declared when he received the news of the Archbishop's death; "America loses one of her best citizens and the church a devoted son. It has been one of the greatest bitternesses of my long life to see the strongest champions of the militant church claimed by death." Not merely the prominence of his position as "head of the greatest diocese in America" gave him distinction, observes the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.), but the strength of his own personality. "Under his lead and guidance," adds the Buffalo *Catholic Union and Times*, "the church, with all her salutary institutions of an educational and charitable nature, has made phenomenal progress in the chief city of the republic." The New York *Catholic News* thinks that if any proof were necessary to show the high esteem in which the Archbishop was held, "it was furnished by his serious illness":

"The rich and the poor, the mighty and the obscure, have all been eager for encouraging news from his bedside. Whilst his devoted Catholic people were offering up prayers that their beloved prelate's years of usefulness might not be cut short, New Yorkers of other creeds in other ways showed that they, too, were solicitous for the Archbishop's recovery."

The New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) prints the following brief *résumé* of the Archbishop's career:

"He was a forceful character, a striking personality, and had a career of remarkable distinction. At twenty-five he was a Doctor of Divinity, at twenty-nine president of Seton Hall, Orange, at thirty-four a bishop, the youngest ever consecrated in the Roman Church in America, at forty-one coadjutor of New York, the most important diocese of his church in America, and five years later archbishop. His rule for the last seventeen years was that of a wise despot, if despotism can ever be wise; but the iron hand was always in the velvet glove, and the first impression of those who met him was that of a sweet and gentle modesty. His judgment seemed to crystallize slowly; but, once formed, it was immovable. One of his fellow bishops described him as a moss-covered rock. He gave absolute obedience to his superiors, and demanded it from his inferiors. It was this disposition that caused the clash with Father McGlynn, the shock of which was felt far outside their own communion as an assault upon political free speech. The archbishop was a strong and uncompromising opponent of Socialism in the state and of what has come to be termed 'Americanism' in the Roman Church, an intransigeant advocate of parochial schools. His ecclesiastical policy placed him in almost constant opposition to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, and altho he seemed to win the day at Rome, it has been thought not without significance that he failed to receive the cardinalate or to shake the confidence that Pope Leo conspicuously placed in Archbishop Ireland."



ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL AUGUSTINE CORRIGAN.
From a photograph taken in 1899.

Several papers recall the fact that the Archbishop was "the son of a grocer," a fact which leads the New York *World* to recognize in his life "another conspicuous proof that 'the Republic is Opportunity.'" His rapid rise to ecclesiastical honors, says the New York *Times*, "is without parallel in the history of the Catholic Church in this country." Some idea of the magnitude of the work carried on under his direction is given by the Rochester *Post-Express*:

"The Catholic population of the see is about 1,200,000. In ten years 136,823 children and adults were prepared for confirmation; 1,320,029 confessions were heard; 330,434 persons were baptized; 75,142 marriages were celebrated. There is one theological seminary, where 200 young men are trained for religious work; there are four colleges, with an attendance of 1,500; twenty academies for boys and thirty-five for girls, with an attendance of 3,500; 200 parochial schools, with an attendance of 68,000; eight orphan asylums, with 3,000 children; nine industrial and reform schools, with 3,500 children; twenty homes for destitute children, caring for 10,000 children annually; ten hospitals, sheltering 5,000 persons; a foundling asylum, with 2,000 inmates, and many other charitable and semi-charitable institutions. The church edifices in the see of New York exceed 300 in number, and the church property is valued at $50,000,000, on which the indebtedness is less than $6,000,000. The successful upbuilding of the church in the see of New York was due very largely to the character and capacity of Archbishop Corrigan. He was phenomenally successful in business affairs as well as in spiritual affairs, and will long be remembered not only by the Catholics but by the Protestants of the United States as a singularly pious, lovable, and exemplary man."

Probably the most famous incident in the Archbishop's life was his conflict with Dr. McGlynn, and tho his attitude toward that priest was sustained by the papal authorities, popular sympathy undoubtedly went out to Father McGlynn. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The course of Archbishop Corrigan in the McGlynn case did not at the time meet the approval of all Catholics, and it is possible that he may have made some tactical mistakes in dealing with that recalcitrant priest, tho the issues, largely emotional and rhetorical, that were raised in that case have now almost completely disappeared, with no apparent harm to the church. The Archbishop, in fact, was by temperament unfitted fully to understand such a man as Dr. McGlynn. He was an accomplished canonist and theologian, with the methodical mind of an administrator and the typical ecclesiastic's reverence for church law and tradition. Dr. McGlynn, on the other hand, was a warm-hearted and emotional Irishman, the typical 'Soggarth Aroon' of Irish folklore, most lovable in all personal relations, but hazy in his thinking, inexact as a scholar, and easily led into indefensible positions by his emotional exuberance and fondness for fine rhetoric. . . . Whatever else it was or was not, the course of Dr. McGlynn was plainly subversive of discipline, and that was a fault which the Archbishop of New York could least easily forgive."

"The one criticism made by men of other faiths who knew the lovely qualities of his nature," adds the New York *Mail and*

Express, "was that he lacked broad sympathy with the spirit of modernity. To deny this would leave an estimate of him unfair. But it was so only because Archbishop Corrigan saw the new spirit only as a menace to the church to which his life and all that was his had been wholly consecrated."

The Archbishop leaves behind him comparatively little personal property, having contributed the greater part of his private fortune to the theological seminary that he established at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers. Speculation as to his successor, tho indulged in by several papers, is considered entirely premature, as the canonical procedure for choosing an Archbishop requires a minimum of three months and may occupy twice that time.

THE PREVAILING RELIGIOUS ESTHETICISM.

A MARKED tendency in the direction of more florid and elaborate forms of public worship is being manifested on the part of several prominent Nonconformist churches. Says the New York *Sun* (April 15):

"On Easter Sunday the Washington Heights Baptist Church [New York] started the innovation of a vested choir of sixty voices, with cassock and cotta and the women wearing also mortar-board hats. That is, the vestments are the same as in Episcopal churches. The introduction of such a choir into the Metropolitan Methodist Temple, a year ago, proved so successful, apparently, that the example has been followed by other Methodist churches, one at Chicago having come into line recently and conspicuously.

"This is very suggestive because the two Protestant churches which in the past were always most distinguished by the extreme simplicity of their worship and their church architecture, and were most violently opposed to anything like mere estheticism in religious services, were the Baptist and the Methodist. They were plain people, and all worldly display, in raiment and in social life, was eschewed by them. Methodists were enjoined by Wesley, in his 'General Rules,' to 'evidence their desire of salvation' by refraining from 'putting on of gold and costly apparel.' Like austerity of life was the Baptist rule, and the meeting-houses of both denominations were usually without steeples or any other marks of a distinctively ecclesiastical architecture."

Such "revolutionary" changes as those chronicled, remarks *The Sun*, would have stirred up "violent protest "a generation ago. Now they seem "rather to provoke an amiable desire to extend the innovation." The same paper proceeds to ask:

"Will these ritualistic Baptist and Methodist churches stop with vested choirs merely? Will they not go on, naturally and logically, to the adoption of other features of the liturgical churches they are imitating? We are likely to see the cross introduced, and perhaps the time will come when the plain communion table will give place to a veritable altar, with all its religious significance. This is, therefore, a serious innovation, suggestive of a radical doctrinal transformation in the future. We have seen how ritualism in the Episcopal church has advanced to a bold teaching of the Real Presence."

The New York *Independent* (May 1), in a lengthy editorial on the same subject, takes the view that "the fresh inroad of ritualism" is fraught with danger to sincere religion. It says:

"In our Roman Catholic and other sacramentarian churches the ritual grows out of the faith and can be thus justified, but the new ritualism being adopted in our non-liturgical churches is of another order. It seems to have two different explanations. To some extent it may, as Professor Goldwin Smith lately said, indicate 'the growth of a vacuum in the region of religious belief, which music, art, flowers, and pageantry are required to fill.' Men and women who do not really believe very much yet want a quasi-religious sentimentality which can pass for religion. The form of godliness may be kept where its power is lost, and the form must be enlarged where the power is reduced. Even light may be 'dimly religious'—very dimly—and music and vested choirs and responses and all the succession of forms may persuade one that he has had a religious hour, when it has only been quieting and soothing, and has marked the loss of real faith and religious force."

Another principal cause of the growth of ritualism, continues *The Independent*, is the "imitativeness of fashion." On this point it says:

"Just as sacramentarianism in the Church of England copied the forms of the older and more venerable Roman Church, so, to Dissenters in England and to the hitherto non-liturgical denominations in this country, the Episcopal Church, with its stately service, looks venerable and admirable. It claims precedence and it provides high dignities of office and worship. It attracts fashion and wealth. Just as in England a rich Dissenter is drawn into the Established Church, so here the drift in society is to the Episcopal Church, and the reason given always is that 'we so like the service.' It therefore is supposed to be a necessity for Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches to assimilate their worship to that of the Episcopal Church, in order to provide a service which will hold a while longer those who are escaping to the more fashionable city denomination. And at the same time there is, of course, a real pleasure taken by many in the more spectacular forms of worship and a revulsion from the Puritan simplicity which has characterized our services. Beyond question ritualism is bound to grow in all our churches. It would be a great misfortune, however, if the activity which is truly religious, and which has been directed to the service of men, should be expended in services, however artistic and esthetic."

CAN MORALITY EXIST WITHOUT RELIGION?

RELIGION plays so large a part in the ethical development of the human race that it is sometimes assumed that without religion morality could not exist at all. But altho religion is admitted to be among the greatest ethical forces in the world, many modern thinkers are unwilling to concede that a rejection of theological dogma necessarily involves the repudiation of moral standards. Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who has recently been giving this question some attention, declares his belief that were Christianity and the belief in immortality to be finally abandoned, the world would experience "a bad quarter of an hour." Nevertheless, he adds:

"Whatever turn may ultimately be taken by our convictions about a hereafter, society will uphold by law or social influence rules necessary to its own security and convenience here. It may even uphold them more rigorously, perhaps cruelly, if it is convinced that the present life is all. The natural affections, parental, conjugal, and social, will also retain their force."

Prof. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, takes a similar view in his recently published book on "The Study of Religion." "The religious sentiment in man," he says, "has an existence quite independent of morality, and one can even conceive of religions that do not foster morality." The gods of the savages, for example, are often an "accentuation of dormant or innate cruelty," and their favor is invoked by "bribes, flatteries, and threats." It is obvious, declares Professor Jastrow, that man can not ascribe ethical qualities to his gods "until he himself has proceeded far enough along the line of moral development to have established for his own guidance some ethical principles, however simple they may be." According to this view, it is "man's ethical sense that exerts an influence upon his beliefs," and not *vice versa*. Or, to put it in another way: "Religion and ethics may be likened to two streams that have an independent source, but which flow toward one another until they unite, and eventually become one."

The life and thought of ancient Greece, continues the writer, affords a striking illustration of the separation of religion and ethics. Socrates, who at first attempted to give his philosophy a religious character, was "unable to resist the movement which finds its highest exponents in Plato and Aristotle, the former enthroning Reason as the ultimate source of ethics, the latter pro-

posing instead to assign the place to Will." The Buddhist religion has also shown "marked tendencies" in the same direction. "The pessimistic view of life, favored by the great religion of India," says Professor Jastrow, "helps to remove the religious sanction for ethics, altho so strongly maintained by some of the religious thinkers, and we find systems of morality cropping up in which there is no place for a central supramundane authority imposing His laws upon mankind." In the case of Christianity, "it is not philosophy, but a skepticism as to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, which gives vitality to the movement to divorce ethics from religion." Professor Jastrow adds:

"Religion is no longer the source of ethics, but proves a stimulus to it. Matthew Arnold's definition of religion as 'morality touched with emotion,' while defective as a definition, yet reflects this modern relationship between religion and ethics. . . . But while religion thus furnishes the stimulus to morality, it must be confessed that in the most advanced, or, if you choose, the most diluted forms of faith, the influence of ethics on religion is reduced to a minimum. There may be ethical strains in these forms of faith, but if that is the case, it is due to the inevitable entrance of ethical considerations into any purely intellectual interpretation of the universe—and its mysteries."

PROF. MORRIS JASTROW.

Some interesting facts relative to the influence of religion upon conduct are furnished by a clergyman of a Western city who has gathered statistics about those who have dropped away from the local churches during the last ten years. We quote from the New York *Tribune:*

"Out of 679 adults now living who have ceased to go to church during that period, 239 were originally poor church-members, ranging all the way from notorious evil-livers to indifferent worldlings. Since these 239 have formally withdrawn from the church their moral condition has in no wise changed, except that a few of them are somewhat more open in their defiance of the moral law. Of the remaining 440, eighteen have deteriorated morally since they left the church. Nearly all of them, it is declared, are persons of unusually weak character, easily led by temptation to do wrong, and one of them confessed that while he was a member of the church he was kept from evil courses not by his belief in Christianity, but by the desire not to seem recreant to the faith he professed. Sixty-three persons have apparently led better lives since they left the church, tho the change has not been at all marked, and one of these sixty-three declares that he is a better man now because he wants to show his church friends that unbelief does not imply immorality. The remaining 359 of the 679 backsliders are morally pretty much the same as they were before. They continue to be reputable citizens, and are impelled by the same motives of self-interest, touched occasionally by unselfish impulses, that appeared to govern them when they were members of the church.

"It would perhaps be too much to assume that the results of this particular census would be true of the non-churchgoers of other communities. There may have been special circumstances in the city where it was taken that tended to make the result favorable as to the non-churchgoers; for favorable it certainly is. It is desirable, therefore, that some such investigation be made in other communities, as only in this way can the question be finally decided whether a rejection of the teachings of religion does or does not result in moral deterioration; and it would be better if it were made by men representing the church, as in that case religious men would have no reason to question its fairness."

CHILDREN AND CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP.

IF it be true that church-membership has declined during recent years, and this conclusion is being put forward with increasing persistency, this decline is due, according to the view taken by many students of religious conditions, in no small measure to the neglect of the proper religious education of children. "One has only to look at the year-book of the churches," says Mr. Frederick Lynch, a writer in *The Outlook* (April 12), "to satisfy himself that church after church with very large schools are receiving by confession a beggarly few of their many children. There is only one conclusion to come to—namely, that the great crowd of children that make up our schools slip through our fingers out into the great churchless world, while in the whole order of nature they ought to pass into the church as the boy passes from the grammar-school to the high-school." He adds:

"The membership of to-day was largely recruited from revivals of religion, but revivals seem to have had their day. The only hope of the future is in holding the children. On this we are all agreed. There seems to be little faith, however, in the possibility of doing this. But I believe it can be done; and I believe the time is coming when the Protestant Church will take every child into its bosom just as the Roman Catholic Church across the street from me is doing."

In every church, declares Mr. Lynch, it is essential that there should be at least one man—and if he can not be obtained in any other way he should be hired—"well trained," "religiously educated," and "of consecrated personality," who should make it his special work to train the children of the parish. Mr. Lynch continues:

"Let him take these children at ten and instil into their minds the idea that the church is just as much to be thought of as having a place in their future as the home or trade or profession. Make them think that they are born for the church just as they are born for the state, and that while the common schools are educating them for citizenship in the state, he is training them for citizenship in the church, and that one follows just as naturally as the other. But this training must have all the system and regularity of the public schools. Above all, the children must be taken at this early age and put through a regular course of training in religious things until at fourteen they are received into the church and become its efficient workers. (You will be surprised to find how many are ready and desirous to join the church before the age of fourteen.) Where this suggestion has been faithfully carried out, these results have almost invariably followed:

"1. Almost all of the boys and girls passed over naturally into church-membership.

"2. Most of them have grown up seriously interested in spiritual things.

"3. They have all of them gone out into life with a thorough knowledge of the Christian religion and of the teachings and ethics of Jesus, and with a high ideal of manhood."

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia), in an editorial on the same subject, laments the growing tendency on the part of parents to give their sanction to the non-attendance of their children at church service. "Parents are altogether too indifferent in this matter, especially in cities," declares *The Church Economist* (New York). It says further:

"In this connection it might be said that the Sunday-school is a splendid supplement to church attendance, but a poor substitute for it. In this age of specialization, many look upon the Sunday-school as the children's church. This is a grave mistake.

"The Sunday-school has information for its keynote, not worship. Its stirring activity, its friendly bustle, its conversational

and familiar atmosphere lack the quality of reverence which is the very first essential of public worship. The best Sunday-school for a child, if there can be but one, is a seat in the family pew beside its parents, at the ordinary services of the church."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS REVISED BY A MOSLEM.

ATTENTION has often been called to the unreliability of religious statistics. *Islam* (Paris), the international review of Islamism, commenting on the subject, says that altho we do not know, within a hundred million, the number of living human beings populating the globe, we are expected to believe that there are 230,866,535 Roman Catholics and 145,237,625 Protestants. The number of Mussulmans is estimated at 176,834,372, "not one more, not one less." Accepting these figures for what they are worth, it is interesting to know, declares the Moslem paper, "which is the religion possessing most adherents." It continues:

"Toward the middle of the nineteenth century Schopenhauer was authority for the statement that Buddhism was in the lead; the great pessimist was misled by the idea that the religion of Nirvana, which teaches annihilation as the supreme goal of human activity, had the largest number of followers on our planet. Renan and Louis Renard accepted this view, and it was computed that the Buddhists numbered between 500 and 600 millions, all the Chinese and Japanese being recorded as Buddhists. A close investigation has demonstrated how false these figures were. It has been discovered that the Chinese practise several religions at the same time. They have very few priests, the cult of ancestors and the state religion requiring none. Yet they receive with respect the priests of Taoism (the cult established by Tao-Tsen) and those of Buddhism. These priests come to the funeral to sing, and the ceremony looks more imposing on that account; but this is all. Buddhism is dominant only in Tibet and the Northern provinces of Mongolia, and the true Buddhists hardly number one hundred millions."

Regarding the statistics of Christian believers, *Islam* says:

"If we classify as Christians all the Europeans who practise no other religion, we may reach 550 millions. Excluding the small sects, like the Armenians, the Jacobites, the Copts, the Abyssinians, etc., we find three large groups of Christians: the Roman Catholics, about 240 millions; the Protestants 170 to 180 millions; the Greek Catholics 120 millions. Protestantism progresses more rapidly than the other religions, but it predominates only in Northern Europe and Northern America; Oriental Europe and Russian Asia belong to the Greek Church. The Latin people of Europe and of South America are Roman Catholic. Protestants and Roman Catholics strive with each other in their efforts to conquer adherents from the outside. Their missions cost a large amount of money and bring but meager results. From 1882 to 1890, for instance, the 'Société de la Propagation de la Foi' and the 'Association de la Sainte-Enfance' spent 328 million francs; the British missions spent 784 millions from 1860 to 1884. They have converted a few African savages, several outcast Chinamen, and some Levantines in quest of a protector."

The Moslem review goes on to state that the statistics do not show the enormous loss of ancient religions through incredulity or indifference. If practising Christians only should be counted, not one-half of them would remain. It adds:

"Islam can place more reliance in its believers; most of them practise their religion, and very few are converted to other creeds. There are probably some 282,700,000 Mussulmans. In Africa alone we count 102 million disciples of the Prophet; we find 37 millions in Malaysia. The largest group is in India, numbering 60 millions; then comes China with 20 millions. A similar number is to be found in the Ottoman empire, in the Russian dominion, in French Africa, in Algeria, on the Niger, and in the Kongo. The Mussulman propaganda is the most active and energetic of all, on account of its religious fraternities, and it is the only religion which extends its sphere of action through numerous conversions.

"The religion of India, Hinduism, formerly called Brahmanism, has 220 million followers; Shintoism, the national cult of Japan, is practised by 20 million people. Then come the cults of the vanquished which have survived to the nations practising them: Judaism, Parseeism, and the Mazdaism of the ancient Persians. These small minorities play an important part in our social economy. Uprooted from the native soil, they have acquired financial power, and their religious solidarity is probably stronger than the solidarity of all others."

Islam concludes by stating that the enumeration would not be complete without including one hundred millions of adepts of less progressive religions. Among them are the Fetichists, the Amimists, and the Polytheists, most of whom are confined to Africa, and who are very likely, maintains the Moslem journal, to be converted to Islamism. "Once converted, it does not seem plausible that they should ever become Christians or Buddhists," it says; "India, China, and the Mussulman would form three groups unassailable by Christian propaganda." Christianity owes its expansion to science, which was formerly fought by its leaders; but "is it not to be feared that this scientific evolution, which has nominally benefited the religion of the Europeans, will finally make them as indifferent as the Chinese?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Western Unitarian Conference, in session in Chicago last week, decided to consolidate the Eastern and Western publishing houses of the church and Sunday-school. The Chicago plant will be removed to Boston.

A REUNION of all the descendants of the late Brigham Young, president of the "Mormon" Church, will be held in Salt Lake City in the near future. These already number more than one thousand persons, scattered in various parts of the world. No building in Salt Lake is large enough for the reunion, and it will be held in the open air.

A LARGE and picturesque tract of land, overlooking the Hudson, thirty-eight miles from New York, has been secured by the "New Thought" or "Mental Science" exponents. A school will be opened there on July 1, and the place will be made a center for the dissemination of "New Thought" principles and the study and discussion of religious and social problems.

"SMOKING Church Services" are the latest innovation in London, and promise to attract workingmen who have hitherto been outside the pale of religious influence. Archdeacon Wilberforce of Westminster started the movement in April by inviting the men who were fitting up the Abbey for the coronation to attend service in the cloisters during their lunch hour, and giving each man an ounce of tobacco. Many accepted the invitation and joined heartily in the services.

THE appointment of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, to the place made vacant on the Board of Indian Commissioners by the death of Bishop Whipple, is greeted with special favor by the Roman Catholic press. It is "only another instance of the determined purpose of President Roosevelt to deal fairly and justly with all classes of citizens," says *The Catholic World Magazine* (New York), which complains that "heretofore Catholic effort has been without a representative on this important commission, and this was the case, altho it was universally acknowledged that no body of the people has done more for the educating and civilizing of the Indian wards of the nation than the Catholic people."

ROBERT BROWNING once mounted an outdoor rostrum in defense of his religious beliefs. The story is told in *The Cornhill Magazine*: "One of Browning's recorded sayings is that he liked religious questions treated seriously, and we know by his letters that his own belief was sincere and strong. Some twenty years ago he told his neighbor at a dinner-party that on his way home to dress he had stopped to hear an open-air preacher in Hyde Park. The man was developing free-thinking theories, and at the moment Browning arrived was emphatically inveighing against the possible existence of God, and defying his hearers to disprove his arguments. 'At last I could stand it no longer,' said Browning, 'so I asked him to get off his tub and to let me get up and try to answer him. He did so, and I think,' he added modestly, 'that I had the best of it.'"

ON Sunday, June 8, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Tulpehocken Reformed Congregation of Reading, Pa., will pay 157 red roses to the descendants of Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, as rent for the ground on which the church is built. Rev. H. J Welker, of Myerstown, is pastor of the congregation. The exercises will be attended by General George Wistar, Dr. Thomas Wistar, Joshua Wistar, and other prominent members of the family living in Philadelphia, descendants of Caspar Wistar. He deeded 100 acres of land along the Tulpehocken creek in trust for a Dutch Reformed church. A condition of the deed was that they should "pay one red rose annually." This condition was never carried out Recently, at a conference with the Philadelphia Wistars, the pastor tendered the payment of one red rose for each of the 157 years that the church is delinquent. The offer was accepted, and the payment will take the form of public exercises in the church on June 8. In future one red rose will be paid annually.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DOES RUSSIA MEAN TO GIVE UP MANCHURIA?

STRICT as the censorship of the press is in Russia, and limited as the freedom of comment is—hardly existing, indeed, as to internal politics—the foreign relations of Russia are discussed by the newspapers with considerable frankness and apparent spontaneity. The Manchurian question has engaged the attention of the Russian press to a remarkable degree, at a time when more serious domestic problems might be expected to monopolize it. Is the Russian Government yielding to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and to the United States in this matter of Manchurian surrender? Is the treaty with China a reluctant concession to the "open-door" Powers, and is it an act of good faith? Russia agrees to evacuate Manchuria in eighteen months, leaving no troops save as a railway guard, and she also abandons the attempt to secure special privileges in that province. Does she mean what she says? The Manchurian treaty has been received with skepticism and suspicion, and the explanations of the Russian press, whether "inspired" or not, throw new light on the situation.

The leading political paper, the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, declares it to be absurd to talk of any "retreat" by the Russian Government. Examining the several conditions precedent to evacuation, and especially the demand for the surrender by the "concert" of the Powers to China of the city of Tien-Tsin, the paper says:

"Our retrocession of New-Chwang will occur under such conditions as will exclude the possibility of any injury to Russian influence in Southern Manchuria. The terms our Government has imposed upon China amply and practically safeguard our interests in Manchuria. They indicate that our representatives have closely and minutely studied the local questions that, seemingly unimportant as they may be, will assume serious political significance in the course of time."

Coercion or pressure, the paper says, is the invention of silly and shallow journalism. Russia has acted with entire freedom and in pursuance of well-defined and consistent aims. Her freedom is the product of conscious might. Russia gives up Manchuria to prove her sincere friendship for China, and she has warned China that the treaty will not be deemed binding unless all the conditions are faithfully fulfilled by her. This is a warning against any anti-Russian policy in the diplomacy of the imperial Government.

In the same tone comments the *Novosti*. It says that the Manchurian question had nothing whatever to do with the "open door" or the integrity of China. Russia recognized no shadow of claim in the "concert" to interfere with her policy in that province. She gives up the territory because she never intended to annex it. Long before the Anglo-Japanese alliance was formed the world was assured of the intention to return Manchuria to China. But the *Novosti* adds:

"The treaty will strengthen our influence in the province. Manchuria is concededly within our 'sphere of interest,' and if we have not annexed it, it is because we do not need so much new territory. However, having constructed a railroad across Manchuria, Russia can not be indifferent to the conditions there prevailing, and the *status quo* of 1900 or any other antebellum period can never be restored. Our influence there will of necessity be much more decisive."

Prince Mestchersky, in the *Grajdanin*, an ultra-nationalist organ, says that the explanation is very simple. The Czar said to himself: "What need have I of Manchuria when every soldier, every officer, stationed there is demanded here at home? Russia is not so rich intellectually, morally, and materially that she can spare men and money for Manchuria. There is so much work at home, so much room for improvement, that I have no superfluity either of men or of means." Russia wants stability, peace of mind, and economy of resources, while Manchuria has been a source of trouble, complication, and misunderstanding, adds the Prince-editor.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MORGANIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THAT latest and most brilliant aspect of the Morganized world known popularly as the shipping trust has released a flood of English editorial comment. A note of alarm runs through and at times even drowns the roar of wonder with which this last-born Leviathan of Morganism is hailed by the Britons. The privilege of speaking first clearly belongs to the London *Times*, if only for the reason that it sees nothing to be afraid of:

"This combination—in the forming of which the principal agents have been Mr. Pirrie, representing at once the White Star Line and Harland & Wolff, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan representing the American companies—will include the White Star Line, the Dominion Line, the Leyland Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the American Line, and the Red Star Line. The British lines mentioned will continue to sail under the British flag. It will be noted that the Cunard Line is not among them, and that the Allan Line also maintains an independent position. Neither can well expect any diminution in the stress of the competition it has to face, since it is plain that the combination of its rivals relieves them of disadvantages previously common to all. Tho the two German lines, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American, which have secured so large a share of the trade, do not actually enter the combination, a satisfactory working agreement with them has been arrived at; but as nothing is said about the French companies they, probably, intend, like the Cunard Line, to pursue their own course. There is a significant statement that the combination will work in unison with the large American railways. That is a very important factor, since there can be no doubt of the power of these railways to determine to a large extent the sea carriage of the goods they bring to the coast."

It was a lucky thing for the ocean lines that Mr. Morgan thought of combining them, as they were getting hard up. So says *The Times*, from which we quote further:

"The struggle between the great carrying companies to meet and even to encourage the growing demands of the public for rapid and luxurious traveling over sea has ended in the production of fleets of powerful and magnificently equipped steamers for which there is not sufficient remunerative employment. In the busy season of good years they may all do very well, but, taking one season with another and one year with another, there is a vast investment of capital upon which no adequate return can be secured. That is the fundamental economic difficulty which all the companies engaged in the North Atlantic trade have to face, tho other causes operate to render it more acute."

This way of viewing the "little combine" is by no means characteristic of British opinion. That great pessimist, when anything American is in question, *The Saturday Review* (London), actually heads its article on the subject "The Shipping Gang and Yankee Grab." It observes:

"Mr. Morgan's latest achievement, the Atlantic shipping 'combine,' may excuse him for thinking himself as almighty as his own dollars. He might naturally say of England what Jugurtha said of Rome 'A city for sale; to be had of the highest bidder.' One by one our industries are betrayed to the American. Our oil industry is controlled by the Standard Oil Company; the match trade, after a shameful exhibition of incompetency, has fallen into the hands of the Diamond Match Company; Mr. Duke with lavish expenditure is fighting for our tobacco trade. No corner of the industrial world is safe from the extraordinary gang of capitalists that govern the great republic."

This critic next considers the details of the accomplished fact and avers that the London *Times* was "taken in." It was not

taken into the combination, but was "taken in by the specious concession that the several lines are to retain each its old flag and management":

"English directors must dance to an American tune. Mr. Morgan and his colleagues have no intention, we may be sure, of allowing the men they have bought to play ducks and drakes with £34,000,000 sterling of capital. In such circumstances 'the flag,' to put it bluntly, is a lie. And we have no lasting guaranty that we shall be left even that to cover our shame."

As for the statement about being hard up, *The Saturday Review* has no patience with it:

"The official explanation of the move is the necessity for economies in management, but it is significant that the deal was heralded by the raising of both freight and passenger rates from ten to fifty per cent. under mutual agreements between the various transport companies. At present a large share of the Atlantic tonnage is in the trust, and when the grip is tightened a little more there is no one so foolish as to believe in the moderation of the shipping kings."

What would happen in the event of war? That is what *The Daily Chronicle* (London) would like to know:

"For, however unwilling we are to contemplate the possibility of a war with America, we should be foolish to allow this sentiment to blind us to the contingencies of a novel situation. And we regard as the least satisfactory of cementing influences of peace the interest which it is said American financiers will have to maintain good relations between the two countries. We trust that those good relations will depend upon something more stable than the selfish interests of an utterly unscrupulous ring of monopolists."

But the war specter is not so terrifying to *The Daily News* (London):

"This combination, at any rate, will so clearly make for peace that our withers are unwrung by the prospect. It is at least better than that mischievous dream of a secret society of financial Jesuits, with Jesuit ethics, but without Jesuit religion, which filled the vague and immense dreams of Cecil Rhodes. It is not the fact of combination we fear, or the working of the whole transatlantic passenger traffic on a coordinate basis. That ought to mean increased economy and efficiency; and the absence of competition will not be felt just yet. What alarms us is the announcement of the Americans that American capital will predominate, and that the whole control of the syndicate will come from the United States."

There are various questions, however, which the organ of the English non-conformist conscience from which we have just quoted asks itself:

"What is happening to us? Have we lost the business faculties of our fathers? Has our commerce lost its enterprise and its imagination? Or are we too much handicapped by the toll we pay to the hereditary idler—by our land-system, our vested interests, and all the enervating traditions of a leisured ruling class? It is time we began to look some of these questions fairly in the face. The sudden subordination of three great English shipping lines to ultimate American control is a rude shock to our island pride. It hits us in a tender point."

It is "humiliating and unsatisfactory that so large a part of our carrying trade may be directed and controlled by capitalists living beyond the jurisdiction of the crown and legislature," says *The Standard* (London):

"The shipping of Great Britain is vital to our political existence and our mercantile prosperity. It is to protect it that we bear uncomplainingly the burden of supporting the heaviest naval budget which any nation has ever incurred. Why should we build battle-ships and cruisers to police the trade routes and watch over vessels which are at the disposal of foreign capitalists, whose interests, political and commercial, may run counter to our own? It may be said that under our existing laws there is nothing to prevent such transfers as those of which we hear. That may be true. But *salus populi suprema lex.* The freedom of contract which takes the form of weakening the strength of an empire that depends upon naval efficiency may stand in need of limitation."

An English glance at the German aspect of it all is afforded in what follows from *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Why the Norddeutscher-Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line have joined the movement, we are at a loss to understand. But we feel very sure that the German Emperor does not mean

PEACE: "I wonder if there will be a place for me at the coronation."
—*Punch* (London).

KING EDWARD: "Will he tame the beast in time for me to appear publicly with it?"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TWIN VIEWS OF PEACE.

to lose command of those speedy vessels on which his new-born navy largely depends for cruisers. . . . But to us the loss of the service of these vessels as cruisers is the very least part of the evil. The advantages of merchant-cruisers in time of war are problematical, unless the ships are so constructed as to fulfil certain requirements in regard to protection, which detract seriously from their value as passenger and cargo-carrying vessels. But the continuance of our merchant-shipping under the 'red duster' is of the utmost importance to us from a national point of view for other reasons. In the first place, for the transport service. If we have been able to place and maintain a quarter of a million of men in South Africa, it has been owing to the fact that the Admiralty have had the call on a practically limitless number of merchant-vessels sailing under our flag."

German opinion regards the situation more from a business than a sentimental point of view. Says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"That the combination aims at increased freight and passenger rates is beyond dispute, and in view of the demoralization of the freight business this is justified. Whether the trust will use its power to obtain unduly high rates and to impose onerous conditions upon shippers, who under the free competition prevailing hitherto have done fairly well, remains to be seen. . . . It is to some extent a satisfaction that the German lines do not enter the combination directly, but merely assent to a common regulation of traffic, and further that the great Cunard Line and the French companies are wholly outside the agreement. But it is doubtful whether these outside lines will not later be forced to enter the combination. It must not be overlooked that Mr. Morgan and his associates exercise control over the American railroads, which must be taken into account in the matter of through traffic. Hence it is in their power to distribute favor and disfavor in most unequal measure. Indeed, our New York correspondent mentions a report that Mr. Morgan won over the English lines to the plan of combination by threatening them with a boycott."

"What principally interests us in all this business is, naturally, the relation of the German steamship lines to the trust," says the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin):

"It is said everywhere that the two German lines have not formally entered the trust, but have merely made certain agreements with it. Whether this is playing with words or not must in the end be made apparent. . . . The difficult position in which they [the German steamship lines] have been placed by Morgan's activities will be seen by any sensible-minded person."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NORWAY'S CABINET CRISIS.

THE change of ministry in Norway involves the definite retirement as premier of J. W. C. Steen, and the formation of a new cabinet by O. A. Blehr, who will, it is announced, hold the portfolio of the interior. The crisis grew out of that old difficulty between Norway and Sweden, the demand by the former for a separate consular system. The editor of the *Verdens Gang* (Christiania) thus writes to the London *Times*:

"The differences between Norway and Sweden on matters touching the union are now discussed in a friendly spirit. The Swedish Government has lately proposed a joint committee to inquire into what is the most vexatious anomaly of our system—namely, the absence of separate consular representation for commercial purposes. It may be of practical interest to our English friends to be informed that, this proposal having been agreed to by the Norwegian Government, the committee has been formed, and is now holding its meetings alternately in Christiania and in Stockholm. You may rest assured, sir, that the Norwegian nation hails with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the near prospect of a speedy settlement of all divergences between themselves and their kinsmen, the Swedes."

Notwithstanding this reassuring tone, the *Morgenbladet* (Christiania) expresses what it terms "bitter disappointment" at the state of public opinion in Norway, which is influenced by irresponsible radical journals. The press generally devotes most attention to Sigurd Ibsen, son of the dramatist, who will be in the new cabinet. Sigurd Ibsen married a daughter of Björnstern Björnson and is forty-three years old. He has had a distinguished career in public life. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) thus analyzes the situation:

"As is known, the entire internal policy of Norway has as its pivot the consular separation of Norway and Sweden, and, a dozen years ago, things were carried to the length of openly defying the King's veto, he having opposed the law for separate Norwegian consulates passed by the Storthing. Mr. Steen, then premier, led this movement, and his opposition to the King's policy compelled him to surrender power to the Conservatives. The general election of 1898 having given the Radicals two-thirds of the seats in parliament, it was necessary to have recourse to a combination of the Left. The Radicals, bent upon consular separation, forced Mr. Steen into power, but he disappointed all their hopes, and his retirement will doubtless lead to combination among the Radical groups of the Storthing."

J. W. C. STEEN,
Retiring Premier of Norway.

In any event, according to this paper, a political situation of a grave character may develop at any moment, while the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), the Socialist paper, calls attention to the determined agitation for universal suffrage throughout the Scandinavian peninsula.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOLLAND'S FRIGHT OVER WILHELMINA.

THE dynastic peril presented by the illness of the young Queen of the Netherlands attracts universal attention and the press of Europe has taken up the topic very seriously. The following from the London *Spectator* is characteristic:

"It must not be forgotten that altho the Dutch have fallen in love with their bright young Queen, they are also greatly moved by the prospect of political dangers which might have followed her disappearance from the scene. Tho it is not true that the Queen is absolutely the last of her race, all other heirs claim through the female line, and are princes born and educated in Germany. The Dutch do not like that, believing that a prince so trained will always look up to the German Emperor, and that William II. will leave no stone unturned to attract Holland, probably on very liberal terms, into the circle of his dominion. He would then have a solid foothold in the Far East, and might from Java master the whole of the Eastern Archipelago, which the Australians at heart regard as their future heritage."

Just what would happen in the event of the young Queen's death is considered at some length in the *République* (Paris):

"Prime Minister Kuyper recently said that Holland would rush to arms before she would become German. The event [of the Queen's death] would be the more serious because events in Belgium are inspiring equal anxiety. Should the uprising there prove victorious, were the Socialists to attain power, Holland as well as Belgium would present the question whether the principle of non-intervention could be further upheld. Would England remain indifferent as to which form of government prevailed in Belgium, and would Germany do the same as regards Holland? Upon the answer to this double question depends the

peace of Europe, and it is imperative to be ready for all contingencies. If the succession to the throne in Austria can, as many believe, have surprises in store, how much more seriously must the prospect of a change of affairs in Belgium and Holland be regarded? German diplomacy is already engaged with the affair, and has informed at least one Power that further application of the principle of non-intervention must be suspended when developments in any state involve the interests of a neighbor."

Dutch papers express themselves with much reserve, and it may be inferred that their purpose in doing so is to spare the popular feeling. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) announces that "in view of the serious illness of the Queen it is to be expected that the provisions of the constitution in the case of a protracted illness of the sovereign will soon be applied, and that the States-General will be convoked in plenary session to deliberate on the question of a regency." The *Staatsblad* (The Hague) and other papers refer to the serious factors in the situation and consider in all its bearings the prospect of a regency. It is noteworthy that the German press is most circumspect in its allusions to possibilities in Holland. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, for instance, merely says:

"It can, unfortunately, no longer be doubted that the condition of the Queen of Holland affords reason for anxieties of a most serious nature."

The personal esteem which this young sovereign has won throughout Europe is manifested in a marked way. The Clerical *Correspondant* (Paris) says:

"Queen Wilhelmina's illness has caused an anxiety throughout Holland in which the public sympathy is universal. The young sovereign is worshiped by her people. The lofty qualities she has manifested since her accession, her intelligence, her resolution, her capacity, and the respect her Government has inspired by its advocacy of the Boers have gained her a distinction throughout Europe of which her subjects are justly proud." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SWITZERLAND'S RUPTURE WITH ITALY.

THE breach of diplomatic relations between the Swiss confederation and the kingdom of Italy, growing out of incendiary attacks upon the Italian royal family in the Anarchist journal *Risveglio*, of Geneva, raises delicate questions which the European papers are discussing. Swiss papers denounce Silvestrelli, Italian minister at Berne, for his rudeness. But the *Journal de Geneve* says "the wisdom of the two governments can be relied upon, for they will act together to prevent the Silvestrelli incident from having unpleasant consequences for the peoples who are united by such an ancient friendship." The *Neue Züricher Zeitung* says:

"When a ministerial paper like the *Tribuna* and an opposition paper like the *Giornale d'Italia* agree in the cordiality of their tone, and express sentiments of sympathy and friendship for Switzerland, the effusions of other minor journals may be disregarded and the way is cleared for a satisfactory mutual understanding."

But before taking up the subject of Italian opinion it may be well to consider the following from the London *Times*, which has all the force of an editorial opinion, since it is written by the Rome correspondent of that paper:

"The articles of the Anarchist journal *Risveglio*, of Geneva, were unquestionably scurrilous and offensive toward the Italian royal family. They were also susceptible of being interpreted as at least indirect incitement to assassination. It is said that Signor Silvestrelli was chosen by Signor Prinetti to represent Italy in Berne because his unbending and peremptory temperament was considered likely to bring home to the federal authorities a sense of their duty in regard to Anarchist propaganda. Shortly after his arrival, there is reported to have been a passage of arms between him and the Swiss Government over the presentation of his credentials—an incident not calculated to dispose the federal council to listen deferentially to his subsequent representations on the subject of the *Risveglio*. Possibly, too, the Swiss authorities may have believed that an Italian cabinet dependent upon the support of the extreme left could not be in earnest in combating subversive propaganda abroad. If so, they were evidently mistaken."

The legal and diplomatic aspects of the incident come in for treatment by this authority, which proceeds:

"These technicalities leave untouched the larger question of the position of Switzerland as a refuge for revolutionaries of all kinds. If Italy has managed so to state her case as to place the Swiss authorities in the disadvantageous position of appearing, out of clerical or revolutionary sympathies, to wink at propaganda against the Italian dynasty, she will doubtless deserve and receive strong diplomatic support from Germany and Austria, if not from France. But the question is delicate and needs to be handled with the greatest circumspection, since it is one in which it is not enough to be right in motive or in substance, but which requires also accurate treatment in point of form."

Italian press opinion supports the Government, with some exceptions, among them the Vatican journal *Osservatore Romano*, which says:

"While the entire Liberal press of Italy, ministerial and opposition without distinction, proved unanimous in asserting that where a question of the national dignity was involved it was not proper to discuss or draw distinctions, in ourselves the unexpected news of the rupture of Italo-Swiss relations and of the cause which provoked it, produced the impression that this appeal to the national dignity was in part untimely and in part unjustified. It was unjustified because there was and could be no question of even tacit approval of, or any form of solidarity with, the defamers of an assassinated king or the apologists of regicide. Rather was it, in one aspect, a question of the distorted application of the principle of freedom of the press, a form of evil anything but unknown to Italian governments, and in another aspect it was a question of procedure with reference to the method to be adopted by the Italian Government in demanding and obtaining the suppression of excesses which are certainly deplorable and worthy of every reprobation."

The deportment of the Italian minister at Berne throughout the crisis was all that could be desired, says the *Tribuna* (Rome). The incident nearly concerns the national honor and hence all personal questions sink into insignificance, according to the *Patria* (Rome), which urges the Italian Government to show by its demeanor that Italy is not disposed to tolerate any disparagement of herself. The *Fracassa* (Rome), says the Swiss confederation, through respect for the Anarchists and also through fear of them, has permitted the publication of fifty articles defaming the memory of King Humbert. A more impartial view than any of these is afforded in the following from the *Temps* (Paris):

"The affair, on the whole, amounts to this: a little Anarchist sheet, wholly unknown outside of its special circle, the *Risveglio*, had published, in its number of January 18, an article which the Italian minister deemed insulting to the memory of King Humbert. He thought it his duty to ask the federal council to prosecute. The council replied that it was bound by the law, every prosecution of this sort having to be taken up by the Government concerned. Signor Silvestrelli replied by a note disputing this point, and, moreover—it is here that the irritating personal element comes in—he added certain reflections upon the federal Government's line of conduct in international relations. The federal council then had its minister in Rome take action and request as a favor the replacing of Signor Silvestrelli. Signor Prinetti [Italian minister of foreign affairs] refused this, and the result was the double diplomatic rupture that is known. . . . The Italians, like the Swiss, know how important are their mutual relations and their mutual interests. Italian workmen are much employed in Switzerland. Much Swiss capital is invested in Italian enterprises. Commercial treaties are on the eve of negotiation. This is truly no time to quarrel seriously for reasons so trifling. 'Time is a gallant man,' says an excellent Italian proverb. A very short time will suffice to arrange this little nothing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

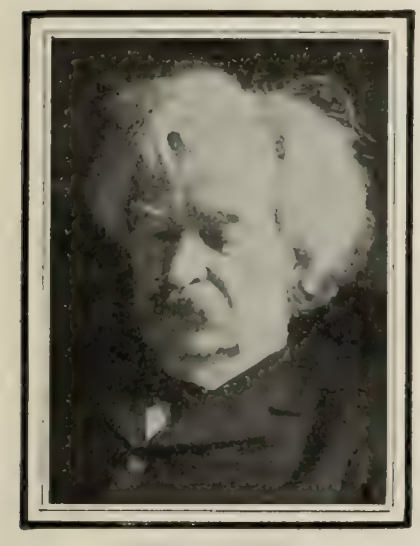
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A GUY ON THE PUBLIC.

A DOUBLE-BARRELED DETECTIVE STORY. By Mark Twain. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 179 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

ONLY a few writers are independent enough or sure enough of their public, to venture to guy it. The late Mr. Frank R. Stockton was one who kept it guessing; but his attitude was one of letting his friends in on the joke. There were readers, he would imply, who might be mystified or taken in by his whimsicalities, but you were not among them. So, after all, his literary practical jokes had an element of flattery about them.

There has lately been practised on the public a deliberate, unwinking joke. Its name is "A Double-Barreled Detective Story" and its author is Mark Twain. It is interesting to note Mr. Clemens's progress. Not so many years ago the public (not the great uncritical public that he always had with him) laughed at him. He was held up to young men in college as a shocking example of what American literature was coming to. That was before we had entirely outgrown our stucco Olympia, and while young men were still taught that they must be classic or nothing. Later, all America heartily laughed with Mr. Clemens. After making his reputation as a humorist, Mr. Clemens proceeded to show how versatile he was, and people discovered depths of real philosophy beneath much of his fooling. He wrote Jean d'Arc's life for her and rebuked our Government for its course toward the Philippines; and when he had brought the public to the point that they would not at all have been surprised had he written a casual epic or two, he wrote instead a hideous and dreadful detective story! The thing starts with a blood-curdling crime. The manner in which it is written is heroically hifalutin. This story was published in a magazine, and after reading part one, people went around telling about this ghastly new story of Mark Twain's. The second part no one said much about, for it turned out that the joke was on the public and the whole thing was a colossal guy. Nothing, it seems, is sacred to Mr. Clemens, neither the public nor the sacred person of Mr. Sherlock Holmes, of whom Mr. Clemens makes unmerciful fun. He brings him to the wilds of this country and has his ways of deduction put to shame before a mining camp and nearly gets Mr. Holmes lynched. The questions arise, Has Mr. Clemens Mr. Conan Doyle's permission for the use of Mr. Holmes's person, just as Mr. Frohman lends his stars to other managers, or did Mr. Clemens make free with the character of Sherlock Holmes? And if Mr. Clemens had actually had Sherlock Holmes lynched, would the famous detective at last be really dead?



MARK TWAIN.

GUELF AND GHIBELLINE.

HOHENZOLLERN. A Story of the Time of Barbarossa. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Cloth, 5½ x 7¾ inches, 288 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company, New York.

WITH scenes laid in the year 1152 A.D. a romancer can well afford to let his imagination play to the top of its bent with the fortunes of his puppets. However, the chief among the puppets chosen by Mr. Brady in this romance once had a veritable place in life and cut a large swath in the world's history. Indeed, some of them may be said to play a shadowy part in the destinies of the world to-day, since "Henry the Lion," Duke of Saxony and Bavaria and head of the Guelfs, was ancestor on the German side—through the female line—of the present sovereigns of England. Conrad von Hohenzollern, also, victorious lover in this story, a brave fighter and soldier of fortune, was founder of the royal family of Prussia, the present rulers of the German empire. Frederick von Hohenstaufen, Duke of Swabia, who figures in history as Barbarossa (Redbeard), is the central figure around whom the play revolves.

In the opening chapter these three men are awaiting an important announcement in a hall of the royal castle at Frankfort-on-Main. The session being held in another room is no less an event than the great Diet, wherein the electors from the several German states, presided over by the Pope's delegate, the powerful Archbishop of Mainz, are to decide which of the German princes shall succeed the lately deceased Conrad III., the Crusader, as ruler of the German empire. Henry the Lion, relying on the prelate's former friendship, expects to be chosen. Barbarossa, relying on his now widespread fame, is filled with a similar hope. Hohenzollern, the younger son of his house, and portionless save for the bounty of Barbarossa, whose life he once saved in battle, is devoted liegeman to the latter.

The young and beautiful Matilda, Countess von Vohburg, whose deceased father has left her ward of the empire, passes through the hall, glances at Hohenzollern, and lets fall from her bodice a blood-red rose on the rush-covered floor. All three men spring to claim it, and in the scuffle disclose their feelings toward the lady. Henry the Lion reveals that he has asked her in marriage—because of her wealth no less than her beauty—and been refused. Hohenzollern declares that he has won the lady's heart and pledge. Barbarossa laughs both men to scorn and reminds Hohenzollern that as her guardian he can make her—"what he wills!"

His dependent draws his sword and hurls the insult in Barbarossa's teeth, reminding him that he already has a wife. Barbarossa retorts yes, between whom and himself, the world knows, there exists only hate, and his power will yet wrest from the Pope a divorce. Hohenzollern snatches up the rose, holds it aloft, and shouts out that he will fight both men for it. Their quarrel is here broken in upon by the announcement for which they had waited. Barbarossa has been named by the Diet as the man best fitted to wield the destinies of the German race. Thus begins the feud which gave popularity to the war-cries of Ghibelline and Guelf,—the struggle for supremacy between the Lion and Barbarossa.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

A space of six months intervenes between the first and second parts of the story; during which time Barbarossa obtains a divorce, offers marriage to the woman who will not have him on any terms, and Hohenzollern is put under ban with a price on his head. The greater scenes of the story occupy but a day and a night, and take place between the castle of the countess and the Black Forest.

Mr. Brady handles his subject with telling skill. There is atmosphere and art as well as dash in his work. Giving full play to the clash and din supposedly inseparable from the times, he yet imbues with a breath of real life the three men and one woman whom he creates as typical of the four historic persons whose names he borrows.

THE WAYS OF TRAMPS.

THE LITTLE BROTHER. By Josiah Flynt. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 254 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company, New York.

BECAUSE an author can write a well-constructed short story it does not follow that he can write a good novel. The technique of the short story and that of the novel are as different as the technique of the sonnet and that of the epic, altho the differences between these latter are more apparent. Josiah Flynt is among the later writers of fiction who have failed to write a book of a larger scope with the same skill with which they write short sketches. Mr. Flynt is a trampologist and his work on his specialty has always been extremely interesting. The material is picturesque and he has the advantage of having the whole field to himself. If any one wants to know the inside of tramp life, he must perforce read Josiah Flynt. Later Mr. Flynt enlarged his scope; he investigated the ways of the crook and wrote a book concerning him that was very enlightening and full of dramatic contrasts. If, however, one takes pains to analyze any of these sketches that have been cast in the form of fiction, one will perceive that the mere story, apart from the interest of an unusual subject, does not amount to very much. Neither has Mr. Flynt created any characters among his tramp people. He has made real the hobo's world with its social usages and customs, but there is no individual crook or tramp that remains long in the reader's mind.

JOSIAH FLYNT.

"The Little Brother," Mr. Flynt's long story, naturally falls into two distinct parts: the tramp part, dealing with the relation of the Prushun to his yocker, which is full of interest and which the author treats directly and simply; and the story part, with its attempted analysis of character, which the reader can see at once Mr. Flynt treats with the touch of a novice. The story is that of a runaway boy who is snared by a tramp. His so-called sister, who is the school-teacher in a little village, seeks for him in vain. An epidemic of typhoid breaks out, and in the absence of her little brother she throws herself into the work of nursing. While on the one hand she makes friends, many of the vil-

lagers gossip unkindly about her, as she came to the town as a stranger and told no one her history. Finally word is brought to her by a tramp that Benny is dying. She hastens to him and finds that the man who snared Benny is his father, she herself being his mother. The tramp then confesses that his marriage to Bennie's mother had been illegal. This of course leaves her free to marry the man with whom she is in love.

A CONQUEROR AND ONE OF HIS CAPTIVES.

THE CONQUEROR. By Gertrude Franklin Atherton. Cloth, 5⅜ x 8 inches. 546 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

MRS. ATHERTON has achieved a great deal by her latest work, which she calls "The Conqueror: Being the True and Romantic Story of Alexander Hamilton." No one will question the fitness of the title, or the almost too subdued force of the epithet "Romantic" with which she herself qualifies it. She dedicates it "To the distinguished men without those suggestion and encouragement this attempt to recreate the greatest of our statesmen would not have been made: The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton." These two gentlemen, the latter a grandson of the subject of this apotheosis, need not regret sponsorship of the work. If there is warrant, as there is, for her styling as "Conqueror" the marvelous boy blown to these shores by the wind of destiny, there is no less ground for regarding as the captive most subjugated by his brain and heart the enthusiastic lady who, with two hundred thousand breathless words, has recreated him and recreated herself. Had Mrs. Atherton conceived and portrayed such a character out of her imagination entirely, she would rank as the greatest novelist of the day. As it is, after she had delved unwearyingly into everything that concerned her subject and had become inebriated by the romance that prodigally clusters about Alexander Hamilton, she decided to discard the impersonal poise of the mere biographer, which she had at first designed. In a foreword, which she styles an "explanation," the most justifying assertion is this: "I feel confident that I have held my romancing tendency well within the horizon of the probabilities; at all events, I have depicted nothing which in any way interferes with the veracity of history." Then she adds: "However, having unburdened my imagination, I shall, in the course of a year or two, write the biography I first had in mind."

GERTRUDE F. ATHERTON.

"The Conqueror" is Mrs. Atherton's most meritorious contribution to literature. It is brilliantly entertaining, it presents Hamilton with new charm, and—is one of the longest books of the year! At regular intervals, as a mother ecstatically hugs her baby and smothers it with kisses, Mrs. Atherton pulls out all the stops and makes the reader rock with the ululations of her peans. The book is one to arouse comment, praise, and adverse criticism.

Mrs. Atherton's literary style is not a model, and some of her generalizations and philosophic reflections may awaken a mild disdain. Moreover, in the sections entitled "Alexander the Great" she is needlessly prolix to the point of boring the reader. But, if she has *les fautes de ses qualites*, she has a firm grip on her subject and errs in the proportions of her estimates and comparisons rather than in their substance. No one can read her book without a keener, more pathetic, and personal appreciation of the significance of the modest, simple, white marble monument in Trinity church-yard to one of the geuiuses of the world.

A BATCH OF ALLEGORIES.

PARABLES OF LIFE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Board, 6¾ x 9¾ inches, [illegible] pp. Price, $[illegible]. The Outlook Company, New York.

THE material "get-up" of this small volume is in keeping with the literary content, and perhaps a little in advance of the same in artistic merit. It is the first issued by The Outlook Company. It is printed in clean-cut type by the De Vinne Press, on fine-grained paper with broad margins, and is tastefully bound in two shades of brown.

As for the "Parables," it is difficult to see how they are worth while. They are rather thin allegories, of an ethical trend and poetic aspiration, in a style whose isocoloric rhythm becomes somewhat monotonous and suggests a "Selah!" or "Here endeth the Lesson" at the end of each. The titles are the strongest part of these little quasi-poetic flights, with their sentimental appeal to middle-class taste. They approach the interrogative phases of life, but leave them no less interrogative.

En uno disce omnes. In "The Last Judgment," certainly an appalling theme, a soul awakens to the fact that it has passed into a new sphere of being, and while it waits to find its place therein recalls its past life with minuteness. "Everything was clear, not only in the unbroken record of what he had been, but in a sudden perception of what he was. At last, he knew himself. And while he pondered, one stood beside him, grave and calm and sweet with the purity that is perfect strength. Into the face which turned toward him, touched with the light of immortal joy, he looked up and asked: 'When shall I be judged?'"

HAMILTON W. MABIE.

And the answer came: "You have judged yourself. You may go where you will."

There is a sort of "It's all right, don't you worry!" air to the various ways in which Mr. Mabie sets forth the transition from the painful or the evil, to the peaceful and the good; from the probationary to the permanent and retributive. But all is so vague, so unconvincingly assumed, that it would hardly soothe the nascent cogitations of a child. There is no striking originality of thought, and the style is smooth and restful in harmony with the content.

But it is, happily or unhappily, true that a large portion of humanity is entertained, comforted, even heartened by this class of work. Whether that is justifying warrant for it need not be discussed here. Cultivated minds and some logical thinkers will be impervious alike to the literary quality of these "Parables of Life" and to their *couleur de rose* ethical trend.

PROPHET OR DECADENT—WHICH?

SISTER BEATRICE; AND ARDIANE AND BARBE BLEUE. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 inches, 183 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead Company, New York.

THE audience which attended Mrs. Patrick Campbell's performance of "Pelleas and Melisande" was an interesting one. It was composed largely of people who went to hear the play expecting to find Mrs. Campbell acting in a variation of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," or "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." Besides this class were a few people who knew the work of Maurice Maeterlinck and understood it, or at least thought that they did. Those who knew nothing of Maeterlinck laughed openly at "Melisande," while the devotees listened rapt. This attitude of the audience toward the play sums up very well the attitude of the reading public toward the work of Mr. Maeterlinck. There are and there will always be those who laugh, to whom Mr. Maeterlinck's work will be nothing but a senseless and affected repetition of phrases which convey no impression and which are the legitimate butt of ridicule. To others, "Les Aveugles," "L'Intrure," "La Princesse Maleine" are works full of an unspeakable fascination, full of an atmosphere of mystery and terror which no other writer has managed to convey with the same subtlety; and again there are readers who read all kinds of symbolism into Maeterlinck's work and explain each play more or less elaborately. All three classes of readers will undoubtedly have each its own kind of amusement from the new book of his which has recently been translated into English.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

The plays are two in number: "Sister Beatrice," a miracle play, and "Ardiane and Barbe Bleue." They were both written as librettos (the music of which is being composed) and, unlike Mr. Maeterlinck's other plays, written in verse.

When a writer conforms to the usual modes of expression, he may be judged by the usual standards. When, however, he invents his own methods and strives after certain effects in a way in which no other man has, it is more difficult to judge him. Time is a test which must be applied to his work. M. Maeterlinck is one of these innovators. One can merely say of him that one likes his work and finds strange beauty in it, or frankly admit that one does not understand it and, perhaps, does not care to.

To one reader at least, "Sister Beatrice" is a play full of great poetic charm, wonderful with glowing phrases, and pictures that are like the brilliant illuminations in an old missal. "Ardiane and Barbe Bleue" shares the mystery of his earlier plays, but the symbolism is perhaps more obvious, and the horror less than in those. Whether Maeterlinck will be considered as the prophet of a new phase of art or a perverted literary curiosity, who can say as yet with certainty?

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The History of the Louisiana Purchase."—James A. Hosmer. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.)

"Daniel Everton, Volunteer Regular."—Israel Putnam. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

"Uncle Sam Trustee."—John Kendrick Bangs. (Briggs Publishing Company, $1.25.)

"Labor and Capital."—Edited by John P. Peters. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Fables of the Elite."—Dorothy Dix. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.00.)

"An Introduction to the Study of English Poetry."—Mark H. Liddell. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

"The History of Washovia."—J. H. Clewell. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $3.00.)

"Deep-Sea Plunderings."—Frank T. Bullen. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Abroad with the Jimmies."—Lillian Bell. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Love's Coming-of-Age."—Edward Carpenter. (Stockham Publishing Co., $1.00.)

"Chimmie Fadden and Mr. Paul."—Edward W. Townsend. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"The Rescue."—Annie Douglas Sedgwick. (The Century Co., $1.50.

CURRENT POETRY.

Blind.

By MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON.

I do not see Thee, God!
A soul made plaint;
O for an angel hand to tear the veil apart!
Hide not from me Thy face—I strive, I faint! . . .
The silence whispered,
"Art thou pure in heart?"
—In New York *Outlook.*

PLANTATION SONGS.

(From Collection made by Eli Shepperd and published by R. H. Russell.)

Who'll Be Ready?

Who'll be ready when de Bridegroom come?
Who'll be happy and who'll be glum?
Jorden river so chilly and cole,
Oh, dat water so swimmin' and swole!
Dem whar'll swim it is obleeged to swum
Des a-fo' de Angel'll beat on de drum!
Yas! O my Soul! Dem waters roll—
Who'll be ready?

Who'll be ready when de song's begun?
Who'll be singin' and who'll be dumb?
Oh, dem Members a-wearin' of gole
Safe acrost de shaller and safe acrost de shoal,
Whar de gracious tree grows free and firm,
Whar de blessed welcome rises from,
For de righteous few and de righteous some.
Yas! O my Soul! Dem bells do toll—
Who'll be ready?

Who'll be ready when de body's numb?
Who'll be shoutin' and who'll be mum?
Oh, de Member he'll be bole
And de Seeker will take good hol'—
Dey'll be ready!

Hymn of the Winds.

Dar's war in de worl', O my brothers,
For hear how dem brief winds arise;
Yas. De winds lift dey voice, my brothers,
Wid de breaf er dem what dies!
Roll, winds, roll,
And rock de Death-river's tide.
Roll, winds, roll,
Dat river is long and wide.

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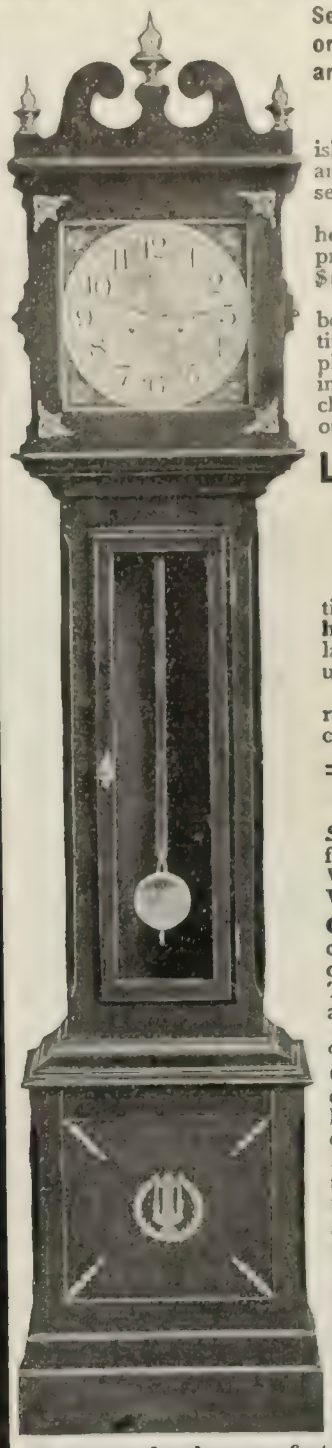

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Dar's many a soul passin' on, sisters,
For watch how dem white clouds pass by;
Dar's many a soul passes, sisters,
When de clouds slip fast and high.

Roll, winds, roll,
And rock de Death-river's tide.
Roll, winds, roll,
Dat river is deep and wide.

Dar's war in de worl', O Elders,
Brief reverend winds arise!
Dar's war in de worl', O Elders
And dar's tears in de worl's eyes—

Roll, winds, roll,
And rock de Death-river's tide.
Roll, winds, roll,
Dat river is heavy and wide,

———

The World's Hymn.

The Plantation: Dies Irae, Dies Illa

Oh, in dat awful day
De moon in blood'll drip away,
Wile winds will arise,
Rise wid breaf of all dat dies.

What will de Sinner-man do dat Day?
He will go to his home to be driven away—
Driven away!
Driven away!

Skies gittin' gray wid gloom:
John takes his shinin' broom—
John sweeps hit far and nigh,
Sweeps de stars from out de sky.

What will de Elder-man do dat Day?
He will go to his home and dey'll ax him to stay—
Ax him to stay!
Ax him to stay!

In dat one hour Day
Oceans'll bile away:
Birds'll forgit to fly
All livin' 'bleeged to die.

What will de Hypocrit do dat Day?
He will knock at de do' and be driven away—
Driven away!
Driven away!

Dat Day what'll light de sky?
De sun'll rise des one hour high,
Den down dat sun will fall—
Come in, Seekers! Come in all!

What will de Church-Leader do dat Day?
He will tap at de do' and dey'll ax him to stay—
Ax him to stay!
Ax him to stay!

Den when de Archangel sing
He'll hide his face behin' his wing;
Prayers'll roll from sho' to sho'
And Praise'll rise to set no mo'.

Sinner and Hypocrit, '*fo*' dat Day,
Can't you come in and plead to stay—
Plead to stay?
Plead to stay?

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A prominent business man of Boston will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who desires to study Mechanical, Electrical, Steam or Textile Engineering and has not the opportunity to attend school. The gentleman, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a few scholarships in a well known educational institution for home study, the only expense being the actual cost of instruction papers and postage. Write to W. L. B., Box 3737, Boston, Mass., for particulars if you are ambitious and in earnest.

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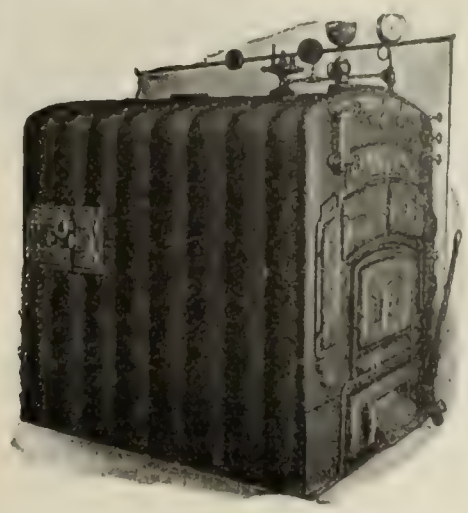

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House: The death of Congressman Salmon, of New Jersey, is announced and the House adjourns as a mark of respect.

May 7.—*Senate:* Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, makes a passionate speech in which he defends the "shotgun" and other forcible methods to subdue the negro in his State and prevent negro domination. Many of the Democratic Senators left the chamber while he was speaking.

House: Consideration of the bill to admit Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the Union, is begun. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill is adopted.

May 8.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine situation continues. Considerable bitterness is shown on both sides. The speakers are Senators Burton, of Kansas; Vest, of Missouri; Carmack, Tennessee, and Dolliver, of Iowa.

House: The general debate on the bill to admit Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the Union is closed. Two amendments are offered, one by Senator McRea of Arkansas, and the other by Senator Overstreet, of Indiana.

Both branches adopt resolutions of regret at the death of Rear-Admiral Sampson and appoint a committee to attend the funeral.

May 9.—*Senate:* An unsuccessful attempt is made by Senator Lodge to fix a time for a vote on the Philippine Government bill. Senators Teller and Carmack also made speeches.

House: The bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the Union is passed.

May 10.—*Senate:* The Army Appropriation bill is passed. A bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers is passed.

House: Congressman Underwood, of Alabama, objects to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Martinique sufferers, because no official report had been made to Congress. A resolution to print 5,000 copies of Jefferson's Bible is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 5.—Archbishop Corrigan dies in New York.

The President nominates Frank P. Sargent for Commissioner-General of Immigration.

May 6.—Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson dies at his home in Washington.

The specifications in charges against soldiers made by Major Cornelius Gardener are received by the War Department and sent to the Senate committee on the Philippines.

The presidents of the leading anthracite railroads and individual operators confer over the proposed strike situation at New York.

May 7.—The anthracite miners' conference is held in Scranton, but does not reach a decision on the strike question.

May 8.—Paul Leicester Ford, the well-known novelist, is shot at his home in New York by his brother, Malcolm, who afterward takes his own life.

May 9.—The funerals of Rear-Admiral Sampson and Archbishop Corrigan are held in Washington and New York respectively.

The miners of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania decide to strike on May 12.

The President signs the Oleomargarine bill.

May 10.—The Secretary of the Navy orders the cruiser *Cincinnati* to Martinique, to afford any relief possible there; orders are also given to have the *Dixie* prepared for the same service.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 5.—*Cuba:* The first Cuban congress is held in Havana.

May 6.—*Philippines:* General Chaffee rescinds the order for concentration camps in Laguna and Batangas provinces of Luzon.

May 12.—*Cuba:* President-elect Palma is given a hearty welcome at Havana. The Cuban flag is raised over Morro Castle.

A Much Talked-of Improvement.

The stir the New Jersey Central's recent announcement made in regard to its hourly trains between New York and Philadelphia was far reaching. Very few cities can boast of such a train schedule, and the beauty of it is that it's easily remembered—a train every hour on the even hour from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

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[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 669.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

Second Prize, *Norwood News* Tourney

Black—Nine Pieces.

White—Eight Pieces.

5 S 1 b; R 3 p 2 r; 1 p 2 k 1 p 1; 6 R 1; B B 1 P 4; 5 Q 2; 2 p 1 S 3; K 1 S 5.

White mates in two moves.

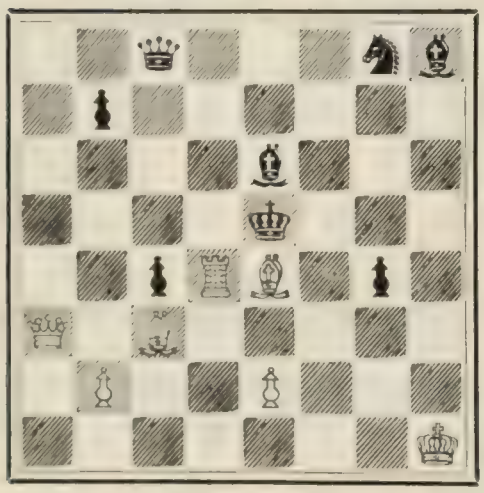
Compare this with the First Prize, No. 665.

Mackenzie's Prize-winner, No. 665, is a 2-mover.

Problem 670.

From *The B. C. M.* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

2 q 3 s b; 1 p 6; 4 b 3; 4 k 3; 2 p R B 1 p 1; Q 1 B 5; 1 P 2 P 3; 7 K.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 662: Key-move, B—K Kt 3.

No. 663: Key-move, Kt—Kt 8.

No. 664: Key-move, Q—Kt sq.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W. S., Randolph-

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CHICAGO—The Tobey Furniture Co., 100 Wabash Ave.
CINCINNATI—Koch & Braunstein, China, 22 E. Fourth St.
CLEVELAND—W. Buschman & Co., Furniture, 216 Superior St.
COLUMBUS—The Hasbrook-Bargar Co., China, 87 N. High St.
DES MOINES—Brinsmaid & Co., China, 215 Fourth St.
DETROIT—L. B. King & Co., China, 103 Woodward Ave.
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KANSAS CITY—T. M. James & Sons, China, 1020 Walnut St.
NEW YORK CITY—Monroe Refrigerator Co., 42 Cortlandt St.
PHILADELPHIA—Tyndale & Mitchell Co., China, 1217 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURG—Greer-Milliken China Co., 524 Wood St.
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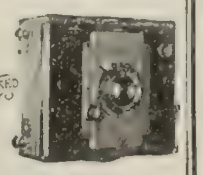

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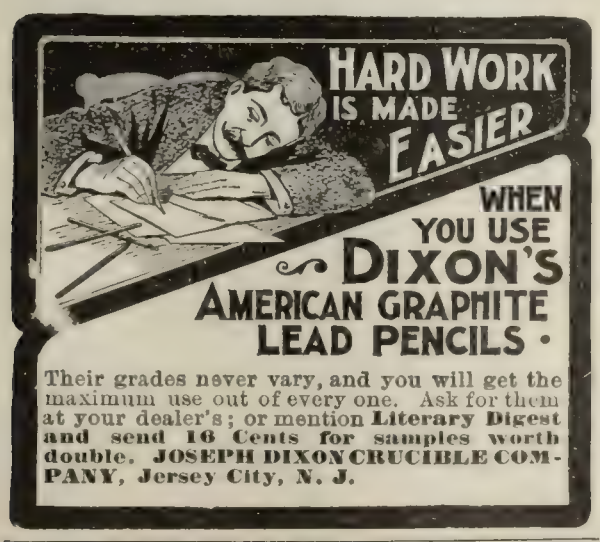

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662 (only): J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; G. B. Y., New York City; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; A. Cragin, Rondout, N. Y.; C. E. McKinstry, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. D. H., Bowling Green, Ky.; "Merope," Cincinnati.

662 and 663: F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala. J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; S. T. J., Denver; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. A. Seller, Denver.

662 and 664: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

663 and 664: R. O'C., San Francisco.

Comments (662): "Would hardly like to say that it is better than the first prizer, but it is close to it"—M. M.; "An ingenious setting"—G. D.; "Many prefer this to 654 on account of its superior variety and originality"—F. G.; "Easy, but very good"—J. H. S.; "Has some of the character of 654, namely: a general incoherence and absence of any unified plan"—W. R. C.; "Fine variations"—J. H. L.; "Good for only third prize"—H. W. F.; "Excellent"—W. H. S.; "An addition to Chessic art"—W. J. F.; "Seems stronger than many 2-ers"—G. B. Y.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Tho good, it is not equal to 654"—J. E. W.; "Very ingenious"—S. T. J.; "Better than 654"—J. G. L.

663: "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "Pretty; not heavy"—M. M.; "Very interesting"—G. D.; "A piquant and charming beauty, with four pure mates"—F. G.; "All easy"—W. R. C.; "A fine key, but ordinary variations"—F. S. F.; "Splendid, a fine study"—S. T. J.; "Rather clever"—R. O'C.

664: "A beautiful composition"—M. W. H.; "Quite artistic and symmetrical"—G. D.; "A good idea, but spoiled by the dual"—F. G.; "Found this neat little parallelogram quite a hard study"—J. H. S.; "Is worthy of a place is the *Miniaturen*"—W. R. C.; "A mosaic"—O. C. P.; "The Queen wins her diadem"—J. G. L.; "This problem 'stumped' some of the best solvers in San Francisco"—R. O'C.

The beauty of 664 is its symmetry;

1 Q—Kt sq / Kt x Kt (K 5)	2 Kt—K 6, etc	1 ..... / K x Kt (B 5)	2 Kt—B 6
1 ..... / K—K 6	2 Q—K sq ch	1 ..... / K—B 6	2 Q—B sq ch

Mr. Marble was not ignorant of the dual after K x Kt (B 5), and suggested a remedy; but the Chess-Editor advised him not to attempt to fix it, as it would destroy its symmetry.

In addition to those reported, J. M. W. got 660 and 661; W. H. S., 660; J. H. L. and J. M. Kennedy, 655; M. A. T., 656; G. P., 654.

First Lessons in Chess.

The Chess-editor has written a little pamphlet on the first things in Chess: 1, Position of the Pieces (with diagram); 2, Game-Notation. This teaches you to read a published game, and to make the moves on the board; 3, Notation of Solution; 4, The Forsyth Notation (with diagram); 5, How to Solve a Problem (with diagram); 6, Questions Answered. The price is ten cents. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Value of Drawn Games at Monte Carlo.

Mr. Charles Pratt in *The B. M. C.*, proves that the value of the re-played drawn games in the Monte Carlo Tourney was "distinctly unfair to Pillsbury," while others suffered from the "ridiculous system of scoring." The score shows:

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Pillsbury....won 12, lost 2, drawn 5.

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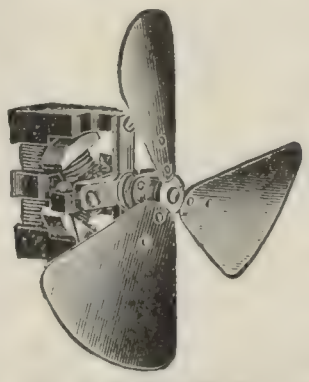

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Pillsbury and Janowski, with [illegible] wins, [illegible] losses, and 8 drawn games, claim only the same prize-money as Maroczy with [illegible] losses, and [illegible] drawn games—because, forsooth Maroczy scores 2¾ points for 5 drawn games. . . . Tarrasch owes his position on the list entirely to his scoring 3 points for 5 drawn games, and wins £30, whereas under the old system he would have tied with Tschigorin, and won only £10. So, the re-played drawn game enables Maroczy (by ¼ point only) to win as much as Pillsbury and Janowski combined—and it enables Tarrasch to *treble* his prize at the expense of Tschigorin, who is left out altogether."

Seventh American Chess Congress.

There has not been an International Tourney in the United States since 1889, while in Europe these tournaments are of yearly occurrence. The reason for this is that (1) the very large majority of the Masters of Chess are Europeans, and (2) there is a greater interest in a financial way than in the United States. Wealthy persons in England, Germany, France, and other countries are willing to give financial aid in promoting interest in the Royal Game.

It is now proposed to hold an International Masters' Congress in St. Louis at the time of the great Fair. In order to get the Masters living in foreign countries to come to this Congress, prizes of large amounts must be provided for; hence the Committee says that it is necessary to raise at least $10,000. The Chess-players of St. Louis pledged $1,000, and request those interested in Chess in the United States to subscribe the balance. The Committee asks for personal subscriptions of $10, entitling the subscriber to a copy of "The Book of the Tournament." We very heartily commend this project, and it would be almost a disgrace if the Chess-players of the United States allow this to fail on account of non-support. THE LITERARY DIGEST subscribes $100, and will be glad to receive subscriptions for this purpose; or subscriptions may be sent to Dr. J. L. Ormsbee, Springfield, Mo.

From the Monte Carlo Tournament.

JANOWSKI DEFEATS TARRASCH.

Queen's Gambit Declined,

JANOWSKI. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 Kt—K 4	B—Kt 3 (b)
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	18 B x Kt	R x B
3 P x K P	P—Q 5	19 P—B 5	B—R 4 ch
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 K—B sq	B—Kt 6 (c)
5 P—Q R 3 (a)	P—Q R 4	21 Q—Q 3	R—R 3
6 P—K R 3	B—Q B 4	22 Kt—Kt 5	B—Q 4
7 B—Kt 5	K Kt—K 2	23 B x B	Q x B
8 Q Kt—Q 2	P—K R 3	24 R—R 3	R—K 2 (d)
9 B—R 4	B—K 3	25 R—B 4	R—Q 2
10 R—B sq	P—R 5	26 Kt—B 3	R—Q B 3 (e)
11 P—K Kt 4	Q—Q 2	27 R x Q P	Q—K 3
12 B—Kt 2	Kt—Kt 3	28 Kt—Kt 5 (f)	R x R
13 B—Kt 3	P—K R 4	29 Q x R	Q—Q 2
14 P x P	R x P	30 R—K 3 ch	K—Q sq
15 P—K R 4	Kt (Kt 3) x K P	31 Kt x P ch	K—B sq
		32 Q x Q ch	K x Q
16 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt	33 Kt—K 4 ch	Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) With the intention to continue P—K 3, which could not well be played at once, on account of the threatening B—Kt 5 ch. The move is forcibly answered with P—Q R 4. Black threatening to play P—R 5 or B—Q B 4, and, should White select the P—K 3 play, he would be subjected to an overwhelming attack.

(b) Hardly good, for it enables White to advance the Q B P, after which Black has difficulty in guarding the Q P. Better, perhaps, was R—Q R 4.

(c) He should have played B—B 4, to be followed by P—Q 6, which would have given Black a pretty strong position. The text play causes loss of time, and White places his Queen advantageously at Q 4.

(d) Intending to guard the Q P by playing R—Q 2. The defense, however, is inadequate, since White can bring Rook and Kt to bear on the Pawn. Better was R—Q B 3, attacking the adverse Q B P.

(e) Which forces a win, for Black loses at least the exchange. White threatens R—K 3, against which there is no valid defense.

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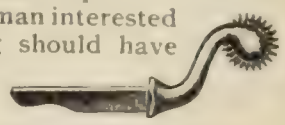

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY IN THE COAL STRIKE.

THE coal-miners have won a good deal of public favor by trying every peaceable means of obtaining their demands, through the Civic Federation, before resorting to a strike; and the refusal of the operators to make even the slightest concession, which could have been used by President Mitchell before the convention as an argument for peace, has, in the view of some papers, put the operators in the position of bringing on a great strike that may seriously affect our era of prosperity. On the other hand, it is remarked that the miners have not shown that their condition is especially distressing, while the minority vote of 350 out of 811 against a strike is taken to show that a large share of the miners were satisfied with their hours and wages. The demands of the miners are: an eight-hour day for those who work by the day; an increase of five per cent. in the contract price for the men who are paid by the ton; a more uniform and equitable method of weighing the coal; and recognition of the union. It is generally understood that the miners would be content with a grant of part of their demands. About 145,000 hard-coal miners are affected by this strike, about 50,000 railroad men will be temporarily thrown out of work, and if the hard- and soft-coal miners throughout the country are brought into the strike, half a million men, or more, will be idle; "and in a short time," thinks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "there would be an end to our present era of prosperity, by reason of the closing of every iron and steel mill, as well as other large industries."

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, published in the heart of the coal region, thinks that the strike "can not be fully justified in the public mind," for "if the miners themselves are so far from unanimity of sentiment, others can not be expected to unquestioningly indorse the course that has been decided on." So, too, thinks the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, which says:

"While every man is popularly supposed to know his own business better than an outsider, it is very difficult for the impartial observer to avoid the conclusion that the anthracite coal-miners have made a mistake in deciding to continue the strike. This conviction is made the stronger by the fact that a very large minority voted against the proposition. Granted that there are grievances which ought to be redressed, the willingness of more than two-fifths of the delegates to go back to work is sufficient evidence to convince the general public that these grievances are not altogether unbearable. Moreover, the strike was ordered against the counsel of President Mitchell and other advocates of peace."

On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Times* believes that "public sentiment, while unconvinced of the necessity or wisdom of the strike, is in general sympathy with the men, as against the uncompromising attitude of the company officials, and will sincerely and earnestly wish that the controversy may yet work out to their advantage." And the New York *Times* says:

"The attitude of the operators throughout has been arrogant and supercilious. Admitting that the specific demands of the men, so far as they have been formulated, are such as could not have been granted in full, there are abuses and grievances which call for reform; and had a disposition been shown to discuss these questions frankly and fully, and to reach a basis of agreement which should be as nearly as possible satisfactory to employers and miners, no strike would have occurred. All of this could have been done without such formal recognition of the union as would embarrass the operators and make the miners impracticably aggressive. . . . . .

"The presidents of the coal roads, who represent the operators, appear to have quite overlooked the fact that they have a duty to the public which is as important as that involved in the maintenance of their own official dignity. That they have not done what they could and should to put their industry on the basis satisfactory to their labor—at least to the extent of introducing reforms of obvious advantage—does not indicate a high degree of business sagacity; or, to be more exact, would not if coal-mining was the business of chief concern to them. It is not, and because it is not the business is and will probably long remain in an unsatisfactory condition."

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) quotes figures from the report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics to show that the miners worked an average of 194 days each last year, earning an average of $1.28 a day, which "means that their daily wage averaged a trifle over 79 cents a day for a year." They ask "a beggarly 10 per cent. advance upon that 79 cents, which, if granted, their daily wage would average 86 cents during the year." Out of the miners' yearly average income of $248, this paper reckons that he has to pay $36 a year for rent, $5 for oil, $14 for powder, and $6 for the "company" doctor, leaving $187 for food, clothes, tools, shoes, church, etc. It is also found, from the same report, that 4,374 miners lost their lives in the ten years preceding 1900, and that an average of one man in 200 is killed every year. Over 10,000 men were injured in the same decade. The writer adds:

"The miners ask for an advance. Are the companies able to give it? From all external accounts they are. Each railroad owning anthracite mines, according to the financial reports from Wall Street, has increased its profits, surplus, and dividends. With the exception of the Reading and the Lehigh, all paid big dividends during the panic of 1893—the Lackawanna, the Delaware & Hudson, the Erie, the New Jersey Central in particular have been mentioned. The same reports show that the Reading,

the Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh Valley are exceedingly prosperous. The coal-trade journals have teemed with reports of the prosperity of the coal operators. Official after official has had his salary increased. President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, got an increase of $10,000 per year upon his salary. The pitiful wages of the miners are shown best in contrast, as it would take the yearly wages of forty of them to pay the increase in Mr. Truesdale's salary."

STORIES OF THE PELEE ERUPTION.

THERE are so many different scientific explanations of a tentative nature of the volcanic eruptions in Martinique and St. Vincent that the effect upon the lay mind is much the same as if no explanation at all were offered. In the pages of material, explanatory and historical, found in the daily press, the points that stand out most clear are the facts presented in the stories of the survivors. Only two persons in St. Pierre survived, a nurse girl and a negro convict. The nurse lived only a few hours; the convict escaped to the woods, and has not been seen since. The steamer *Roddam* sailed out of the harbor with the loss of most of her crew; and part of the crew of the *Roraima* survived the eruption and were rescued. Captain Freeman, of the *Roddam*, who was frightfully burned, gave the following account to Captain Cantell, of the *Etona*, whicharrived at New York last Sunday:

"The *Roddam* had been at St. Pierre only an hour when the eruption occurred. I was talking to our agent, who was in a small boat alongside. Suddenly I saw what appeared to be a huge black squall like a wall approaching the ship from the land at a terrific rate, carrying with it a huge tidal-wave, and accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. The air suddenly darkened.

"I yelled out for everybody to stand clear, and almost in an instant the ship was enveloped in total darkness and the air filled with flame and falling patches of fire, which ignited everything they struck. The fire took hold of the ship in all parts, and the crew and laborers rushed about frantic with fright and pain. A number of laborers had come aboard to help take in cargo, and as nearly as I can tell, there were some forty-two persons on board all told. Of these six survive. Hell certainly can not be worse than what we went through. I went into the chart-room and shut the door, but an open port admitted the flame.

SURVEYOR SAM: "Denmark had better hurry up, or she may not have any islands to sell." —*The Philadelphia Record.*

"When the ship was first struck she heeled over and nearly capsized. The first shock only lasted a few minutes; but for over an hour the shower of falling matter continued. As soon as I could get out of the chart-room I rushed to the engine-room telegraph, and knowing that, as we had just arrived, we would have some steam up, I signaled the engineer to put the engines at full speed, and waited for an answer. The cable chain had been carried away by the volcanic eruption. Luckily some of the engineers were below at the time, and started the engines.

"I tried to work the wheel and start the ship, but the steering-gear was jammed by the flood of lava and wouldn't work. I kept the engines going ahead and astern alternately, hoping the ship could thus be headed to sea. While I was maneuvering the ship in this way I nearly collided with the Quebec Line steamer *Roraima*. I remember seeing huge clouds of flame and steam rising from the ship. Some of her men were wringing their hands, and people were jumping from her decks into the boiling water. Their deaths must have been instantaneous, for the water was seething like a caldron. It looked like a mass of boiling mud.

"Many of my own crew were swept from the decks by the first shock. After a time I got the steering-gear to work and headed out to sea. As the sky cleared and it was possible to see around the deck, the sight was ghastly. Men lying screaming and writhing in agony all around, and the lava on which they lay was red-hot. People were dying everywhere. I was in a bad state myself, unable to lift my hand, and the blood from wounds and burns on my forehead kept running into my eyes.

"I decided to make for St. Lucia, and, with the help of two sailors, two engineers, and the boatswain, I succeeded in making this port. During that terrible trip all hands were busy putting out fires, working in the stoke-hole, raising steam, and trying to do what they could for their dying shipmates. The chief engineer died a horrible death. He escaped from the first shock, and when we endeavored to get the ship out of the harbor, not finding his men below, he came on deck to look for them, and was struck by a falling mass of lava which burned one side of his face completely off."

VOLCANOES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Only a mile away from the crater when the fatal

ST. PIERRE, FROM THE HARBOR, SHOWING THE VOLCANO BEHIND THE TOWN.

eruption came was M. Albert, owner and manager of the Lagarrane estate; but luckily for him he was northeast of the crater, while the storm of fire rolled down the opposite slope. His story is told as follows in a despatch to the New York *Herald*:

"Mont Pelée had given warning of the destruction that was to come; but we, who had looked upon the volcano as harmless, did not believe that it would do more than spout fire and steam, as it had done on other occasions. It was a little before eight o'clock on the morning of May 8 that the end came.

"I was in one of the fields of my estate when the ground trembled under my feet, not as it does when the earth quakes, but as tho a terrible struggle was going on within the mountain. A terror came upon me, but I could not explain my fear.

"As I stood still Mont Pelée seemed to shudder and a moaning sound issued from its crater. It was quite dark, the sun being obscured by ashes and fine volcanic dust. The air was dead about me, so dead that the floating dust seemingly was not disturbed.

"Then there was a rending, crashing, grinding noise, which I can only describe as sounding as tho every bit of machinery in the world had suddenly broken down. It was deafening, and the flash of light that accompanied it was blinding, more so than any lightning I have ever seen.

STREET SCENE IN ST. PIERRE.

"It was like a terrible hurricane, and where a fraction of a second before there had been a perfect calm I felt myself drawn into a vortex and I had to brace myself firmly. It was like a great express train rushing by, and I was drawn by its force.

"The mysterious force leveled a row of strong trees, tearing them up by the roots and leaving bare a space of ground fifteen yards wide and more than one hundred yards long.

"Transfixed I stood, not knowing in what direction to flee. I looked toward Mont Pelée, and above its apex formed a great black cloud which reached high in the air. It literally fell upon the city of St. Pierre. It moved with a rapidity that made it impossible for anything to escape it.

"From the cloud came explosions that sounded as tho all of the navies of the world were in titanic combat. Lightning played in and out in broad forks, the result being that intense darkness was followed by light that seemed to be of magnifying power. That St. Pierre was doomed I knew, but I was prevented from seeing the destruction by a spur of the hill

KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT, FROM THE HARBOR.

[illegible] of the sides of the city. It is impossible for me to tell how long I stood there [illegible]. Probably it was only a few seconds, but so vivid were my impressions that it now seems as tho I stood as a spectator for many minutes.

"When I recovered possession of my senses I ran to my house and collected the members of the family, all of whom were panic-stricken. I hurried them to the seashore, where we boarded a small steamship, in which we made the trip in safety to Fort de France.

"I know that there was no flame in the first wave that was sent down upon St. Pierre. It was a heavy gas, like fire-damp, and it must have asphyxiated the inhabitants before they were touched by the fire, which quickly followed. As we drew out to sea in the small steamship, Mont Pelée was in the throes of a terrible convulsion. New craters seemed to be opening all about the summit and lava was flowing in broad streams in every direction. My estate was ruined while we were still in sight of it.

"Many women who have lived in St. Pierre have escaped only to know that they are left widowed and childless. This is because many of the wealthier men sent their wives away, while they remained in St. Pierre to attend to their business affairs."

FREE CUBA.

AMERICAN sentiment appears to be very favorably impressed with the business-like character of President Palma's policy for Cuba. Fear has been expressed all along that the new republic might devote itself more to visionary ideals and the squabbles of small politics than to practical affairs. That fear, however, has been allayed considerably by President Palma's evident devotion to the prosperity idea. He is reported to be "particularly enthusiastic over California's seedless oranges," which he thinks can be cultivated in Cuba with success; he hopes to restore the cattle industry to the condition in which it was before the war; and he favors encouragement to the rubber and cotton industries. Superfluous offices and exorbitant salaries will be sacrificed to the demands of economy. These evidences of practicality in government strike the American papers favorably, altho it is remarked that the Cuban congress, like some other congresses, may evince a disposition to devote itself mainly to [illegible] politics.

DR. [illegible] ESTEVEZ,
Vice-President of Cuba

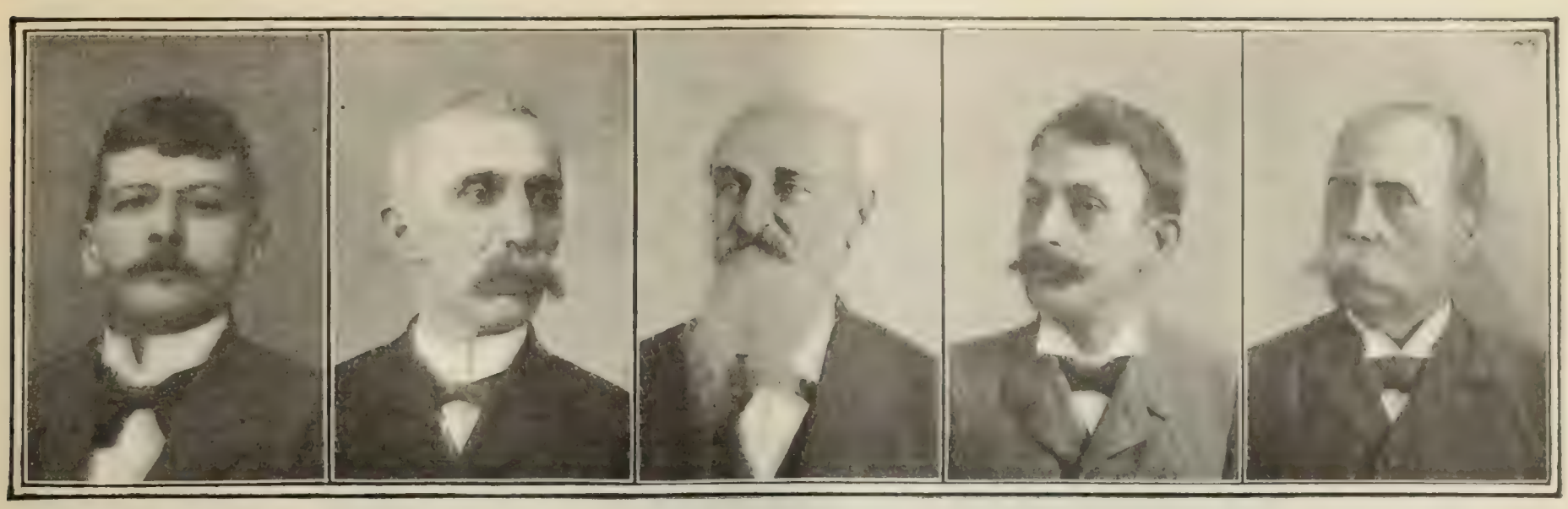
The opportunity is taken by many papers, too, to recount what the United States has done for Cuba in the last four and a half years. John Kendrick Bangs, in his new book on Cuba, sums it up as follows:

"To sum the whole story up, however, Uncle Sam may felicitate himself upon the facts that he found Cuba unhealthy and he leaves her healthy; he found her without an adequate system of charities and hospitals and he leaves her a well-established one; he found her without schools and he leaves her with a good school law and a good school system established; he found the island filled with beggars and with an empty treasury; he leaves it without beggars, its people with enough to eat, and with a reserve of about a million and a half dollars in the treasury. He found her without any knowledge of popular elections and without an electoral law; he has given her both. He found the insane without any systematic treatment whatever, caged up like animals; he leaves them assembled in one large hospital under the best available treatment. He found her prisons indescribably bad and leaves them as good as the average prisons of his own country. He has built up a good system of sanitary supervision throughout the island. He has built and put into commission a small fleet of coast guard launches, or revenue cutters. He has collected the revenues at a figure which compares favorably with the cost of collection in the United States. He has buoyed the harbors and has added very largely to the lighthouses and lights of the island. An immense amount of road and bridge-building has been done. He has organized a system of civil service for the municipal police throughout the island in order to protect them in their rights and secure them from arbitrary dismissal. He has enlisted, equipped, trained, and thoroughly established a rural guard which will compare favorably with any similar force, and not over one per cent. of those employed to help him in his work has come from within his own borders. For the first time in history the carpet-bagger in a situation of this kind has been held in subjection, and every penny of the trust has been administered for the benefit of the ward. It has been a wonderful showing. . . . . .

PRESIDENT PALMA.

"To General Wood and the noble band of men who have fought side by side to help him and his predecessors in this regeneration of a fallen people the gratitude of the United States

PRESIDENT PALMA TAKES CHARGE.
—*The Washington Post.*



AUGUSTO BETANCOURT. TOMAS RECIO. SALVADOR CISNEROS. MANUEL RAMON SILVA. EUDALDO TAMAYO.

GENERAL RONDAN. EDUARDO YERO. GENERAL BETANCOURT. MANUEL SANGUILY. DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN SENATE.

goes out in fullest measure, and when in future days they come to look back upon the events of four years of discouragement and toil they will see, I fancy, merely the outlines of that enduring monument to their own nobility of character and purpose which step by step and hour by hour they have builded up. And Cuba? If Cuba in the remotest hour of the remotest century to come forgets this service and the names of these men who have rendered it, then will she be guilty of an ingratitude which is inconceivable, and to be likened only to that of the serpent, who, warmed by the fire of his benefactor, turned and stung the hand that brought him back to life."

ATTACKING THE BEEF TRUST BY INJUNCTION.

THE proceedings brought against a number of Western meat packers by the Attorney-General, to restrain them from acting in combination and conspiracy to manipulate prices to the injury of the public, are naturally attracting a good deal of interest. The charges against this "heartless and rapacious association" are "strong and to the point," in the opinion of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin;* and it is the belief of the Detroit *Free Press* that "if the cause of the people can be made to win in this instance, popular prejudice against government by injunction will be materially modified." It seems to the Minneapolis *Journal*, moreover, that "President Roosevelt is rendering a service of no small importance to the business interests of the country" in these actions against the meat ring "and other forms of offensive trusts organized in the restraint of trade." The Chicago *Journal* adds: "Of course he will be criticized and accused of playing politics over the matter. He would be criticized and maligned just the same, and by the same critics, had he not pushed the suits. Whatever he does or leaves undone finds no favor in their eyes. Meantime the President has had no ulterior object in pressing this case other than the welfare of the people."

The main charges against the Swift, Cudahy, Hammond, Armour, Morris, and other concerns named in the bill for injunction are summarized as follows:

That the packers together control about sixty per cent. of the trade and commerce in meat, and that but for the fact of a combination they would be in free competition with one another.

That they have entered into an unlawful combination to manipulate the purchase of live-stock by refraining from bidding against one another except perfunctorily, thus lowering the price at which the stock-raiser is able to sell.

That they also manipulate the purchase price of live-stock by bidding it up for a few days and thus inducing stock-owners to make large shipments, whereupon the price is quickly dropped and the owners fail to secure a fair profit.

That they conspire to manipulate the selling price of fresh meats, combining to raise or lower it, restricting the amount of shipments, maintaining uniform systems of credits, imposing unjust charges of cartage on dealers and consumers, and jointly agreeing not to sell meats to "delinquent" dealers.

That by means of rebates and other devices they receive unlawful advantages in railway freight-rates, and because of this discrimination they are enabled to escape competition.

These charges are criticized adversely by the New York *Sun*, which says:

"Complaint is made in the sixth paragraph [the second paragraph in the above summary] that the agents agree not to bid against each other, and so the cattle-owners are not paid enough, while in the next paragraph complaint is made that the agents bid up the prices of live-stock and induce the owners to ship to the wrong yard. So it would seem that the purchasing agents have, in either event, a pretty hard time, for they offend when they do not bid, because prices are thus kept too low, and, on

the other hand, they offend when they bid up the cattle, because prices are then too high. It needs no argument to indicate that this second offense, the bidding up at stock-yards, is no crime or offense under any law, whatever the motive may be. This offense, like that of refraining from bidding, is completed at a particular stock-yard, and has, moreover, no immediate or direct effect or influence on interstate commerce.

"The next paragraph charges a conspiracy arbitrarily to raise, lower, and fix prices, and to maintain uniform prices at which it will sell fresh meats to dealers. Now calling a combination a conspiracy does not make it a conspiracy, and an agreement to raise, lower, and fix prices and to maintain uniform prices is in no way the creation of a monopoly, nor is it inconsistent with fair competition. Otherwise the practically uniform rate charged by the railroads from one given point to another would be evidence of a criminal conspiracy. Nor again in this charge can we find any traceable connection with interstate trade or commerce. The alleged offense in its very nature must be made up of various offenses committed at various different places, each to be judged by the law of its own locality.

"The next paragraph charges an unlawful combination by imposing uniform charges for cartage of meats. This certainly can be no offense, and if it be an offense, it is committed in the locality where the carts are employed, and must be judged by the law of each particular State.

"The tenth paragraph charges the defendants with continuing agreements with the railroads or common carriers by which the meat packers receive unlawful rates for transportation. This is the only offense charged which would seem to have any connection with interstate commerce, and the preliminary injunction granted by Judge Grosscup restraining the railroads from granting rebates to the beef trust disposed for the time being of that issue, and it is hardly necessary to commence a new litigation involving the same question. If unfair discrimination in rates be an offense, it is committed by the railroads and not by the beef-packers, and the lugging in of this averment in this new action would seem to indicate an apprehension that the basic averments of the bill are insufficient in law, and that a demurrer thereto must be sustained."

—*The New York Tribune.*

LEWIS NIXON AND TAMMANY HALL.

"I FIND that I can not retain my self-respect and the leadership of the organization at one and the same time," Mr. Nixon's words in resigning the leadership of Tammany Hall, are regarded by the New York papers as the fulfilment of their prophecies. "It has taken Mr. Nixon exactly four months to discover what other people knew from the beginning," remarks the Brooklyn *Times*. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* observes that Mr. Nixon has at last discovered that he "has been the victim of a bunco game," and the New York *World* thinks he "is beginning to realize the immensity of the joke Richard Croker played upon him." The New York papers predicted that Mr. Croker would still be the real "boss," and now Mr. Nixon gives as his reason for resigning the allegation that "every important act of mine has been cabled to England before it became effective," and that "whenever anything important was to be done, it had to be viséd from abroad." Mr. Croker has been interviewed in his English retreat, however, and denies that he has tried to interfere in the Tammany management in any way. He adds: "There is nothing to conceal. I am very sad that there should be such trouble in Tammany. I can only imagine that Nixon found the place too hard and was unable to lead the boys. I can conceive of no other reason for this step, which I did not foresee, and which I deeply deplore." This diagnosis, that Nixon "was unable to lead the boys," finds considerable credence. The New York *Times* says on this point:

RICHARD CROKER AND LEWIS NIXON.

"Mr. Nixon never has been the Tammany leader. There was a fatal fault in the manner of his accession. Croker made himself boss by fighting his way to the top. He imposed himself upon the organization, punishing enemies till they subsided, rewarding friends until they were made loyal. He held the post by virtue of his own power. Nixon assumed to hold it by virtue of Croker's designation. There is no such thing as a boss-ship by appointment. Natural selection does the thing—no other process confers a valid title. In a gang of street ragamuffins the strongest and savagest fighter becomes the leader; and so it is in the Tammany organization."

A Tammany comment may be seen in the following paragraphs from a statement given out by John F. Carroll, one of the most prominent "district leaders":

"For my part I believe Mr. Croker's withdrawal, followed by Mr. Nixon's resignation from Tammany Hall, affords that organization an opportunity once more to equip itself, as it has always been equipped when it won its greatest victories. Tam-

many has never been beaten except when she was led by an individual. She has always been invincible when her nominations were made and her campaigns managed by the district leaders themselves. This is an excellent opportunity for the district leaders to resume control of the organization and lead it to victory, and I certainly do not aspire to leadership, except that of my own district. I will oppose any other leadership than that of the district leaders.

"The history of Tammany Hall under individual leaders, however worthy or pure they may have been individually, was the quick sacrifice of all the advantages gained by her under the management and control of her district leaders. Even under the leadership of so good, pure, and upright a man as the late John Kelly, the organization steadily declined in power in the city, and, consequently, throughout the country. . . . . .

"In all this I do not mean to criticize anybody. If an angel were to become individual leader or boss of Tammany Hall, it would be a misfortune for the organization. Much more would it be an evil to repeat the experiment of electing a mortal to such a responsible position. I hope the organization will never again be in the position where the extravagance of speech or conduct on the part of any individual can bring disaster upon the whole party. The only way to secure ourselves against this danger is to refrain from surrendering to any individual more authority than is exercised by every district leader.

"With this reform accomplished, there would be no excuse for opposition to Tammany Hall within the Democratic party. The Greater New York Democracy is organized against bossism or individual leadership. The abolition of bosses in Tammany Hall would leave the opposition without any reason for existence, unless its leaders themselves wanted to become bosses."

MR. CARNEGIE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

MR. CARNEGIE calls his gifts of libraries to cities that agree to expend the money necessary to maintain them, the "best bargains" of his life; but the New York *World* thinks that the bargain which he tried to make with President McKinley, when he offered to furnish the $20,000,000 which we agreed to pay to Spain for the Philippines, was the best bargain Mr. Carnegie ever tried to make, for "it would have been a masterstroke alike of business and benevolence." This offer was made known to the world last week by Mr. George F. Seward, president of the New York Fidelity and Casualty Company. It was made, it seems, and declined when the Treaty of Paris was still pending, and the condition attached was that Mr. Carnegie should be sent to the islands as a special commissioner, or as one of several commissioners, with authority to assure the Filipinos of our kindly disposition and to promise that the United States would recognize the independence of the islands as soon as we had established there a stable government. The comment of the Brooklyn *Eagle* is that "no sum, however great, could compensate us for the self-reproach that would surely follow a policy of abandonment"; and the New York *Mail and Express* says that "if it is true, Mr. Carnegie has found out that he can not make the Filipinos a present of their useless independence as he could make the people of Abilene or Tallapoosa a gift of a useful library." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the offer "was magnificent, but it was not statesmanship." The New York *Times* says:

"Mr. Carnegie's fame rests securely upon his genius in business and his career as a philanthropist. He would have destroyed himself utterly and would have become the most disliked and worst ridiculed man in the United States if he had been permitted to carry out the terms of his offer to Mr. McKinley. It was an astoundingly foolish proposal, and, not to put too fine a point upon it, a reckless and wicked one. William McKinley had too deep a sense of the national honor and the national duty to give it any consideration. But all the same he must have been amazed that a man with brains enough to accumulate several hundred million dollars in the steel business should come to him with such a suggestion.

"This is by no means the first instance in which a man gifted with extraordinary capacity for getting money and doing good with it has exhibited the understanding of a child in respect to the large affairs of national policy."

The Hartford *Times*, however, says:

"We do not undertake to explain the processes of Mr. McKinley's mind. He was personally a most gentle and kindly man, whom nobody ever accused of harboring a cruel thought. Yet it is now indisputably clear that if he had earnestly desired a war in the Philippines he would have pursued exactly the course which he insisted on substituting for the humane, business-like, and truly American plan favored by Mr. Carnegie."

CUBA: "Yo' watch me, chile, mebbe yo' hab a chance yo'se'f some day."
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

VOLCANOES, EARTHQUAKES, AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

THE volcanic eruptions in the Windward Islands and the earthquakes in Guatemala have roused some discussion as to which canal route is the best and safest. "'It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good,'" quotes the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle*, for "already the terrific catastrophe at St. Pierre is being utilized in favor of the Panama canal route as against that by way of Nicaragua."

The noted French engineer, and former engineer-in-chief of the Panama canal, M. Bunau-Varilla, says that there are no volcanoes in Panama within one hundred and eighty miles of the canal, and that the isthmus there, "since its formation in the early quaternary period, before man appeared on the earth, has not been changed." He also finds that quite the contrary is the case in Nicaragua, which "has always been the site of seismic convulsions," and whose lake "was formally a gulf of the Pacific Ocean." No trace of volcanic activity, he adds, can be found on the Isthmus of Panama, "whose rare and small seismic vibrations come from distant centers." Prof. Angelo Heilprin, the naturalist, also calls attention to the volcanoes on the Nicaragua route. The Isthmian canal commission, in its report submitted last fall, states that there have been twice as many earthquakes in the Panama as in the Nicaragua region, but dismisses the possibility of canal destruction in this manner as a "risk which may be classed with that of a great conflagration in a city like that of Chicago in 1871, or Boston in 1872." The report also states that "such danger as exists from earthquakes is essentially the same for both the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and

[illegible] sufficient to prevent the construction of the canal.

Most of the papers in advocacy of the Panama route think it "folly" to appropriate some $200,000,000 for a canal which may exist only a few years, while several of those in favor of the Nicaragua route believe that all the talk of the earthquakes and volcanoes should be disregarded, because those same conditions exist in some of our own States and Territories to-day. The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"If we are to be deterred from building the Nicaragua canal because of fear that it might suffer from earthquakes or volcanic upheavals, by the same token we would as well desist from all great ventures of development and progress in all of our outlying possessions. Alaska, the first of these we obtained, is not free from vents for the earth's internal fires and occasional tremors, and when recently we started out on our world-power career we absorbed by purchase and otherwise a job lot of volcanoes and earthquake areas. Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine archipelago are all volcanic and earthquaky, and the last-named possession has an especially bad record in this line."

The New York *Sun* says that "even the mountains of Nicaragua are enlisted in the alleged conspiracy to defeat the great purpose of Senator Morgan's life," for "one of them inopportunely engages in an actual eruption at the very time when the possibility of dangerous activity on their part is described as a 'bogy'"; and the Baltimore *American* says:

"The moral is obvious. A less dangerous route must be chosen. We now realize that in all that region there is no place entirely free from the danger of sudden and disastrous seismic disturbances, but there are some places where the dangers are less than in others. The route of the Panama Canal is one of those places of minor dangers. The volcanoes or volcanic mountains are more remote, and, while this route must always be exposed to the danger of earthquakes as the result of seismic upheavals, it is shorter, less expensive, would be easier repaired, and would be more difficult to destroy than the other. Under any circumstances the risk must be great, but where the odds are so largely in favor of the Panama route it should, by all means, be chosen as that over which we will construct an interoceanic canal."

AMERICAN SENTIMENT TOWARD OLD-WORLD ALLIANCES AND WARS.

IT has been evident for a long time to any one who reads the papers of this country and of England that the idea of Anglo-American union is making a far deeper impression over there than it is here. The feeling in favor of it and the feeling against it are both strong in Britain, while in this country it has failed apparently to elicit any expressions of intense feeling. In Great Britain, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, W. T. Stead, and Cecil Rhodes are a few of the men who have expressed hints and hopes of close future union of the two countries, while the political leaders in the United States have been unanimously silent on the topic. The British press have apparently taken the shipping combination as evidence that the critical time in the progress of industrial domination by America is at hand, while the American press have regarded the journalistic alarm in Britain with good-humored amusement. British (and Japanese) comments on the Anglo-Japanese alliance confidently refer to the supposed fact that the United States may be counted a silent partner in the compact; the American papers express no such view. In brief, American sentiment, as expressed in the press, is entirely friendly toward all the nations of the earth, but shows no desire for alliance with any of them.

This is especially apparent just now in relation to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, just mentioned. That alliance is a compact to protect British and Japanese interests in China and Korea, even, if necessary, by the sword; in the United States there are not half a dozen papers that have favored any agreement that implies a resort to war for the protection of commercial privileges in China. Sydney Brooks, who has been making a study of American sentiment on this matter, writes as follows in *The Fortnightly Review*:

"There is no possible development in the Far East that would tempt the United States to draw the sword, unless it were to rescue the lives of American citizens. This is a conclusion I do not advance nor ask to be accepted on the mere *ipse dixit* of a foreigner. It can be buttressed by the best of all evidence, the evidence of Americans themselves. 'Fortunately for the United States,' wrote Mr. Josiah Quincy in August, 1900, 'in spite of our large army in the Philippines and our troops now in China, no sane American thinks that we will fight with any other member of the concert, whatever may be our policy or our interests, either to prevent the dismemberment of China or to secure any share in the partition for ourselves, or to reform the Chinese Government, or even to maintain the "open door" for our trade.' Mr. Quincy speaks for New England and New England for once is in line with the rest of America. What he says might be emphasized by quotations from papers of every shade and every twist of thought, and when, on any open point of American attitude or policy, Boston and yellow journalism think alike, the point may be taken as settled. In this case Boston and yellow journalism have behind them all the conservatism, all the parochialism, and those first instincts which are also the second thoughts of the country. America's policy in China is one of despatch-writing simply. She favors the 'open door' and will keep it open so far as scribbling can. She would prefer 'a strong, independent, and responsible Chinese Government, which can and will be held accountable for the maintenance of order and the protection of our citizens and their rights under the treaties'; and to this end no pen will flow faster than hers. She values—possibly, like most of us, she overvalues—her stake in the future of China, and she will not spare the ink in its defense. But Niagara itself would not be more deafening than the roar of indignant protest over the slightest hint of a war in the protection of these interests or the development of this stake. If every Power that to-day claims a sphere of influence in China were to announce that it intended henceforward to preserve that sphere to its own use, America would lodge any number of diplomatic complaints, but she would go no farther. . . . . .

"America welcomes the Anglo-Japanese alliance as an effective instrument for protecting her interests at other people's expense. She gives it all the approval and 'moral support' that any document can hope for. It works automatically on her behalf, and it relieves her of all responsibility. Therefore she blesses it. But I have tried to show that the practical value of her support, moral or diplomatic, will endure only so long as she is not found out, and that directly it encounters resolute handling it will collapse like a pricked bubble. Is it necessary to add that if, at any crisis, assistance of a more material kind were needed, America, with a considerable show of virtue, would point out that her policy of avoiding 'entangling alliances' would keep her from offering it?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Filipino is treacherous and deceitful. Besides, we want his country.—*The St. Louis Post-Despatch.*

THE coal-miners are out. They will be out more before the strike is over.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE advice of a gentleman named Shaffer is not being asked in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions.—*The Washington Star.*

WE would advise President-elect Palma to have as good a time as he can before he undertakes the work of distributing the offices.—*The Washington Post.*

PHILADELPHIA has had another fire caused by smoking cigarettes. Again we sound a warning against erecting buildings in large cities.—*The Baltimore News.*

A PASSPORT TO OFFICE: "The old man's been writin' poetry steady for [illegible] days." "Why—what's he doin' that for?" "Wants a government office."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

NEBRASKA should not be alarmed at the rumblings supposed to be subterranean. Instead of being volcanic they probably come from the great wind in the barn making itself up about [illegible].—*The New York Mail and Express.*

HENCHMAN: "You told me that if I would vote for you, you would give me a job. I can prove it by many witnesses." Politician: "I don't doubt it, my dear sir; I told everybody the same thing I told you."—*The Ohio State Journal.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE NOVEL WITH A "PURPOSE."

IN recent discussions regarding the function of the novel and the standards by which we may judge the highest forms of fiction, many voices have been raised in defense of the point of view expressed in the phrase: "Art for art's sake." "The novel must not preach," it has been repeatedly said; "the purpose of the story must be subordinate to the story itself." This position is now assailed by two famous American authors,—one a novelist, the other a clergyman. The novelist is Mr. Frank Norris, whose book, "The Octopus," seems likely to win an enduring place in contemporary literature; the clergyman is the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, whose unique experiment in Christian journalism is still fresh in the public memory. Says Mr. Norris (in *The World's Work*, May):

"Every novel must do one of three things—it must (1) tell something, (2) show something, or (3) prove something. Some novels do all three of these; some do only two; all must do at least one.

"The ordinary novel merely tells something, elaborates a complication, devotes itself primarily to *things*. In this class comes the novel of adventure, such as 'The Three Musketeers.'

"The second and better class of novel shows something, exposes the workings of a temperament, devotes itself primarily to the minds of human beings. In this class falls the novel of character, such as 'Romola.'

"The third, and what we hold to be the best class, proves something, draws conclusions from a whole congeries of forces, social tendencies, race impulses, devotes itself not to a study of men but of man. In this class falls the novel with the purpose, such as 'Les Misérables.'"

The novel with a purpose is the highest form of novel, continues Mr. Norris, for the reason that it "includes, and is forced to include, both the other classes." It "must tell something, must narrate vigorous incidents; and must show something, must penetrate deep into the motives and character of type-men, men who are composite pictures of a multitude of men." He adds:

"The production of such a novel is probably the most arduous task that the writer of fiction can undertake. Nowhere else is success more difficult; nowhere else is failure so easy. Unskilfully treated the story may dwindle down and degenerate into mere special pleading, and the novelist become a polemicist, a pamphleteer, forgetting that, altho his first consideration is to prove his case, his *means* must be living human beings, not statistics, and that his tools are not figures, but pictures from life as he sees it. The novel with a purpose *is*, one contends, a preaching novel. But it preaches by telling things and showing things. Only, the author selects from the great storehouse of actual life the things to be told and the things to be shown, which shall bear upon his problem, his purpose. The preaching, the moralizing, is the result not of direct appeal by the writer, but is made —should be made—to the reader by the very incidents of the story."

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon makes a similar classification of fiction. "It may be stated in broad terms," he says, "that there are three large and legitimate uses for the modern novel: 1, Entertainment. 2, Instruction. 3, Inspiration." He continues (in *The Independent*, April 24):

"The fiction which probably at the present day is demanding largest attention is the fiction which comes under the head of inspiration,—in other words, the novel of purpose. Examples of such fiction may be cited as Hall Caine's 'Christian' or 'The Eternal City,' Frank Norris's 'The Octopus,' Miss Wilkins's 'The Portion of Labor,' Gilbert Parker's 'The Right of Way,' Paul Lawrence Dunbar's 'The Fanatics.' 'J. Devlin, Boss,' by Francis Churchill Williams, and, according to some, 'The Crisis,' by Winston Churchill, would fall under this head rather than under the head of historical novels. The use of fiction for the purpose of inspiration—that is, to promote reforms, to incite to any kind of nobler action, to show up the sins of humanity, not as a critic but as a philanthropist—is the highest office of fiction. The man who calls attention to the faults of humanity and offers no remedy is either a misanthropist or a cynic. In either case he offers no consolation, he proposes no line of conduct, he furnishes no inspiration. But the man who depicts sorrows, wrongs, injustice, unrighteousness, inequality, the neglect of childhood, the bruising of womanhood, and then, no matter how feebly, suggests something in the way of remedy for these human sorrows or sins, this man is a lover of man, and his fiction, however feeble it may be in point of style or literature, if so be it is an honest attempt, is the highest form of fiction."

The use of fiction, concludes Mr. Sheldon, is "to build up life, to recreate, to inspire; and the abuse of fiction is the distortion of reality for the sake of producing momentary sensation or for immediate popularity or, in many cases, for mere mercenary gain. One of the truest and best things in the world is the fiction which realizes its true use to the world, and one of the worst things in the world is fiction which abuses this divine definition of one of the greatest faculties of the mind of man."

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HARRY THURSTON PECK, Editor of *The Bookman*. ARTHUR BARTLETT MAURICE, Associate Editor of *The Bookman*. JEANNETTE L. GILDER, Editor of *The Critic*. FRANCIS F. BROWNE, Editor of *The Dial*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—X. THE BOOKMAN, THE CRITIC, AND THE DIAL.

MRS. FISKE ON THE MODERN DRAMA.

MRS. MINNIE MADDERN FISKE, who is recognized as one of the most influential personalities on the American stage, and who recently acquired her own theater in New York as a protest against the methods of the theatrical syndicate, writes most interestingly on "The Matter of the Play" in the current issue of *The International Monthly* (Burlington, Vt.). While unwilling to acknowledge that the drama is degenerating in any real sense—while, indeed, insisting upon the fact that "the theater of to-day is far superior to that of even fifty years ago in many respects"—she yet finds much to lament in modern theatrical tendencies. Passing by recent comedies with the remark that they are, on the whole, "more refined and truer to life" than those of a century ago, she proceeds to consider the serious drama. "By serious plays," she says, "I do not mean historical or romantic dramas, so many of which have of late been wrested from the contexts of books so ruthlessly that the crude results have, no doubt, done much to try seriously the affection of the intelligent public for the theater. I mean the plays of original scope that deal with matters neither historical nor romantic." She continues:

"To me it seems to be an unfortunate matter that most of the serious plays are what may be called 'problem plays.' And thus I regard it as an omen of evil for the theater that the greater and more powerful minds devoted to dramatic literature are, almost without exception, evolving a drama that deals with unhappy or repugnant aspects of life. It would be impertinent in me to set myself up as a critic of what are called the master-works of the immediately modern repertory, when those works are so admired by great persons the world over. All I claim is an individual right to express my own dislike of this sort of drama generally, and my belief that a nobler literature should distinguish the theater of to-day. No one questions the genius of some of the foremost writers of the stage of this time, but some of us may wish that their great gifts had been and may be exercised in nobler directions. Nor does one question the ethical and human value of the greater works of the greater dramatists who seem to be concerned with social problems and human abnormalities almost exclusively. Such plays may well have an incidental and occasional place in the theater. But shall the theater in its serious purpose be wholly surrendered to such plays? . . . . . .

"The stage should deal in a multitude of things, I admit; but the repertory on the whole should be recreatively happy and nobly tragic and poetic, and even romantic; for what this workaday world wants and needs is inspiration. A wholesome comedy is like a tonic to the jaded system. A profound tragedy works beneficently upon the emotions, and many in these days of convention so starve their emotions on the routine contacts of life that as a mere matter of humanity those emotions should be played upon by something of deep moment that will inspire rather than depress. There is need, also, for the exercise of the poetic and the romantic, and there is no place like the stage for that exercise. Here, too, I think, arises a question as to the real effectiveness of the stage for good. Our imaginations are so lively that we can enjoy the representation of something romantic and poetic on the stage much more readily and truthfully than we can accept the mimicry of seamy life, in its extremely modern representations. There can be no such illusion in the modern problem play, put forward as it is with commonplace detail, as there is in those stage pictures that excite the fancy and take one away to romantic scenes where life seems for the moment ideal. There is inspiration and aspiration in these things. What is there helpful or ennobling in plays of the other sort, if we are to see them one after another?"

Ibsen, of course, is the foremost exponent of the "problem play." "This Ibsen is a wonderful man," exclaims Mrs. Fiske; "but is he a normal man?" She goes on to say:

"We have strange accounts of his recluse habits and of his peculiar vanities. He is said to be a solitary man, who manifests a real dislike for the domestic life which his plays so effectively dissect, in that they expose individual shortcomings or sins that have unhappy results. If the reports of interviewers and observing travelers are to be believed, Ibsen is a man apart from normal life. Yet the genius with which he has pictured human foibles and weaknesses in his plays has given him a vogue in certain circles and a following that promises almost to obscure the modern drama with the shadow of pessimism. It is useless to pretend that Ibsen is local or even national in his portraiture of character. Unquestionably he is human, altho many of his characters are perverts or abnormal. He pictures many that are too petty, it seems to me, to have place in the drama, which should concern itself with more admirable subjects. But no one can dispute his genius, or his marvelous technical skill as a dramatist."

Ibsen's spell, continues the writer, has been cast over the whole modern drama. In Germany, the "problem play" reigns supreme; and a recent Berlin chronicler has remarked that the invasion of French farces in that city was an agreeable antidote to the "serious, gloomy plays" of Sudermann, Hauptmann, Schnitzler, Philippi, Ernst, Halbe, Hartleben, and others. In England, it is only necessary to recall the name of Pinero, in Mrs. Fiske's opinion "the greatest of dramatists that write in English," to realize the influence of "Ibsenism." It is true that Stephen Phillips has lately come to the front; but "he stands almost or quite alone among English dramatists in tendency." In France there have been several prominent plays during the past season dealing with subjects fitter for the treatment of "courts and hospitals" than of the stage. In Russia, Tolstoy and other writers are guiding the drama in the same direction. Even Italy, as Madame Ristori in a late interview has taken occasion to regret, seems to prefer plays dealing with the "prosaic and seamy side of routine life."

The effect of such a dramatic atmosphere, concludes Mrs. Fiske, is inevitably unhealthy. "It colors life with a leaden hue." Acting, she maintains, if it is to continue to be truly artistic, must include the "beautiful and lovable" as well as the "sinister and eccentric." Her hope for the future is sufficiently indicated by the closing sentences of her article, quoted from Edward Dowden's critique of the Shakespeare drama:

"Even tho death end all, these things at least *are*,—beauty and force, purity sin and love, and anguish and joy. These things are, and therefore life can not be a little, idle whirl of dust. We are shown the strong man taken in the toils, the sinner sinking farther and farther away from light and reality and the substantial life of things into the dubious and the dusk, the pure heart all vital and confident and joyous; we are shown the glad, vicarious sacrifice of soul for soul, the malign activity of evil, the vindication of right by the true justiciary; we are shown the good common things of the world and the good things that are rare; the love of parents and children, the comradeship of young men, the exquisite vivacity, courage, and high-spirited intellect of noble girlhood, the devotion of man and woman to man and woman. The vision of life rises before us and we know that the vision represents a reality. These things then being actual, how poor and shallow a trick of the heart is cynicism!"

A New Romance by John Milton?—The announcement that Mr. John Murray, the London publisher, will issue in the autumn "a new work by John Milton," has, as the London *Academy* observes, "naturally aroused considerable interest." The Rev. Walter Begley, the finder of "Nova Solyma: The Ideal City of Zion, or Jerusalem Regained," is a Cambridge graduate, and minister of the Anglican Church, and is described as "a genial-mannered clergyman of about fifty, as yet unknown in the world of authorship." To a correspondent of the London *British Weekly* he gives the following account of his discovery:

"My aim has been to gather books which are not in the British Museum or in the Bodleian Library. When traveling on the Continent I always go first to the booksellers' shops and to the public libraries. I make acquaintance with the booksellers, and arrange for them to send me their catalogs. It was in this way that I came upon the Milton romance. I was looking over a cat-

alog sent me by the bookseller Weigel, of Augsburg, and was surprised to find this Latin romance with the London imprint. That such a book should have been published in England would of itself have attracted my interest, for altho the Dutch and German have various Latin novels, very few have been published in England."

Mr. Begley is convinced of the authenticity of his find, and promises to furnish conclusive proofs of Milton's authorship in his introduction to the book. He adds:

"The book was published in 1648, but had been lying for twenty years in Milton's desk. He began it as a young student at college, continued it during his stay at Horton, but did not give it to the world until the stirring year which preceded the execution of Charles I. It has been a constant pleasure to me to note how full the book is of Milton's ideas. The passages dealing with love and jealousy could not have been written by any one except Milton. Curious light is thrown on his first love, the 'Queen of the May,' whom the poet saw one May morning, and whose memory never faded from his heart."

There are passages in "Nova Solyma" which recall John Bunyan's style. Furthermore, "the book is full of adventures by sea and land. Among the characters are brigands, robbers, and pirates, and there is a stirring account of a pirate fight."

HOW FRENCH IS TAUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE current number of *La Revue* (Paris) contains an article by Mme. C. Duby, professor of French at Columbus, Ohio, reproaching Americans for their notable lack of success in learning to speak the French language correctly, or even in learning to speak something resembling it. The cause of this is mainly due, according to the writer, to the unwillingness of the Americans to employ the French method, that is, first to learn the sound of the letters and the syllables composing each word, and so adhere to the word-method by which they have been taught to read and pronounce English. While such a preliminary study is at all times advisable for the perfection of the French language, it becomes indispensable in the case of English or Americans, who, owing to a radical difference in articulation, require a much longer time than the people of the Continent require. Mme. Duby, whose article is in the main a reproduction of a lecture delivered by her at the University of Ohio, before the Association of Modern Languages, writes, by way of preface, in part as follows:

"If spoken French does not 'take' in America, it is the fault of the instructors, who persist in teaching, pronouncing, and reading French as English is taught, by means of the word-method. This method consists in reading the words at sight without first separately studying the letters and syllables. The teacher reads the word, the sentence; the pupil repeats it, parrot-like, with indifferent success. The result, in French, is something horrible, calculated forever to disgust both pupils and masters. And the ear of the pupil never succeeds in separating the words from the confusion of the *liaisons* and *élisions* of spoken French. The idea never seems to occur to the people here that there may be a rational and sure key to the enigma of our diction: I refer to the alphabet and the spelling-book. During the two years that I have been teaching in America, my experience has shown me that by applying himself to a patient study of the alphabet and the spelling-book, an American can learn to read and speak French correctly."

The fact that "French is not a dead language," is dwelt upon by Mme. Duby as a fact that should be constantly borne in mind in connection with the system employed for learning French in foreign countries:

"It is studied and taught everywhere; but as the dead languages are studied and taught, without enunciation, or with a perfectly arbitrary pronunciation, which is often the most extravagantly fantastical—as in the case of Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit. . . . Your students devote three to four years to the study of the French language. They learn the entire grammar, the article, substantive, adjective, verb, participle, etc., in English. They know all the rules, all the exceptions, all the exceptions of the exceptions, and all the exceptions to the exceptions of the exceptions. They know all our authors, including Montaigne, Rabelais, Marot, the Romance of the Rose, and the Treaty of Strasburg between the grandsons of Charlemagne. They could give points thereon to M. Brunetière himself. But let a Frenchman of France ask them if it rains, or what time it is, and they are unable to understand. And if they find it necessary to borrow an umbrella, they are at a loss how to formulate the question. If they undertake to name a French town, railroad station, or street, they succeed only in producing a terrific jargon. I have, in Europe, observed this a long time in astonishment. For more than twenty years I used to say to myself: 'Who can teach French to Americans, that they make such a mess of it? The schools of America must afford a field for French professors. How is it that there are none there, yet? It must be that these poor people can not obtain masters of living languages, and that each one learns it by himself from books."

Then follows a description of the writer's first experience in the class-room of a French school in the United States. She records her amazement at discovering that the American was expected to learn French without even making the acquaintance of the syllable, much less the vowels and diphthongs composing it.

At the most, one in a hundred pupils can read current prose intelligibly. To illustrate the defective system of learning French prevailing in the United States, the writer subjoins a list of sentences showing the true signification of the Franco-American dialect. A few selections are given:

You say:	Instead of:
j'ai une femme abominable	j'ai une faim abominable
le fou de la cousine	le feu de la cuisine
j'entends le mâtin	j'attends le matin
il a six ânes	il a seize ans
baisser les cieux	baiser les yeux
le mort dans la cour	le mort dans le cœur
je dore les gros péchés	j'adore les grosses pêches.

Examples of this kind, says the writer, in substance, will help one to understand how indispensable it is in French to train the eye to recognize, the ear to perceive, and the tongue to render, correctly and categorically, each one of the seventeen vowels, if French is to be regarded as a living language. The article thus concludes:

"Nevertheless it is imagined that there is no way of mastering on this side of the Atlantic those poor seventeen vowels, and that the only hope for Americans lies in braving a thousand leagues of salt sea, sea-sickness, and incurring great expense in order to go to France to make their acquaintance. Yet we have in the entire language only seventeen vowel sounds represented by forty-eight characters. Any one who knows how to read these characters readily knows how to read all French literature, present, past, and future. How shall one learn how to read them? Simply by learning how to divide the word into syllables. How long does it require? A Russian knows them in two or three lessons; a Pole, in one or two; an Italian, a German, in three or four. For an Englishman or an American, from fifteen days to three weeks, half an hour a day, of purely syllabic exercises, are necessary in order to be able to read French correctly. . . . . .

"'Fifteen days! three weeks!' you exclaim. 'What a waste of time just to learn sounds!' Loss of time? Do you think so? Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to learn to play on the piano, are you losing your time in learning the notes, and the keys which render each of these notes? Are you losing your time in practising scales, arpeggios, and exercises? What musician would consent to teach you music if you persisted in despising all these preliminaries? The French language is nothing less than music. Our seventeen vowels are its notes. The forty-eight letters and combination of letters which represent them are the keys. The syllabic exercises are the scales, arpeggios, chords, and exercises. You offer the spectacle of an entire na-

[illegible] and familiarizing yourself with [illegible] *Pronunciation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARTHUR SYMONS: A POET OF "ILLUSION AND DISILLUSION."

MR. ARTHUR SYMONS, the well-known English poet, is credited with having added "an entirely new note to his native literature"; but, if we may judge by the verdict of an American critic, that note is morbid and abnormal. Mr. Paul Elmer More, the writer who takes this view, finds "extraordinary psychological interest" in Symons's poetry, but maintains that it simply reproduces in English "the peculiar modes of thought and emotion which we attribute to the French decadence." He continues (in *The Independent*, April):

ARTHUR SYMONS.
Courtesy of John Lane.

"If one were asked to name in a word the distinguishing mark of decadence, he would probably say *illusion*—not the voluntary illusion of art, such, for example, as enables Milton to impose on the reader as a reality the ideal fancies of his Arcadian world, but the false illusion of life which from some degeneracy of the will makes it impossible for the victim to hold fast the distinction between the flesh and the spirit, which, in fact, loses sight of the spirit altogether and sets up in its place some poor masquerading of the flesh. It is an inner blindness and confusion; it is false because there enters into it no faith in the joy of things unseen, no knowledge even that such things exist; it is false because for the voice of the spirit it hears only the clamorous outcry of a man's lower personality which springs from the desires of the body and the perceptions of the body, and is in the end one with what is desired and perceived. At the first this false illusion is sweet, but soon it is troubled with the bitterness of satiety; and the awakening from it leaves only the emptiness of endless regret and self-tormenting. The inevitable disillusion is a discovery that the phantom which has masqueraded as the spirit is no other than a shadow of the body; it is a perception of the hollowness of the old illusion without the power of escaping from its thrall."

Mr. More believes that he is able to trace through the various volumes of verse published by Arthur Symons during the past thirteen years "the progress of his poetic mood from the first illusion to its consummation in a false disillusion." He writes:

"Passing over the first book, from which only a few disconnected pieces have been chosen, and these evidently written before the author had arrived at maturity of self-consciousness, we come to the collection entitled 'Silhouettes,' which will probably appeal to the largest circle of readers. Yet even these poems can never attain to any very wide popularity; nor can they ever have much weight with practical intelligences that shun the evanescent world of revery where the real and the unreal meet and blend together in indistinguishable twilight. For their atmosphere is one of indulgent brooding; their warp and woof are of [illegible] from the actual issues of life as a naked body cowers from the wind. The world is seen through a haze of abstraction, glimmeringly, as a landscape looms misty and vague through the falling, fluttering evil of the rain. . . . Love is the constant theme,—not the great passion of strong men that smites and burns through the world, but the lighter play of emotions that dally and wanton over their own flowering beauty. And these women to whom the poet's love goes out, girls of the dancing-hall still young and very fair, are not moral and are not immoral, for they bear no relation to the claims of the soul; they are the figures of a fleeting illusion, a mere blossoming of the flesh still undefiled:

> White girl, your flesh is lilies
> Under a frozen moon,
> So still is
> The rapture of your swoon
> Of whiteness, snow or lilies."

Later there comes a note of poignancy and regret, expressed in such lines as the following:

> And those pathetic eyes of hers;
> But all the London footlights knew
> The little plaintive smile that stirs
> The shadow in those eyes of hers.

Last of all is the feeling of satiety and of utter world-weariness:

> O rapture of lost days, all that remains
> Is but this fever aching in my veins.
>
> I do not know you under this disguise:
> I am degraded by my memories.

Mr. More concludes:

"And yet I would not leave the word despair as the last comment on these poems, which, no matter what their sadness and morbidness may be, stand quite apart form the ordinary versifying of the day. They have, whatever may be said, a great psychological interest, for Mr. Symons is the most genuine and adequate representative in English of a widespread condition. And sincerity in verse is a quality of inestimable value. But more than that: these poems are now and again so instinct with original perception of beauty and so lilted with cadences of sweetness as to be remarkable in themselves apart from any adventitious interest. And toward the end of the second volume and in the little book of recent poems that close the collection, there forces its way at times, through the turbulent cries of dull desires and stinging regrets, a recurrent note of the first simple delight in nature—a note which one would gladly accept as prophetic of a new life of artistic creation."

NOTES.

Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the London bookseller, recently paid what is believed to be a record price for a Caxton,—£[illegible]. The book in question is a well-preserved copy of a "Royal Book," published by Caxton in 1487, and translated by him from French into English at the request of King Philip of France.

AN "Actors' Home" was opened at West New Brighton, Staten Island, on May 8. The home is intended for superannuated actors, and was made possible by the efforts of the late Louis Aldrich. Among those participating in the dedication ceremonies were Joseph Jefferson and the Rev. George C. Houghton.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, the well-known editor and journalist, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Bromley lectures on "journalism, literature, and public affairs" at Yale University during the coming academic year. This course of lectures was established two years ago, and Mr. Munsey's predecessors were Whitelaw Reid of New York and G. Lowes Dickinson of London.

AN exhibition of photographs of paintings and drawings by Dante Gabriel Rossetti has been organized by the curator of the Print Department of the Lenox Library, New York. The reproductions have been selected from S. P. Avery's collection, and afford a rare opportunity for studying with some fulness the work of one of the most distinctive and interesting personalities in the history of art.

THE ephemeral character of literary fame in these days of voluminous publishing makes it possible for the "great" novel of to-day to be forgotten to-morrow. *Literary Life* comments on this fact in the following satirical epitaph: "Printed in February; Called a Masterpiece in March; [illegible] Copies sold by April; Styled a Classic in May; 300,000 Copies by July; Immortalized in August; [illegible] Copies in September; Dead and Forgotten by November."

FROM Berlin comes an interesting story which tells of the discovery of a hitherto unknown work by Beethoven. It is a simple little adagio, says the New York *Musical Courier*, "rich in melody and exquisitely harmonized, written by the master to be used in a dainty music-box as a gift to the young daughter of a friend. This treasure has been unearthed by Dr. A. Kopiermann, who found it under the lid of the music-box, which was thrown away in a lot of rubbish in the house of the grandchild of the person for whom it was composed."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARSENIC IN THE HUMAN BODY.

THAT arsenic is not only present in every normal human organism, but is absolutely necessary to the health of that organism, is the assertion of Dr. L. Menard in *Cosmos*. This statement, which depends for confirmation on the recent analyses of Armand Gautier, does not mean that we are to eat arsenic for our healths; for the amount in the body, tho important to the functions of nutrition, is almost inappreciable, and is practically concentrated in a single organ, the thyroid gland. This organ, long a puzzle to physiologists, is now known to be of the highest importance to health. Its failure to work properly brings on the terrible condition known as cretinism, and Gautier believes that in this state there is a deficiency in the system of those peculiar products of the gland that have arsenic for their basis. Says the writer:

"Brown-Séquard has taught us to recognize the influence of the internal secretions of certain vascular glands that have no excretory conduits. These glands, and, in a general way, most of the tissues, discharge into the blood more or less definite products, the combination of which is necessary to maintain the equilibrium of the vital functions.

"The nature and chemical composition of these products are often impossible to determine. Thus there is yet no chemical reaction by which we can detect in the blood of a person immune to diphtheria the principle that makes it inhospitable for the bacillus of this disease.

"The mechanism of the thyroid gland, however, has now been explained to some degree in an investigation of M. Armand Gautier.

"In 1895 Baumann discovered in this gland very considerable quantities of iodin, and it was somewhat hastily concluded that its properties were due to this. In March, 1901, M. Armand Gautier announced that it also contains arsenic."

From a table given by the author, we see that in the human thyroid there are 7.5 milligrams of arsenic to the kilogram [about .05 grain to the pound]. The thymus gland also contains a little —about one-seventieth as much proportionally. The skin, hair, and nails, and also the bones and brain have traces, but most of the other organs are absolutely free from it. Hence we see that the small quantity of arsenic normally present in the body is practically concentrated in this one little gland. Says the writer:

"The arsenic of the thyroid gland is there as a constituent part of the phosphorated substances called nucleins, which form the chief part of the nuclei of cells. . . . At the same time these arsenical nucleins contain also nearly all of the iodin present in thyroid.

"It has, then, been proved that in this gland there exist one or more arsenical nucleo-proteids. They are always present in health; they decrease or are modified in certain diseased states.

"Iodin and arsenic enter into these combinations in the thyroid gland, and the nucleo-proteids that they form are discharged into the lymphatics and make nutrition more active. They are eliminated with regularity . . . through the hair, skin, etc. Thus is explained the rôle of arsenic in skin diseases and in numerous affections of the nutritive functions."

Whence do our organs get this arsenic? Dr. Menard tells us that there is none in ordinary meat, but there are traces, as has been said above, in the skin, milk, and brain, and these are common articles of food. Very small quantities are also furnished by some vegetables, such as cabbages, potatoes, etc., especially when they grow in certain kinds of soil. Finally, arsenic is almost always present with iron in drinking-water. The writer goes on to say:

"From the medico-legal point of view, we may say that the traces of normal arsenic in the organism are so slight that their presence can not affect the results obtained by chemical analysis in cases of poisoning.

"It is very remarkable that a fraction of a milligram of arsenic in the thyroid gland, which is not more than a four-hundred-millionth of the total weight of the body, is necessary and sufficient for the proper working of the organism.

"The fact is not easily explained; yet it is not without analogs. A drop of virus suffices to modify the animal economy profoundly, and yet it does not represent a larger quantity of toxic substance. The arsenic does not act by its mass, but it brings about the formation of nucleo-proteids, and it is these that play such an important part in the phenomena of nutrition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN UNSANITARY OATH.

THE uncleanly custom of "kissing the book," when being sworn as a witness in court, has many times been condemned by British medical authorities. It is, we are told by *The Lancet* (London, May 3), peculiar to England and Ireland, and its origin is doubtful, altho possibly connected with the old custom of kissing relics. *The Lancet* calls attention to the fact, which appears to be unknown even to many judges in England, that this manner of taking the oath is not now required by law, the so-called "Scotch" method of raising the hand, which obtains also in this country, being permissible as an alternative. It says:

"This permission was given by the Fifth Section of the Oaths Act of 1888, a statute which we owe to the late Mr. Bradlaugh. The Fifth Section provides that 'if any person to whom an oath is administered desires to swear with uplifted hand in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland, he shall be permitted to do so, and the oath shall be administered to him in such form and manner without further question.' The primary object of this section was, we believe, to allow Scotch witnesses to be sworn in English courts in the manner to which they were accustomed. It is, however, obviously so worded that any one who does not wish to kiss the book may avoid doing so without his religious or other motives becoming the subject of any inquiry. No doubt it would be more satisfactory if a form of oath excluding the kissing of a book were directly prescribed by the legislature, but the power to dispense with the practise, long denounced by us as dirty and dangerous, is a step in the right direction. We trust that the power so given will soon be universally known. It has, however, been to a large extent ignored by coroners, while one county-court judge only, so far as we know—his Honor Judge Emden—has been active in calling attention to the act."

Now, finally, a notice has been posted in the high court of justice in London calling attention to the fact that the "Scotch form" of oath may be substituted for "kissing the book." The smallpox epidemic and the spread of knowledge of sanitary laws have probably done their share toward breaking down the conservatism of the English courts and to discourage a procedure that had become universal from long usage, altho nowhere directly prescribed by law. The writer goes on to say:

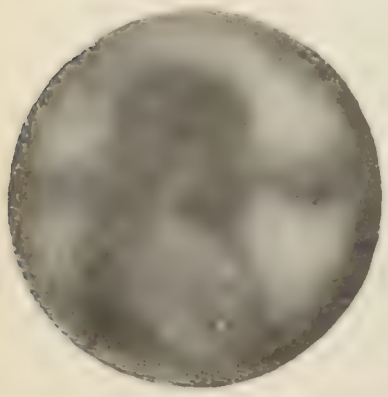
"Medical men have frequently protested against being obliged to kiss a book, and since 1888 many have availed themselves of the act of that year when aware of it and when not prevented from doing so. And we have commended their action. We have not, nor has any one, proved or asserted the frequent spreading of infectious disease through the taking of the witnesses' oath. We have, however, insisted that kissing the book was uncleanly and that it might in conceivable cases be dangerous. In one case in 1898 Mr. F. D. Lys, late medical officer of health to the district council of Wareham and Purbeck, ascribed, in his annual report to the council, the death of a policeman to acute ulceration of the throat contracted through taking the witness's oath at petty sessions at Wareham. Besides ourselves many individual medical men and laymen since 1885 have contended on behalf of a sanitary form of swearing. . . . That the success obtained should have come slowly and should be incomplete even now affords a fair instance of the difficulty with which reforms are sometimes brought about, even tho they are admitted

on all sides to be desirable. It illustrates also the indifference of the general public to sanitary questions that are not brought vividly before them by the actual presence of disease."

THE NATURAL PHOTOGRAPH ON THE HOLY SHROUD.

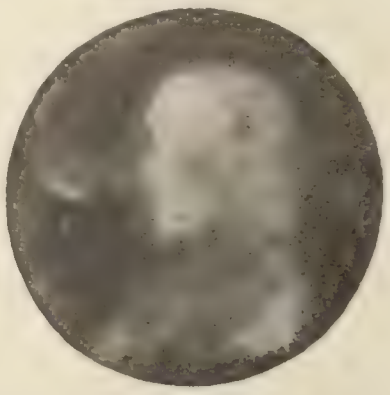
THE remarkable investigation by some French scientific men which has resulted in a statement of their belief that the marks on the "holy shroud" at Turin were actually produced by the body of the entombed Christ, has been noticed in these columns. Our previous account was from despatches to the daily papers; but we are now enabled to give from a French source a more detailed description of the investigation and of the scientific principles involved. The inquiry has certainly brought out some interesting facts, whatever may be thought of the inferences drawn from them. Says the French writer, who is a contributor to *La Nature* and signs his article only with the initial "N":

"The 'holy shroud' has been the property of the royal house of Savoy since the fifteenth century. The marks that it bears



FACSIMILE OF CHEMICAL IMPRINT.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY MEDAL.



NEGATIVE OF CHEMICAL IMPRINT.

have been attributed to Christ and have been successively referred to a supernatural cause, to some medieval painter, and the spots left by perspiration on the shroud. Fine photographs obtained by the Chevalier Pia in 1898 and authenticated by copies and descriptions that have come down from the fourteenth century, have enabled M. Vignon to make his detailed study.

"We regret that we can not give here an abstract of the powerful arguments that tend to prove that the image on the 'holy shroud' is formed not by a painting made by the hand of man, as has been asserted, but by a sort of staining due to peculiar conditions—a brown stain reproducing the body and features of Christ as a negative, that is to say, with dark shades for the reliefs, light ones for the hollows, and half-tints for the intermediate parts. We will simply say that those who have not seen the careful reproduction as a positive can have no idea of the striking impression of sweetness and majesty that is produced by the image. . . . We shall confine ourselves, however, to the scientific point of view.

"M. Vignon has already taken up, one by one, the various hypotheses hitherto advanced, and had shown by direct observation that we have here a reproduction by projection to a distance, when he began to be assisted by Commandant Colson, lecturer on physics at the Polytechnic School, who had made a study of the actions that may be exerted at a distance by radiations and vapors on a sensitive surface such as that of a photographic plate. The resulting collaboration gave the investigation a trend toward experimental verification and led to interesting conclusions.

"It was not necessary to invoke the effect of radiation, for from the physical point of view it was possible to conceive neither of a radiation emanating from the body in the sepulcher, nor of the presence on the shroud of a substance capable of being affected by radiation. It remained, therefore, to investigate the effects of vapors and to ascertain (1) in what conditions a vapor emanating from a body possessing points of relief and depression could give at a distance on a screen formed of a proper substance, an image of the same kind as that of the 'holy shroud'; and (2) whether the mode in which Christ was entombed fulfilled these conditions."

To answer the first question, investigations in a new field were necessary. Colson had already shown in 1896 that a sheet of zinc could produce an effect on a photographic plate even at a distance of an inch or more, and he proved that this was due not to any form of radiation but to an emission of "vapor" by the zinc at ordinary temperature and pressure. He utilized this discovery in the present investigation as follows:

"M. Colson took a plaster relief, representing a head of Christ about 10 centimeters [4 inches] high, and deposited on this freshly powdered zinc. This relief was placed on the sensitive layer of a Lumière plate, in a hermetically sealed box. Two days later, the plate, when taken out and developed, gave a negative image on which the parts that had been in contact with the plate were represented by deep shades and the others by lighter tints as the separation was greater. By printing a reproduction on a second plate an inverse image was obtained. . . . M. Vignon experimented on a medal covered with powdered zinc and placed under the sensitive layer; the image obtained showed even very slight differences of relief. The positive and negative are shown herewith.

"These two experiments show that it makes no difference whether the object reproduced is above or below the sensitive film; in both cases the vapor is diffused in the air in all directions and reaches the film with a density which is the greater as the distance is smaller. The possibility of obtaining the representation of a body in relief by means of its vapor was thus demonstrated. It remained to ascertain whether in the case of the holy shroud the two indispensable elements—vapors and sensitive layer—could have existed, and the answer was in the affirmative.

"M. Vignon from a study of the details of the image on the shroud by means of photographic reproductions, and M. Colson from experiments on the action of ammoniacal vapors on aloes and from a study of the conditions of Christ's burial as set forth in the Latin and Greek texts of the Gospels, came to the following interesting conclusions:

"As time was lacking, since it was the eve of the Jewish sabbath, the burial was only temporary, and the body must have been laid, without washing or anointing, in a large linen cloth soaked in a mixture of aloes, myrrh, and olive oil. This cloth, which is what is called in France the 'holy shroud,' but which is rather a cerement, enveloped the body in its length, passing over the head.

"Then the ammoniacal vapors from the urea that must have been present in the sweat and blood in considerable proportion, after suffering such as that on the cross, began to act on the powdered aloes of the shroud and determined its oxidation, turning it brown in different degrees, according to distance, and producing a negative image as in the case of the vapor of zinc. The oil also plays a part; it is attacked by the alkaline vapors and solidifies, forming a mordant that incorporates the brown color with the fibers of the linen. We have thus an actual print, giving a negative image in brown, identical with that of the holy shroud. M. Vignon has reproduced the conditions with a model.

"The reproduction of images in relief by means of their vapors is thus a proved fact; and it has been brought to light for the first time in connection with an image nearly twenty centuries old, due to exceptional circumstances resulting from the provisional and temporary character of an entombment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The West-Indian Volcanic Outbreak.—It will probably be impossible to describe the great disaster in Martinique from the scientific standpoint for some time. The Government is sending experts to the spot, and many scientific men will accompany the relief vessels, so that we may shortly expect to know more about the outburst than we do at present. One authority is quoted as saying that absolutely nothing of scientific

value is contained in the accounts so far published (May 13), and this is probably not far from the truth. Enough is known, however, to warrant vulcanologists in saying that, owing probably to the penetration of the sea-water to subterranean lava-fields, there has been a sudden renewal of activity all along the line of weakness in the earth's crust that is marked by the Central American and West-Indian volcanoes. The pressure seems to have blown the top from Mont Pelée as a cylinder-head might be blown out on a locomotive, and scattered the débris in a rain of boiling mud and red-hot fragments over the ill-fated city of St. Pierre.

In a brief note in *The Journal* (New York), Garrett A. Serviss calls attention to the fact that experts who examined the volcano just previously to the final catastrophe announced that there was no immediate danger, and that others, on the arrival of the first news, declared it to be an undoubted exaggeration and predicted that revised reports would place the deaths at fewer than one thousand. He draws the moral that scientific caution, which properly prevents us from easily accepting reports of occurrences of an abnormal or unusual kind, should not also operate in the same degree to make us incredulous about events that are unusual in magnitude merely. That the late outbreak was almost unprecedented in size there can be no doubt. The only eruptions that challenge comparison with it were the one that destroyed Pompeii and the one that blew the East Indian island of Krakatoa out of the ocean in 1883, sending a sound-wave three times around the world and filling the whole upper atmosphere with dust that hung there for months.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NAUGHTINESS.

JUST how far are uncontrollable children morally responsible? Is the "naughty boy" sometimes impelled to act as he does by physical causes and conditions that he can not control? In a recent lecture on "Some Abnormal Psychical Conditions in Children," delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in London, Dr. Still asserts that badness in children is often associated with physical defects, and that even where it is not it may be due to physical causes. Says *The Hospital* (May 3) in a leading editorial on Dr. Still's lecture:

"It has long been recognized that defective moral control is apt to occur in association with those disorders of intellect which are ordinarily recognized as idiocy, imbecility, or insanity, and no one doubts the morbid nature of the moral defect in these cases. Whether it be regarded as dependent upon the intellectual failure or not, it is clearly part and parcel of the malady, and according to our conception of the processes going on in disorder of mind, so will be our conception of the associated disorder of the moral sense. If the one be regarded as due to disease or imperfection of brain-tissue, so also will the other. But children are occasionally met with who exhibit defects of moral control precisely analogous to those which occur with admittedly morbid brains, yet who, so far as ordinary tests go, pass for children of normal intellect; and the question is whether these naughty children are not naughty because of defect in the physical substratum of morality, if we may use such a phrase, just as imbeciles are defective in the physical substratum of intellect. . . . . .

"There are children who lie and steal without reason, are cruel to animals, are dangerous to leave with other children lest they should injure them, and who commit the same misdemeanor time after time within a few hours after punishment, notwithstanding that they may have been greatly affected by the punishment at the time; yet these children may show no sign of intellectual deficiency. Surely the defect of moral control in such cases, whatever be its cause, is of the same nature as that so frequently seen in cases of obvious intellectual deficiency. But Dr. Still goes further and shows that defect of moral control, while sometimes permanent, may be only temporary, in some cases passing away after an outburst, never to return, while in others periods of defective moral control may alternate with periods in which no such defect is present. Here we seem to come to the brink of a moral insanity, and it would be easy to follow the lead given by Dr. Still, and to discuss the question of the relation not only of some of the acute forms of insanity but of these cases of defective moral control in children, with the presence of toxins in the blood and their injurious action on those finer nerve couplings which are brought into operation in all mental action, including the moralities. The matter is one of much practical interest. In regard to the more temporary attacks of moral defect, modern pathology by its teaching in regard to toxins would seem to give much support to the methods of the old schoolmaster who said that when he found a boy incorrigibly naughty he had recourse to Gregory powder; while in regard to the general scheme of education to be adopted in the case of naughty children one can not but feel, in view of the marvelous improvement which is produced in the intellectual faculties by early and judicious teaching, that perhaps an equally careful training of that residuum of moral control which is still to be found in all, might rescue some of those passionate, spiteful, lawless, shameless children, whose condition is allied to moral imbecility, from the sad future that is before them."

A DRY SEA OF SALT.

THE great field of crystallized salt at Salton, Cal., in the middle of the Colorado Desert, is described in *The World's Work* (May) by Arthur Inkersley. This great natural phenomenon, which is only a little to the north of the Mexican border-line, is 264 feet below the level of the sea, and is more than a thousand acres in extent. Says Mr. Inkersley:

"Its surface is as white as snow, and, when the sun is shining, its brilliance is too dazzling for the eye. The field is constantly supplied by the many salt-springs in the adjacent foot-hills, the waters from which drain into the basin, and, rapidly evaporating, leave deposits of almost pure salt. The deposits, varying in thickness from ten to twenty inches, form a solid crust over the marsh.

"To secure the harvest the salt field is plowed with a salt-plow—a massive four-wheeled implement driven by steam and managed by two men. The heavy steel share makes a broad but shallow furrow, throwing up the crust in parallel ridges on either side, and bringing to view a seepage from the salt springs that underlie it. About seven hundred tons are plowed up in a day. Laborers then work the salt with hoes to and fro in the water to remove the earthy particles, and, when this is done, they stack up the washed salt in conical mounds to be taken

THE STEAM PLOUGH
Furrowing the constantly re-forming salt dust.
Courtesy of *The World's Work* (New York).

later to the mill. The water in which the crystals are washed is already so saturated with salt that the crystals suffer scarcely [illegible] is a necessary preliminary to refining. To furnish additional water for washing the salt, an artesian well has been sunk which, tho it is 900 feet deep, is still strongly alkaline. At present only about ten acres of the great field are worked, as a new crust forms almost immediately after the plow has passed on.

"To the north of the salt-field is a little settlement named Salton, where the drying and milling-works are. After the salt has been stacked in the field to drain, it is loaded on flat trucks and taken to the works, hoisted to the top, and thrown into a breaker. After being reduced to particles of uniform size, it is passed through a mill and ground to powder. Then it is sifted and packed into sacks for the market. The salt prepared in this manner is of the best quality, but much is sold for commercial purposes in its unrefined condition, under the name of 'hide salt.'"

White men can not work long in such extreme heat as that of the Colorado desert, so that the laborers employed in the Salton district are Indians or Japanese. For weeks the thermometer averages 140°, and the sun reflected from the dazzling white salt-fields produces a glare like that of an electrical furnace. Even the hardy Japanese only sew the sacks in which the salt is packed; the plowing and milling are done by Coahuila Indians. The atmosphere, laden with salt particles, causes a painful thirst, and the waters of the only well in the place are brackish and warm. The writer adds:

"Under certain atmospheric conditions appear above the salt-field mirages of broad flowering fields and towering cities. Moonlight, too, often produces weird and singularly beautiful effects on the great white field of gleaming salt.

"The most peculiar experience this basin has had occurred in 1891, when a flood from the Colorado River turned the salt plain into a lake. But the rapid evaporation of the region soon brought the country back to its normal condition."

Bacteria in Digestion.—The results of experiments with chickens to determine the effect of intestinal bacteria upon the process of digestion are reported by Professor Schottelius in a recent number of the *Archiv für Hygiene*, and reproduced by the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York). Chickens were kept in cages from which all bacteria were carefully excluded and were supplied with food equally free from bacteria. They ate ravenously and almost continually and evidently digested their food well, yet not only did they not fatten but they steadily decreased in weight and strength. Another series of experiments gave direct and positive proof that the presence of intestinal bacteria is necessary to nutrition. Chickens which had been hatched and raised in a sterilized environment, receiving only germ-free food, thrived for a week, and then began to decline in weight and strength. Then they were divided into two groups, one of which was fed on sterilized food, the other on food containing bacteria. All of the first group died in a few days, the others improved rapidly and soon were indistinguishable from chickens that had run free in the poultry-yard. Mme. Metchnikoff has obtained analogous results with tadpoles which, fed for a time with germ-free food, attained an average weight of 25 milligrams (0.4 grain) and an average length of 15.5 millimeters (0.62 inch), while other tadpoles, fed for the same period on ordinary food, had an average weight of 142 milligrams (2.2 grains) and an average length of 26.5 millimeters (1.06 inches).—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Emancipation of the Silkworm.—The domain of electricity in industry is constantly widening and in no direction more rapidly than in that of chemistry. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review*, speaking of the unexpected direction of this development in certain cases:

"It was not thought for example, that the electric furnace would emancipate the silkworm, but such seems to be the case. An interesting new process has been brought out in France for the manufacture of artificial silk from the wood pulp, using electrically made carbon bisulfid as a solvent. The results obtained are most interesting and promising, and it is believed that a large outlet for carbon bisulfid will be found in this new industry. The method is extremely simple. The pulp is prepared in the usual way, as in paper-making, and is dissolved in bisulfid. The mixture is then squirted through glass nozles of exceedingly small dimensions, issuing in fine hair-like threads, which are to all intents and purposes silk as soon as the volatile solvent has evaporated. These threads are then worked in the usual way and spun into threads for the weaving of fabrics of various kinds."

Electric Currents in Plants.—The results of some interesting researches on plant-electricity have been reported by A. D. Waller, says the *Revue Scientifique*. He finds that whenever a plant is wounded, a positive electric current is established between the wounded part and the intact parts. This may start with an electromotive force of 0.1 volt, but it afterward diminishes. He writes further:

"Actual wounding is not necessary to obtain this manifestation; an electropositive current is set up when there is mechanical excitation, but it is much weaker (0.02 volt). And light acts like mechanical excitation with certain plants, such as the leaves of the iris, of tobacco, of the begonia, etc. From the illuminated to the darkened part flows a positive electric current that may be as strong as 0.02 volt. A similar reaction in the petals is not always observed. There is a certain correlation between the vigor of a plant and the electric reaction. The more vigorous the plant is, the stronger the current. Plants grown from fresh seeds give a more powerful current than those from old seeds. A bean a year old gave a current of 0.0170 volt; one five years old, a current of 0.0014; and the reaction is inversely and regularly proportional to the age of the seed from which the plant springs. There is observed in vegetable tissues subjected to an excitation of the same intensity at regular intervals the characteristic changes of reaction that are present in animal tissues—fatigue, recuperation, etc. Temperature plays a part in all these phenomena; below −4° to −6° C. [+22° to +25° F.] and above 40° C. [108° F.] there is no reaction. As we see, Mr. Waller has demonstrated some interesting facts, and doubtless he will pursue and extend his investigations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

NINETY-SEVEN American municipalities report that they have established cremation or reduction-plants, for sewage, according to *Engineering News* (May 1). "Pennsylvania and Indiana lead in the total number of plants, having 14 and 12, respectively, and also in the number of crematories, which is 10 for each. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio each report four reduction-plants."

A NEW line of refrigerator steamships for service between this country and Great Britain is to be established, according to *The Scientific American*. "The new line will be controlled by a British-American syndicate. The boats will run with weekly sailings from Bristol. One line will travel between Bristol and New York, a second between Bristol and Boston; and a third line between New Orleans and Bristol. The principal purpose of the third is to facilitate and expedite the transit of the Californian produce to the English markets. The railroad runs from California to New Orleans will be two days shorter than to New York. Fruit will be carried over the Texas Pacific and New Orleans Railroad. A great warehouse is being built at Bristol containing 1,000,000 feet of space, capable of storing 12,000 to 15,000 tons of general produce. Already an extensive cold-storage plant has been erected. New docks are being constructed, and several improvements with the existing accommodation are being carried out, at a cost of over $5,000,000. This project is the outcome of the recent visit of the British manufacturers to this country."

"The objection that wireless telegraphy can not insure secrecy is not of such great weight," says Captain Ferrié of the French military telegraph service in an article abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (April); "for this disadvantage is more or less common to all methods of electric communication. Wires have been tapped, and 'listening in' is not an unheard-of occurrence in telephony. Code systems can obviate this objection. But [illegible] as trouble as the possibility of interference. If all the small stations have to 'shut up' when a big one is shouting in the neighborhood, the practical limitations of space telegraphy are apparent. But whatever the final outcome of the work to secure perfect syntony, there will still remain a large and important field which space telegraphy will have all to itself. For communicating with ships at sea, with isolated lighthouses and with islands which can not be reached by cable its advantages are unique. It seems as if there were room enough for all our systems of electric communication, and it is most probable that the net effect of wireless telegraphy upon the older methods will be an all-round improvement, such as was experienced by the gas industry after the introduction of electric lighting."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS IT UNWISE TO SEND MISSIONARIES TO THE WEST INDIES?

SINCE the acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico by the United States Government, a considerable amount of missionary work has been undertaken, with varying results, on both islands. Plans are also under way to establish the Christian church more firmly in the Danish West Indies and the other islands of the West Indian group. In at least one quarter, however, these plans do not meet with approval. The Rev. H. Astley Parris, a Unitarian minister living in Barbados, writes an article in *The Christian Register* (Boston), in which he takes the view that this missionary propaganda in the West Indies has not accomplished any real good, and that, if continued in the same spirit as in the past, it is bound to be barren and fruitless. He says:

"Neither the missionary societies nor the missionaries whom they send out have any adequate working knowledge of the inner spirit and temper—the only true seat of religion and ethical appeal—of the people among whom their propaganda is carried on. Little or no care is taken to discover how far the inner consciousness of the 'pagan' has traveled toward a receptivity of the principles which Christianity has to inculcate. He is generally regarded as an inherently inferior animal, who has never troubled his head about questions of obligation, and not as a man who, in the orderly working of the evolutionary processes of human development, has reached a stage of moral sensitiveness which, while responding to different impressions, is at bottom identical with the ethical sense of all the race. The consequence is that the attempts at religious education, instead of leading or drawing out what is in the man, takes the form of cramming and hammering some fad or dogma into him,—a mischievous procedure."

Mr. Parris proceeds to illustrate his meaning by an account of conditions existing in the island on which he lives:

"In the district in Barbados in which I was born and grew up, there are about 150 families of peasants. As I look back upon the scenes of a few years past, I see them as simple but thrifty folk, interested in each other's welfare, fervent in their belief in a God who required of them worship and reverence for himself and charity and kindness to their fellow-men. They knew little about creeds, and were troubled with nothing more than a sort of *laissez-faire* subscription to the confession of the Anglican Church. During the past few years a popular type of ignorant missionaries have gone there. First, they discovered that in districts where the Church of England has been established for nearly two centuries 'the Gospel was never preached' till they went. There are now five distinct sects in that village. Each has a specially patented brand of 'truth' which the other does not possess, which they can not obtain without due acknowledgment of these patent rights, and without which they must suffer untold retribution. Of these various 'missions' the people all strive to be expert theologians. Much stress is laid upon the study of the Bible 'under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.' All are similarly guided as to the desirability of being crammed full of proof-tests, in support of the veriest rubbish, and similarly guided, too, as to the necessity of intolerance—almost bitter hatred—of each other over the different conclusions to which they are equally 'led' by the same Spirit. So intense is this competition that little time is found for the legitimate business of life. This is paraded as an instance of the eagerness after gospel truth instead of being recognized as what in reality it is,—the development of a disposition to vanity and babbling."

The writer admits that all missionaries are not of the type that he describes. "There are glorious exceptions," he says; but "the men who are selected are generally not fit for the fight." "Christianity will do for the world," he adds, "if presented in its purity and simplicity. As generally presented by such missionaries, it will often be a failure." He concludes:

"No denomination has any moral right to send to the foreign field any but the very best men; and, the more inferior the material on which to work, the more superior should be the workman. I do not mean of course that force-ripe superiority whose sham character is laid bare by its patronizing air, but the superiority of the man who has so far traversed the cycle of ethical and esthetical culture as to have come back in sincere tenderness and helpful sympathy to the spot where he standeth who has not yet found the heart to begin, or who, having begun, is faltering and discouraged because of the difficulty of the way. I mean the superiority of him who, having reached some exalted height in purity and piety, can lose nothing by the grace of lowliness; who, having advanced farthest Godward, finds himself nearer and nearer the very heart of humanity. But few and far between are such men. The race is producing them; but, like all of nature's well-rounded products, they come slowly."

THE STANDARD OF ORTHODOXY IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

THAT the problems presented by a diminishing number of ministerial students are no less urgent in England than in this country is evident from an article appearing in *The Contemporary Review* (April) from the pen of the Rev. John Gamble. Mr. Gamble, who confines himself to the conditions confronting the Church of England, considers in turn the various reasons that have been given to account for "the ominous falling-off in the supply of clergy," but finds them all insufficient. Clerical poverty, the increased attractiveness of other careers, the trying character of clerical duties, have all been adduced; but, in the writer's opinion, the cause lies deeper, and the reluctance to enter the ministry proceeds "mainly from intellectual or spiritual causes." It is rooted in "a repugnance to the generally accepted standard of orthodoxy." He continues:

"Those whose dissatisfaction with orthodoxy goes deepest, but in whom, save for this, the Church might find some of her best servants, will, generally speaking, remain silent about their difficulties. They will simply shut out Holy Orders from their minds when they are thinking of their future. Of the numbers of such persons it is impossible for those in authority, or indeed for any one, to form an estimate. It is with them as with many who absent themselves from the church's worship. They do not make known their hesitations to the clergy, because they do not believe that these can be removed by any possible explanations. They simply stay away."

The mere removal of the obligation to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, continues the writer, would not be likely to effect any very great change. It is necessary to look below the surface and to recognize the profound changes in religious thought which have taken place during the past generation. Mr. Gamble thinks that sermons give "the surest index of the prevailing religious feeling," and that attention can hardly fail to be arrested by the "significant characteristic" presented by the sermons of our day:

"We are struck by the authority they universally concede to experience. The preacher makes no demand upon his hearers which would not be supported by a monitor within their own breasts. His claims are only the formulated utterances of their own nature in its highest moments. While in the days of the Oxford Movement, and still more during the preceding Evangelical period, the bliss and misery of a future life were freely appealed to, such appeals have to a great extent ceased. We hear seldom of a heaven and hell in the future, but a great deal of these realities regarded as present states of being. If the sermons now addressed to educated congregations and thought worthy of publication are examined, this mark, we believe, will be found to distinguish them even from those of the beginning of the late Queen's reign. No doubt the tendency is more clearly defined among preachers of the liberal school. But it is quite recognizable also in the sermons of avowed High Churchmen and Evangelicals. And it becomes increasingly conspicuous the nearer we come to the present moment. Thus the constant assertion of Matthew Arnold that nothing could be insisted upon in religion which was not verifiable and unable to prove itself seems to be accepted by

our modern preachers. They ask nothing from their hearers which an enlightened experience will refuse to concede."

A complete change of perspective, observes Mr. Gamble, has been silently effected. "What once stood unheeded in the background has been given a central position, and what once was central has become subordinate." In the words of Amiel: "Our epoch has made Christianity a psychological, rather than a historical, religion." The writer concludes:

"Here, then, is the onerous task that awaits every clergyman who seriously tries to speak to his hearers in their own language. He has to give new expression to ancient words without emptying them of their religious contents. Those who succeed are rewarded by the lively gratitude of those they benefit. Those who do not perceive the necessity of any such retranslation or who are unequal to it are said to be 'out of harmony with the age,' or are blamed in some of the other phrases which have been freely applied to the clergy in this discussion. . . . The real remedy is hardly to be looked for at once. As time passes, experience, we may believe, will be more and more universally recognized as the ultimate court of appeal in matters of faith. The real nature of the task awaiting the clergy as religious teachers will then be disclosed. And we may feel sure that, once this task is plainly seen and admitted, volunteers will not be found wanting for so honorable a service."

IS THE "HOLY SHROUD" OF TURIN GENUINE?

GREAT interest has been aroused in religious circles by the scientific tests that have recently been applied to one of the most famous of the Roman Catholic "relics," the "holy shroud" preserved in Turin Cathedral. As already related in our pages, three eminent French scientists, M. Paul Vignon, doctor of science in Paris, M. Colson, of the Government Polytechnic School, and M. Yves Delage, zoological professor at the Sorbonne, are all of the opinion that the relic is genuine, and the subject is being seriously discussed in the London *Lancet* and *Times* (see articles in our department of Science and Invention last week and this week), as well as in many of the continental papers. The Paris *Figaro* contains the following account of the relic:

"The 'holy shroud,' which is preserved, under many locks in a casket over the altar of the Capella del Santissimo Sudario of Turin Cathedral, is a piece of linen 13 feet 5 inches long and 4 feet 7 inches broad. The color of the cloth is yellow, covered with various prints. Some are black marks made by fire; others indicate contact with dripping water. Finally, there are brownish-red marks, showing the blotted image of a human form, one impression seen from the front and another seen from behind. This piece of linen is venerated as being the actual winding-sheet in which Jesus Christ was wrapped for burial.

"The shroud can be clearly traced back to the year 1353, when it passed into the hands of the house of Savoy. According to tradition, it was venerated in Constantinople until 1205; but between that date and 1353 there is a gap in its history. In May, 1898, some photographs were taken of the relic by Signor Secondo Pia, of Turin, and to his remarkable negatives is due the present revival of interest in the shroud."

THE "HOLY SHROUD" OF TURIN.
Reproduced from Dr. Paul Vignon's new book.

Dr. Vignon finds in the impressions on the shroud an image which could be attributed only to the work of a painter or to the imprint of a human body. The first hypothesis he rejects without hesitation. Says the *Figaro*:

"What a singular design it is! No neck, no ears, no shoulders! A head bearing no resemblance whatever to any head of Christ known before 1353! A nude body! A broken nose, swelled cheekbones and calves too large! Finally, some inexplicable singularities, — no ankles on the front image, ankles strongly marked on the rear impression.

"There are details of prodigious realism. A drop of blood on the forehead is of the natural spherical shape, and not conventionally designed in the form of a tear. Who knew in the Middle Ages the exact impression made by a drop of blood? Who would have dared to have taken liberty with the traditions? There are marks of driven nails, not through the hands but through the wrists; not through the feet, but through the insteps. The wounds and lacerations indicated are of the kind that would have been made by the Roman *flagrum*, and are totally different from the wounds pictured by medieval painters. The theory that the shroud was painted is therefore hardly admissible."

Dr. Vignon contends that all the evidence bears in favor of the authenticity of the relic. In the course of an interview published in the *Gaulois* he says:

"How could I doubt? Look closely at the photograph. You will find the *stigmata* as they are described in the Holy Scriptures. The New-Testament narrative tells us that Christ was beaten, crucified, crowned with thorns, and his side pierced with a lance. The marks of this fourfold torture, which are found on the Turin shroud, are too accurate, too much in conformity with the laws of anatomy, to have been invented by an impostor. A striking testimony to the genuineness of the shroud is found in the impression of the lance-wound. Medieval painters generally located this wound on the right side, and they were right, from the artistic point of view, because in making a picture they faced their model. The same reasons do not obtain in the case of the shroud, and we find the wound on the left side."

Many of the Paris scientists who have examined the relic admit that it was actually used as a shroud, and they see nothing inherently impossible in Dr. Vignon's theory of the imprint of a human body upon linen impregnated with myrrh and aloes. What is needed, they say, is more convincing proof that the body was the body of Christ. On this point the Paris *Illustration* says:

"The 'holy shroud' of Turin is not the only one in existence. The old church of Cadonia (France) possesses one which makes

claims to authenticity. It seems almost impossible to decide which is the actual piece of linen given by Joseph of Arimathea to bury Christ."

The New York *Catholic News* says:

"There seems to be no need of relying on M. Vignon's experiments to decide the value of this relic. Its history seems quite accurately traced for us. In 1877 Canon Lalore wrote a careful and trustworthy history of the shroud. He proved beyond a doubt that the linen cloth, preserved then in the Cathedral at Turin, was the very one that had been venerated at Lirey in the fourteenth century. . . . It seems that the bishop of the diocese was justly indignant because it had been exhibited to the people without his authorization. He instituted a searching inquiry into its previous history and forwarded a memorial to the Pope. It transpired that his predecessor, the Bishop of Troyes, had also investigated the matter, and from the artist who had painted the cloth learned that there was nought miraculous about it: '*Et probatum fuit etiam per artificem qui illum depinxerat, ipsum humano opere factum, non miraculose confectum*,' etc.

"If this account of the origin and history of the holy shroud be above suspicion and in all senses reliable, and so it seems to the scholarly Jesuits who edit the *Analecta Bollandiana* (1900—Fasc. II., 215-216. Fasc. III., 350-351), then M. Vignon's experiments and theory are all in vain, and the good people of Turin, much as it may grieve them and the thousands who have traveled to see the relic, must admit that it is not the real winding-sheet."

THE JEWISH SABBATH PROBLEM.

THE annual session of the Central Conference of American rabbis, which was held this year in New Orleans, was marked by a debate of more than ordinary importance on the problem of the Jewish Sabbath. "No question before the Jews of America to-day," says *The Jewish American* (Detroit), "is more important than that of the Sabbath. . . . There can be no question that as things are at present the average Jew observes practically no Sabbath—neither the day sanctioned by tradition, because he deems it impossible to do so, nor the one adopted by some congregations as a measure of expediency, because he believes that expediency should not decide a matter of such moment."

Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger, of San Francisco, who opened the debate on the subject at New Orleans, confessed that the Jewish Sabbath has become "the attenuated shadow of its former strength and beauty." He continued (as reported in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*):

"Sabbath rest, so far as its public character is concerned, is nullified by the exigencies of the times, and the public, as well as the domestic, celebration of the day is affected in consequence. This is a fact that admits of no discussion. We must look it straight in the face and keep strict account with it. The fact that individuals may keep the Sabbath by no means affects the general statement. The latter is not only true as regards the centers of Jewish population in America, but the same facts may be noted in European centers like Berlin and Paris. Jewish banks and counting-houses are open on the Sabbath. Professional men are busy. Artisans pursue their toil, and the lamentable truth is that even many who theoretically accept the divine authority of the Sabbath commandment ignore it practically, and pursue their daily avocation. Nor is this almost universal secularization of Sabbath for the pursuit of labor the greatest evil. Far exceeding the latter is that the sanctifying influence of the day is becoming lost. The day has not retained its hold upon the household. Women and children imitate their male relatives. Saturday begins to be a day whereon to discharge all the postponed duties of the week. The crowds of Jewish women who, preferably, do their shopping on Saturday, might testify to the almost hopeless change that has taken place in the practise, if not actually in the sentiment, of our people. As regards the public celebration of the Sabbath, we can best prove how it is affected by the loss of its companion principles of rest, by pointing to our audiences. Whether the latter be large or small, whether the service be prolonged or brief, decorous or otherwise, the fact is that the attendance of men is utterly out of proportion to that of women, and the time may come when the total absence of men at the service will influence both the ritual and the instruction to the extent of adapting them to the wants of a single sex. This may sound ludicrous, but we really can not tell what may betide in congregations, the men of which are reduced to the condition of mere contributors and business administrators, and whose women sustain the burden of maintaining the public celebrations as well as the domestic practises."

In spite of these facts to which he called attention and which would seem to weigh in favor of the discontinuance of the Saturday Sabbath, Dr. Voorsanger concluded his address by declaring that he was opposed to any change. He eulogized the historical meaning of the Sabbath to the Jewish race, maintaining that it was one of the integral elements of the Jewish faith, and that to change it at this day would break a chain of the centuries.

RABBI J. VOORSANGER.

In the debate which followed the address, the younger rabbis for the most part spoke in favor of changing the Jewish Sabbath to Sunday, while the elder defended the conservative position. The only definite result of the discussion was the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the question and report at the next conference.

The Jewish papers complain that undue importance was given in the daily press to the debate on the Sabbath problem. Says *The American Hebrew* (New York):

"The conference has itself to blame if the public was treated to a free-for-all debate on a subject which at least should have been treated with some preparation by many who discussed it. And the subject was so worded that, notwithstanding the conservative attitude of a number of rabbis, the impression conveyed to the public, and one which caused some consternation, was one implying a deliberate debate on a resolution to change the Sabbath-day to Sunday. This was unfortunate from any point of view."

The real question at issue, adds *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), was that involved, not in the transference of the Sabbath to Sunday, but in the holding of supplementary services on Sunday. "This much is certain," emphatically declares *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia); "when the Seventh-day Sabbath of the Jews dies, Judaism will die with it."

There have been attempts at various times to relieve the Jews from the pressure of Christian Sunday legislation, as is pointed out by the Chicago *Tribune*:

"In 1878 the parliament of the United Kingdom provided that when Jewish manufacturers closed on Saturday the laws governing the employment of women and young persons on Sunday should be in certain specified ways modified for their benefit. In 1900 bills were prepared in Massachusetts and New York for the purpose of allowing Jews who practised Saturday-closing to indulge in Sunday-opening. These bills, however, were not passed. Perhaps it is well they were not, altho it would seem to be only just to recognize the scruples and wishes of a class of

[illegible] more than a million. It is well that there should be one day of rest for the whole population. Unanimity in this matter will have great value. It would be unfortunate if it were necessary to have one law for the Jew and another for the Gentile. It is to be hoped, therefore, that when the Central Conference of American Rabbis comes together next year its committee will report favorably on the proposed change. Of course the action of the conference will not be binding upon the congregations. It will not be without its influence, however. As a matter of mere policy, the Jewish church will find that Sunday services will help it to regain its hold upon those members who have got away from it. To worship on Sunday will not be in this case to commemorate the resurrection. It will be simply to accommodate ceremonies to circumstances."

REVOLT OF THE ENGLISH NONCONFORMISTS.

THE educational bill recently introduced in the British House of Commons, with the approval of Mr. Balfour and the other government leaders, bids fair to arouse a religious controversy of the most serious character. "So deep a wound does it purpose to inflict on religious liberty in this country," declares the London *British Weekly* (Nonconformist), "that it must be fought at all hazards. We are inclined to think it the very worst education bill ever proposed." And Dr. Clifford, the eminent Baptist clergyman, has said that he and his colleagues are ready, if necessary, to give up their summer holidays and agitate throughout England "to prevent this bill from ever passing into law."

The chief objection to the bill, which on its face seems innocent enough, is that it will intrench the Established Church at the expense of the Nonconformists. Says *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Meth. Episc.):

"The bill, as construed by Nonconformists, in its operation, fastens upon the children of Nonconformists a sectarian education under the control of the Anglicans and Roman Catholics. It practically provides for the support of voluntary or sectarian schools by the state. What this means is shown by the fact that there are in England 11,777 Anglican schools and 1,045 Roman Catholic schools, making a total of 12,822 Anglican and Roman Catholic schools; 458 Wesleyan and 1,079 other voluntary schools, making a grand total of 14,359 voluntary schools, which are supported in part out of taxes and partly by voluntary subscriptions. There are 5,758 board or public schools, supported partly out of the national taxes and partly out of local rates or local taxes. The new education bill proposes to throw the 14,359 voluntary schools upon the local rates, tho in everything save secular education they will continue to be managed denominationally. Not only will the Anglicans thus secure the public support of their own schools, but they will practically control, through political influence, the board or public schools, and thus be in a position to control the education of the children of the Nonconformists, most of whom attend the board or public schools, and the appointment of nearly all teachers."

The supporters of the bill, however, are unwilling to admit that it would operate in any such way as is here described, and claim that it would improve the national system of education, without being unjust to the sectarian schools. The provisions of the bill, claims the London *Guardian* (Prot. Episc.), are essentially democratic, and "the conscience clause," with its permission of withdrawal during the hour of religious instruction, gives the fullest latitude to Nonconformist parents.

The Nonconformist leaders and press, however, see in the bill only an assault upon the liberties of the Free churches. In the opinion of *The Christian World* (London, Nonconformist), it proposes "rank injustice," and the same paper asks whether "it befits a publicly endowed and wealthy church to make an aggrieved appeal to the nation wherewith to do purely sectarian work." "We are facing a crisis which concerns the future existence of the Free churches and the future progress of the state," said Dr. Townsend, in his presidential address before a great conference of Nonconformists, held in London on April 15; and at the same meeting a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Dr. Guinness Rogers, "indignantly protesting" against the proposed law. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, former president of the British Wesleyan Church, and Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous Congregationalist minister, have both expressed themselves in no uncertain terms in letters to the London *Times*, the latter going so far as to say that, if the bill is passed, Nonconformists should "refuse to pay the new and outrageous church-rate which will thus be forced upon them." *The Methodist Times* sets its approval upon Dr. Parker's words, declaring:

"This is very extreme advice to give and should be given only with a deep sense of responsibility and a determination at all hazard to set a personal example, if necessary, in defying a wicked law. We have never before known an occasion in political controversy when responsible journalists and ecclesiastical leaders would have been justified in going to such a length. But we must say that in our deliberate judgment an unprecedented occasion has now arisen when such men as Dr. Nicoll and Dr. Parker are fully justified in giving religious Nonconformists this advice."

Dr. Robertson Nicoll has addressed an open letter to the Government, in which he says:

"Nonconformists object to this measure because under it they would be taxed for the support of schools under clerical control, in which religious dogmas would be taught which they do not believe. These schools would be controlled by the clergy of the Anglican Church. The bill would make the Anglican clergy the sole educational authority, with the power of rating. Rates which Nonconformists would be called upon to pay would go to the provision of sectarian religious teaching. I submit that this is an extreme attack upon the principle of religious liberty. Nonconformists did not provoke the attack. We earnestly desire friendly relations with the Church of England and cooperation in the immense task of winning back the multitude at present alienated from the churches of every kind. But we will defend our freedom to the last. It is to be hoped that the Government will pause. Our country is already sufficiently divided. If the fires of sectarian passion are to be lighted in every parish, the king will be crowned under the most evil omens."

The tone of this comment shows unmistakably how high feeling is running in England over the educational question, and, if the present bill becomes law, a period of bitter religious strife would seem to be inevitable.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Brick Church (Presbyterian), New York, has set a generous example in its munificence to the families of its deceased pastors. When Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock died, the church gave his widow $50,000. On the more recent death of Dr. Purves, a plan was inaugurated to provide his widow and family with a fund of $100,000, half of which amount has been raised.

THERE are no Jews in Nazareth, declares Mr. William E. Curtis in one of his letters to the Chicago *Record-Herald*. They are not allowed to live there. They are permitted to come in and trade, but no Jew can rent a house or store or take up a permanent residence for fear of a public demonstration. They come and go, however, like other merchants, buying and selling, minding their own business, and making money out of the Christians.

BY a strange fatality, Vincent Noll, the young student of Union Theological Seminary who was recently refused a preacher's license by the New York Presbytery because he expressed doubts as to the historical existence of Adam, died of consumption before he could be informed of the reversal of the Presoytery's decision. Mr. Noll's family asserts that the young man's worry over his rejection hastened his death. Of the two candidates rejected by the Elizabeth Presbytery for the same cause, one has since been received into the ministry.

"MR. THOMAS NAST, the acidulous cartoonist, has been fittingly punished, as far as this world goes, for his rancorous attitude in past years toward everything Catholic," says the Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times*. "He has been given a consulship by the President, and the place chosen shows that Mr. Roosevelt knows how to make the punishment fit the crime. It is Guyaquil, in Ecuador. Of course, the Freemason and Atheist element is strong in Ecuador, and so Mr. Nast will not be entirely lonely in his exile; but the bulk of the population is still Catholic, and this fact must make Mr. Nast's life as embittered as it seems to have been while he was venting his ire in cartoons in New York. But he will have to put up with it, all the same."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE French premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, won a great personal triumph in the elections on April 27 and May 11 last. European press opinion is in practical agreement on that point. The administration majority in the Chamber is fixed at about 85, altho with feasible combinations of certain political groups it may easily swell to 120 or more. The ministry's assured supporters comprise Republicans, Radicals, Radical Socialists, and Socialists. The opposition is made up of Nationalists, Conservatives, Royalists, Imperialists, disaffected Republicans, and a few unaffiliated politicians. Of the newly chosen Chamber the correspondent of the London *Times* notes:

"The new Chamber can not last more than three years. M. Loubet was elected on February 13, 1899, and his powers expire on February 18, 1906. The new Chamber will come into existence on June 1, 1902, and its powers will expire on June 1, 1906. Consequently, it would only have three and a half months of existence after the expiration of M. Loubet's powers. It would thus be absorbed in preparations for a fresh electoral campaign at the moment when called upon to elect a new President. This is quite out of the question, and as neither the existence of the Chamber nor the powers of the President can be prolonged, there is but one means of preventing this clashing—namely, to dissolve the Chamber at latest in April, 1905. It is well at once to note this fact."

The outcome is far from satisfactory to such men as M. Méline, a leader of the opposition, nor can it be particularly pleasant to M. Millerand, Socialist leader, or M. Brisson, the Radical. Neither Socialists nor Radicals did as well, it seems, as they anticipated. But, on the other hand, they appear to have retained considerable power. *The Standard* (London) says:

"The dynastic parties remain impotent; the Nationalists, who are merely bent on change, no matter of what nature and in whose favor, have won only a handful of seats. The Republican *régime* remains secure and practically unassailable, provided its representatives are not tempted, by internal jealousies and dissensions, into playing the game of their adversaries. And what is true of the republic is true also of the present ministry. It is dependent on moderate Republicans and on the great bulk of the Socialists—on the latter in a very large and, apparently, increasing degree. This means, in practise, a good deal of give-and-take, of mutual concession and consideration, if the coalition is to hold its own. The alliance was, as we have said, not altogether palatable to many of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's followers, and the maintenance of the Socialist strength at the polls will not tend to make that party less exacting in the ministerial counsels. But if the Government is to be kept in office—as every well-wisher of France will hope—the combination must be maintained, at any sacrifice of prejudice or preference. The Republican Center will, indeed, have done a good work for the country when they have educated their Socialist allies to a sense of political responsibility."

The French "are to be heartily congratulated on the result," according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Whatever opinion may be held on the question of monarchy or republic in the abstract, there can be no doubt at all that the latter alone can make France strong and prosperous to-day. That the parties of the French pretenders are continually dwindling calls for no surprise when we regard the personalities of those pretenders. A new Napoleon might win France; a William II. might rule her. Men of the type of the Duc d'Orleans or of Prince Victor Napoleon are fitted to do neither the one nor the other. It is probably a recognition of this fact which has crystallized the forces of reaction and discontent into the so-called Nationalist party. But that party is no party. Program or policy is inherently impossible to its antagonistic elements. It is 'agin the Government,' that is all, and its only hope is to muddy the political waters by means of a volcanic upheaval in the hope that fish for the catching may thereby be brought to the surface. Its methods have been violent; it has tried its best to revive the prejudice of the Dreyfus case, and it has, without doubt, received the subterranean help of the Roman Church, eager to give tit for tat for the religious associations law. Nevertheless it has failed."

A sort of political analysis of French conditions is made by *The Daily News* (London):

"We must never forget that the republic is ever surrounded by groups of implacable enemies, who form the permanent opposition to every republican government, and challenge the very form of the existing constitution. These parties are made up of the débris of all the systems destroyed by previous revolutions and upheavals—Royalists, Bonapartists, and Clericals. These groups, which, in a healthy state of things, would probably, in the long run, die the death of the Jacobites in England, have been strengthened of recent years by the Nationalist movement, which represents almost precisely the same phenomenon as the extreme imperialist movement in England."

French press opinion is, on the whole, strongly tinged by partizan views. Thus the *République* (Paris), organ of M. Méline, insists that the French Premier has not won such a very great triumph, after all. The *Intransigeant* (Paris), which sets forth the ultra-Radical views of Rochefort, denounces the trickery of Waldeck-Rousseau. The *Libre Parole* (Paris) says, or rather quotes a politician who says, that Jewish gold is at the bottom of the returns. The ministerial *Temps* (Paris) says:

"The opposition papers, Nationalist and Republican, will try in vain to disguise the striking defeat that universal suffrage has inflicted upon them. On the eve of the voting they announced that the country was going to send a majority of themselves to the Chamber. They would make but a mouthful, not only of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, but also of all Republicans who, like ourselves, have refused to be led by the bad advice of the systematic opposition."

Yet, in spite of their tremendous efforts and unheard-of procedure, says this authority, the enemies of the ministry have obtained but insignificant results, and their efforts to mitigate the crushing insignificance of those results will fail:

"Confident of this outcome, we have directed our attention toward the means of bringing the Republican groups into closer touch. Our growth in numbers and the ineptitude of the tremendous efforts against us now allow us to consider to-morrow's task calmly, without resentment, without uneasiness. Before the electoral struggle, concern at the perils incurred by the republic drew together many who were accustomed to antagonizing one another. During the electoral struggle, a durable and productive harmony was tacitly engendered among candidates widely sundered as regards point of view, Republicans of various shades of opinion who tried to adjust their program so as to make it a flag to rally around. The most radical, faced by universal suffrage, consented to modifications. We shall not insult those who have been elected by supposing that they already forget the spirit of conciliation with which they were animated when their political destiny was at stake. The Republicans who have been elected will come to the Chamber emancipated from the past. Upon this past the country has given a verdict of approval adequate enough to leave no necessity of justifying what has been done, either by dwelling upon it out of occasion or even by exaggerating it. What remains to be done is sufficiently great for the Republican party to undertake it with ardor and assiduity. Nothing hinders it further. Universal suffrage has made a phantom of the national and reactionary peril. The Republican achievement is a reality."

Much consolation is derived by the anti-ministerial *Patrie* (Paris), from the fact that the city of Paris was, on the whole, against Waldeck-Rousseau. The Clericals got the worst of it, if an utterance in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) may be accepted:

"Will it [peril to the republic] come from the Clericals? We will not say, like the reactionaries, that there are no more Clericals. No doubt there will always be some, but it requires strange preconceptions to find them dangerous at the period we

M. MÉLINE. HENRI BRISSON. M. BOURGEOIS.

— *Le Rire* (Paris).

FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS IN COMIC GUISE.

have reached. They were not dangerous before April 27. They have become less dangerous since, if that be possible, for the elections have not brought them a bit of strength. The Clerical peril is thus no more serious than the reactionary peril."

German opinion is rather conflicting. The democratically inclined *Frankfurter Zeitung*, after noting the ministerial victory, asks if the reform of the school laws and the various measures proposed by Waldeck-Rousseau can be put through. It sees no definite answer in the result. Nor can the *Hamburger Nachrichten* persuade itself that Waldeck-Rousseau's ministry is not at the mercy of hostile combination.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COSSACK WHIPS IN FINLAND.

THE Cossacks have had free rein in Finland recently, owing to conscription riots, and women and children have been whipped through the streets, while "a captain whose name is given nearly killed a certain teacher for attempting to protect a young girl." The result is, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "an absolutely revolutionary situation":

"At Helsingfors the Cossacks broke open the doors of the Protestant church, entered private houses by force, and struck every one they met with their whips. . . . All this proves that General Bobrikoff did not justly estimate the situation when he said recently in a report that the population of Finland had accepted the new military law with satisfaction. It is by means of lying reports of this nature that the Russian authorities are misled concerning the true state of the country and hence govern against the wishes and interests of the people. It is not by means of Cossack onslaught that the resistance of the Finns will be overcome. Brutal action can but exasperate this temperate and prudent people, who will never openly revolt, but whose protests against the unlawful acts committed will on that very account be more imposing and more impressive. The Government of St. Petersburg had in the Finns a people whose loyalty could inspire no distrust. Through incompetence it has made them a hostile people whose opposition can not be modified and who may, in certain contingencies, be dangerous. How, for instance, can reliance be placed upon Finnish recruits forcibly drafted into Russian regiments? Is it by arming enemies within that a resolute army can be formed, capable of withstanding a foe from without? By no means. The only result the St. Petersburg Government will obtain by continuing its present unhappy policy in the grand duchy is an enormous impulse to Finnish emigration. A thousand emigrants a week are counted now, and in the near future the grand duchy will be wholly deserted by the native population which had made it the most peaceful and comparatively the most prosperous country in Europe."

What the Czar's Government aims at is the reduction of Finland to an absolutely level footing with the other provinces of the empire, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest):

"The Baltic provinces have already been deprived of their special privileges, and only Finland remains as a country that holds to its particular rights; that means to be bound to the great Russian empire only through the personal union; that had its own coinage and its own postage-stamps down to our own day; that even had its own army. Finland certainly had good reason to suppose that it would always be so. Alexander I. had decreed that Finland was not to be considered an integral part of Russia, and Alexander II., whenever he opened Finnish parliaments, always alluded to the grand duchy as a constitutional monarchy. Now it is to be different. In Russia the great imperial idea rules the Czar and his Government. It will no longer be tolerated that a small country shall exist on the Finnish and Bothnian gulfs, that a small population shall have more freedom, rights, and advantages than all the other provinces of the empire enjoy. Above all, it will not be tolerated that the Finnish troops shall serve only Finland."

Care must be taken not to fall into exaggeration by accusing the Russian Government of more than it has to answer for, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"The policy pursued by the Russian Government with regard to Finland is but the logical consequence of that already adopted in the Russification of the German districts of the Baltic provinces. The protests heard to-day among the Finns directly interested, or among their foreign friends, take us back many years to the time of the Russification of the German Russians. True, there is not a parallel in the case of the last named with that of the Finns, inasmuch as Finland, which Sweden had to cede to Russia in 1809, constituted a distinct political entity, al-

most an autonomous state. . . . It may be asked if Finland would not be wiser in disregarding the natural instinct of resistance and in renouncing an opposition doomed to failure in advance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN JAPAN.

THE approaching general election in Japan promises to assume a complicated aspect, partly because of the unfamiliarity of the voters with constitutional government and partly because of the prospective participation of Buddhist priests in the struggle. On the last point *The Japan Weekly Gazette*, a British paper published in Yokohama, says:

"The *Yorodzu* is responsible for the report that the Buddhists are organizing worldly forces to influence legislation in their favor. According to this authority, Japanese Buddhism has taken alarm at the religions bill and is preparing to defeat its passage by securing the election to the imperial Diet of a majority of members of its own choice. This may be a political *canard*, of course, but there may, on the other hand, be some serious foundation for the story. At least it is given an appearance of truth by the adducement of some circumstantial details, such as that these representatives of a great religion have decided to raise a fund amounting to 300,000 yen [$300,000] to be expended to this end, and that it has been agreed that the fund shall be subscribed equally by different sects. It was during November of last year, says the *Yorodzu*, that a certain influential sect convened a conclave and adopted a resolution that each Buddhist temple should subscribe five yen toward this fund. Our vernacular contemporary concludes by pointing out that the constitution prohibits the Buddhists from participating in the general election, and that therefore all action of the kind referred to is being carried on clandestinely."

VISCOUNT KATSURA,
Prime Minister of Japan.

The object of the priests in taking to politics is thus hinted at by the paper from which we have just quoted:

"The proposed religions law, which explicitly secures a dead level of religious freedom, would necessarily blast all hopes that the Buddhists may secretly cherish that their faith may again become the national religion, and it is conceivable that, as a last resort, they may have decided to fight the passage of the obnoxious law by influencing electors to vote for Buddhist sympathizers among candidates for parliament. The plan has a certain feasibility. If the educated Japanese smile at Buddhism, the poorer-endowed millions have a traditional reverence for its priests."

MARQUIS YAMAGATA,
Mentioned for the Japanese Premiership.

"This is causing serious concern," says the Kobe *Chronicle* (Japan), another British paper, which proceeds:

"The *Asahi* has been endeavoring to ascertain what truth there is in these reports, and finds that they chiefly emanate from the Japan Buddhist Union. Among the members of the society, there are several who are ambitious of seats in the Diet. Again, there are some among the younger priests of Hongwanji sects who are anxious to leave their religious profession and qualify as candidates in order if elected members of the Diet to alter certain provisions of the law of religions, which are objectionable to the Buddhists. Our contemporary holds it, however, to be incredible that arrangements have been made to provide large sums as expenses for Buddhist candidates."

COUNT OKUMA,
Political Rival of Marquis Ito.

Our authority concludes that if the priests do go into politics, "serious evils" may result. Meanwhile, Marquis Ito has issued a manifesto to his followers urging "clean conduct, full freedom, absolute good faith, studious avoidance of all unlawful pressure and improper influences, and the invariable placing of national interests above party." Of this manifesto, the Kobe *Herald* (Japan), likewise a British paper, observes:

"In Japan it is still necessary—Marquis Ito is right in thinking that it is still necessary—to consolidate and to extend the groundwork of modern politics in the true sense. This aim, the marquis thinks, is above party, and above constitutionalism. It takes precedence of the need of the principle of popular government. From the broad statement of this paramount political need of the country, as given in the manifesto, Marquis Ito deduces and recommends particular principles of action to his party and through it to the country at large. . . . Reflection will, however, convince most observers of political conditions in Japan that Marquis Ito's most statesmanlike 'lead' is that which he has given, for Japan is still some way off Western political conditions. From one point of view Marquis Ito's manifesto is a confession. It is a confession of the present failure of the constitutional idea in Japan. But it is always well—indeed it is always necessary—to face facts. This is to get rid of illusions."

It may be inferred that Viscount Katsura, the premier, will have a struggle to retain power. Count Okuma, the political rival of Marquis Ito, is a factor in the situation. The paper last quoted said recently of the Katsura ministry:

"The present Japanese ministry was generally regarded as a kind of makeshift combination, brought together to take office because it was inconvenient or impossible for any of the recognized

[illegible] Marquis Ito actually had [illegible] Representatives, but the difficulties with the peers which led to his resignation of [illegible] power, altho, as may be remembered, he was pressed to return to office. Marquis Yamagata was more or less impossible because in all probability he would have found himself opposed by the Ito party in the lower House, an opposition which might have checked the life of a ministry under him at any time or at any juncture."

GERMANY'S MILITARY TRAGEDY.

A MILITARY tragedy which for more than a year has aroused intense interest throughout Germany came to an end recently at Gumbinnen, East Prussia, by the acquittal of two non-commissioned officers charged with the murder of their commanding officer, Captain von Krosigk. The case is universally admitted to be of far-reaching importance in its bearings upon German militarism. Before passing to German comment on the affair, the following statement of the facts, from *The Times* (London), which, like all the foreign papers, has followed the case closely, may be considered:

"The trial was the third to which the accused, whose names are respectively Marten and Hickel, had been subjected under the new military judicial procedure in consequence of appeals from two courts of lower instance. . . . Late in the afternoon of January 21, 1901, Captain von Krosigk was shot dead by an unknown hand through an embrasure in the wall of the riding-school where he had been superintending the riding exercise of some of his troopers. The murdered officer had a reputation for extreme severity in his dealings with his men, and had at least on one occasion been punished for exceeding the legitimate dictates of military discipline. The elaborate investigations which were instituted at Gumbinnen, and which were partly conducted with the aid of a detective from Berlin, laid bare the whole domestic economy and the daily life of the barracks."

German press opinion seems unanimous in indorsing the verdict. Even the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) can see nothing to find fault with in the result. The Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"For the third time judgment has been pronounced in the Gumbinnen murder case—whether for the last time can not be said with certainty, altho in view of the admitted correctness with which the proceedings were conducted it can not be easy to find a basis for revision. . . . Captain von Krosigk had made himself enemies in almost every garrison he had been assigned to, owing to his personality, and this is true no less of the officers than of the men and also of civilians. He had repeatedly been shot at without suspicion being drawn particularly to Marten, civilians had made threats against him, and finally the utterances of an officer against Krosigk, on the occasion of the latter's violence to his wife, had been mentioned, and has been looked upon as a threat. Our attention has, moreover, been drawn to the fact that eight years ago a captain of Schleswig huzzars named von Krosigk was severely dealt with by two huzzars whose identity was never ascertained. If this be the von Krosigk who was murdered, the circle of his enemies and of those who could have done the murder is enlarged considerably."

Seldom has a judicial drama wrought so powerfully upon the public mind, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"The verdict satisfies the national sense of justice. The proceedings, as they have been unfolded, are calculated to restore in a measure confidence in the military judicial system which had been shattered by the former trials. But the opinion seems justified that many notable miscarriages of justice call for legal remedy."

The whole affair shows what "total lack of confidence in the military system of justice prevails in the land," according to the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), and the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* says:

"Unconditional discipline is demanded in time of war, but in time of peace it is demanded only for the objects of the service and not for private needs, orders, and amusements. Army requirements will find the more support from the people the sooner the chapter of soldiers' wrongs is ended."

The outcome will cause universal satisfaction and relief in Germany and far beyond her boundaries, says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which adds: "The fact undoubtedly remains that an act of unlawful violence must go unpunished, but what is that to the possibility involved in the verdict which would have sent an innocent man to the gallows? . . . One has only to think of the result the trial would probably have had were it held behind closed doors to appreciate the full blessings of the newly enacted military penal law."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LOOSE END IN THE FAR EAST PUZZLE.
—*The American Review of Reviews.*

PULLING CHESTNUTS FROM THE FIRE.
Without us, my boy, [illegible] never enter the concert of the Powers.
—*Le Chat Noir* (Paris).

THE MOTHERLAND'S MESALLIANCE.
BRITANNIA: "Now, my good little son, I've got married again: this is your new father. You must be very fond of him."
—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

A GROUP OF FAR EAST PICTURES.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"When Old New York was Young."—Charles Hemstreet. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

"Heralds of Empire."—A. C. Laut. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Spiritual Heroes."—David Saville Muzzey. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

"The Antigone of Sophocles."—Translated by H. R. Fairclough and A. T. Murry. (Elder & Shepard, $0.35.)

"An American at Oxford."—John Corbin. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Margaret Bowlby."—Edgar L. Vincent. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"At Sunwich Port."—W. W. Jacobs. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Reasonableness of Faith and other Addresses."—Dr. W. L. Rainsford. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

"The Dull Miss Archinard."—Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Practical Forestry."—John Gifford. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.)

"Thrice a Pioneer."—P. M. Hannibal. (Published by the author at Dannebrog, Nebr.)

"John Kenadie."—Ripley D. Saunders. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 50.)

"The Gate of the Kiss."—John W. Harding. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"History of English Literature."—William V. Moody and Robert M. Lovett. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"Daniel Webster."—Samuel W. McCall. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $0.80.)

"Facts and Comments."—Herbert Spencer. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.)

"Protect Our Schools."—P. M. Hannibal. (Published by author at Dannebrog, Nebr.)

"The Confounding of Camelia."—Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (The Century Company, $1.50.)

"Mr. Whitman."—Elisabeth Pullen. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"To the End of the Trail."—Frank Lewis Nason. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"William McKinley Memorial Address." John Hay. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.25.)

"Comprehensive Guide-Book to Hygienic Diet."—Sidney H. Beard. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.00.)

"What is Religion.—Lyof N. Tolstoy. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.60.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Verses for a Child.

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

I.

We lived out under the pear-tree,
We dined upon tarts and cream;
I married you there forever,
But, dear, 'twas only a dream!

We sailed away in the branches
To countries strange and new,
For we owned estates in Dreamland,
But, sweetheart, it isn't true!

We made a church in the pear-tree,
Where the angels came to sing;
We stroked their wings—but, dearest,
You mustn't believe a thing!

We cut our names in the tree trunk,
So the bark could never grow,
And the Dryad cried! But my darling,
'Twas none of it really so!

* * * * *

III.

How can I play any longer with my doll?
You know she has lost her head.
And Mary's the one that always fixed her for me—
And Mary, you say, is dead.

Why do I leave the sand-heap all alone?
Because it has dried and spread.
And Mary's the one that always brought the water—
And Mary, you say, is dead.

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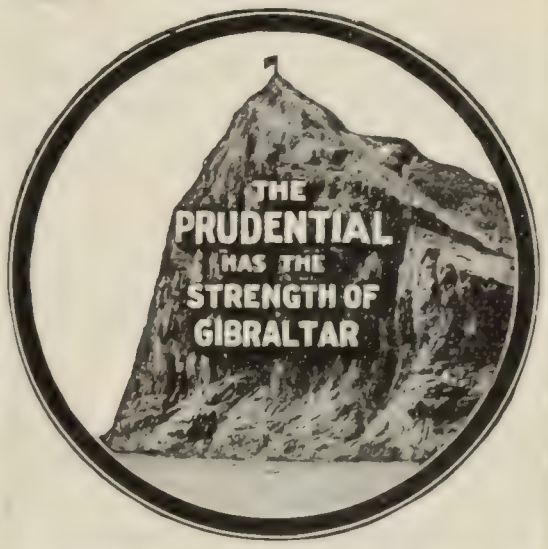

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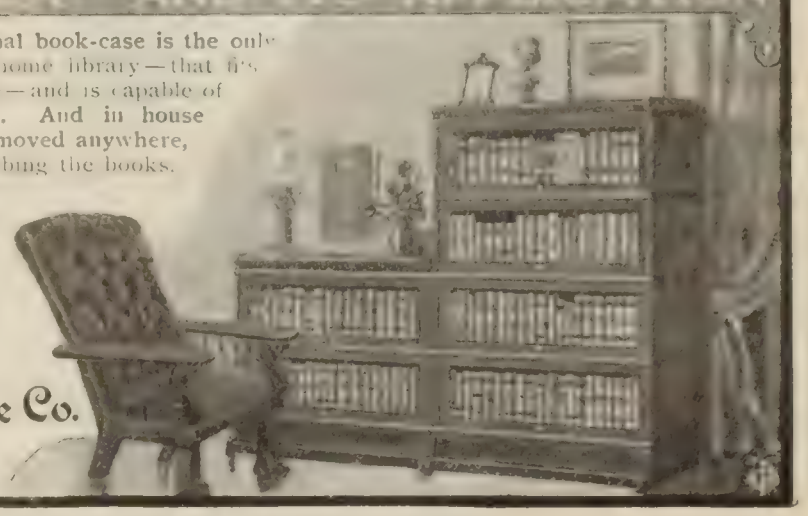

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI
New York Chicago Boston London

[illegible]

No, I don't like the hotel—I'd be alone;
I'd cry in that great big bed;
[illegible]

[illegible]
Then why are your eyes so red?
And Mary's the one that never liked angel-stories—
And Mary's the one that's dead.

IV.

[illegible] was [illegible]
[illegible] do you know?
It made us shiver-shiver, and it made our hearts beat quick,
And we knew it wasn't any good to carry out a stick,
But we did it just the same, or else you never would have gone—
Do you know?

Beyond the old syringa, when the stars were peeping out,
There was such a funny shadow—do you know?
And over in the flower-bed you had left your father's spade,
And you had to go and get it, and you said you weren't afraid,
But you told me afterward about the creeping Indian-scout—
Do you know?

Beneath the kitchen window, when the moon was climbing high,
There was such a funny coldness—do you know?
No matter if 'twas summer, it was cool just like a well,
And the reason was because a ghost—but when you tried to tell,
I put my fingers in my ears, and how I used to cry!
Do you know?

—In March *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Dr. Barrows and the "Bearer."—While making arrangements for the holding of the great congress of religions at Chicago, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin College, had so much correspondence that he decided to employ a stenographer. According to the Chicago *Record-Herald* he did employ a pretty young lady, who afterward figured in an incident which that paper relates:

On the 14th of February, as the doctor was toiling away, his little son became much excited over the sending and receiving of valentines, and suddenly thinking of his father, he proposed that he and his mother send a valentine up to the third floor.

"Well," said Mrs. Barrows, "it is very nice of you to remember father. How would it do for me to write a valentine and let you take it up?"

The boy was delighted at the idea and his mother wrote upon a sheet of paper:

"Please kiss the bearer."

This she placed in an envelope, which was sealed and addressed to the doctor. The boy started upstairs, but he had been running around a good deal and his legs were weary. When he reached the second floor he met the pretty stenographer, who had started out after postage stamps or something, and asked her if she wouldn't be kind enough to hand the note to his father.

She took the envelope, gave the child a pat on

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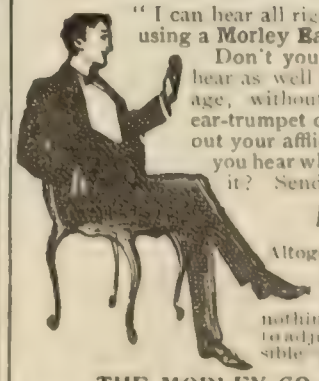

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the cheek and ran back upstairs, where—perhaps prompted by feminine curiosity—she waited while Dr. Barrows opened his valentine and read, in his wife's handwriting: "Please kiss the bearer."

Here is where Dr. Barrows always cuts the story off.

The Original Sherlock Holmes.—Now that Sherlock Holmes has been brought before the public again, in Dr. Conan Doyle's latest book, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," it may be interesting to recall his original. According to a literary page issued by McClure, Phillips & Co., he is Dr. Joseph Bell, who was one of Dr. Doyle's medical instructors at Edinburgh. One of his former pupils tells the following incident concerning Dr. Bell and a man, evidently in distress, who walked into the hospital for treatment:

"Well, what's the matter with you?" asked Dr. Bell.

"I don't quite know, sir," replied the man.

"What's your business?"

"Cobbler, sir."

"Ever been anything else?"

"No, sir; I've been a cobbler all my life."

"Well, take him in and examine him. That," said Dr. Bell to his class, when the patient had been taken into the examination-room, "is a very odd case. The man is a deserter from the Indian army. He knows perfectly well what's the trouble with him, but he's afraid to tell us for fear we'd know he contracted it in India. Yet he's in so much pain that he risks coming to us, trusting that we won't find out what's the matter with him, but will be able to relieve him without finding out. Strange case."

Just then the patient was brought back from the examination-room

"Well," said Dr. Bell, "did you find any bullet wounds or sabre cuts on him?"

"Why, yes, sir," the doctor who had made the examination replied, in great surprise. "There were two bullet wounds, and he had a long scar across his left shoulder."

Dr. Bell turned to the patient.

"This disease you have," he said, "was contracted in India while you were in the army. You left the army. Why didn't you go back?"

The man hung his head.

"Why did you say you'd been a cobbler all your life? Deserter, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir," faltered the patient.

But that didn't surprise the class; Dr. Bell was always correct in his deductions.

Coming Events.

June 2.—Convention of the International Association of Steam and Hot-Water Fitters and Helpers at Philadelphia.

June 2-4.—Convention of the American Congress of Tuberculosis at New York City.

June 2-5.—Convention of the Royal Orangemen of America, Supreme Grand Lodge at Niagara Falls.

Convention of the Congregationalist Home Missionary Society at Syracuse, N. Y.

June 3.—Convention of the American Federation of Musicians at Buffalo.

June 3-7.—Convention of the National Travelers' Protective Association at Portland, Ore.

Jnne 4-10.—Convention of the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America at Racine, Wis.

June 5, 6.—Convention of the Freight Agents' Association of the United States at Indianapolis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

May 12.—The Haitian Congress meets in Port-au-Prince to elect a successor to President Sam, but adjourns because of fighting in the streets.

Severo, the Brazilian aeronaut, is killed by the explosion of his air-ship near Paris.

The Italian Government decides to send the cruiser *Calabria* to Havana to represent Italy at the inauguration of the new Cuban Republic.

May 13.—President Loubet starts on his visit to Russia

May 15.—The Queen Regent and King of Spain receive the special foreign envoys sent to attend the coronation of Alfonso.

May 16.—The preliminary ceremonies for the

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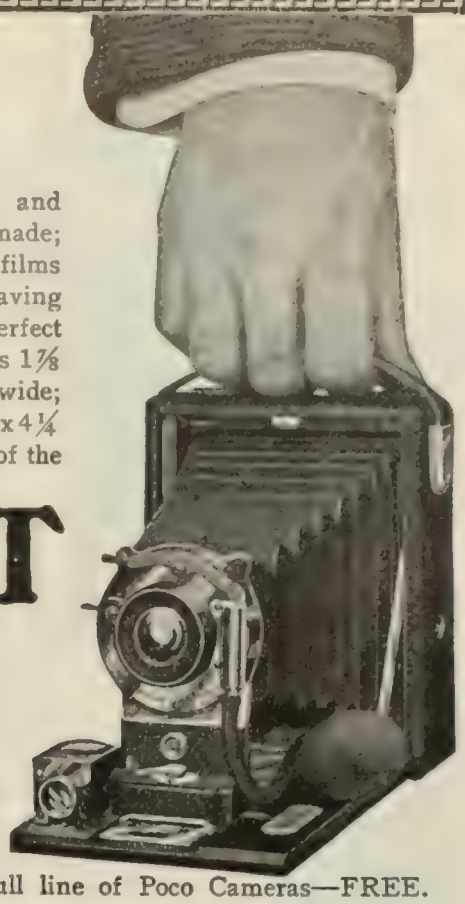

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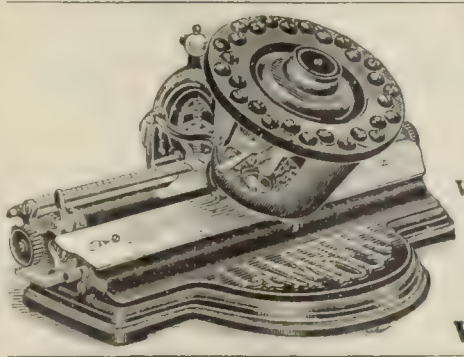

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week of the coronation of the King of Spain take place at Madrid.

Mr. Carnegie confirms the report that he offered to pay $20,000,000 for the control of the Philippines.

May 17.—The coronation of King Alfonso XIII. takes place in Madrid.

The Swedish Riksdag votes in favor of universal suffrage, and the 200,000 strikers will resume work.

May 18.—A plot to kill King Alfonso is discovered in Madrid. Many arrests are made.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 12.—*Senate:* A special message is received from President Roosevelt asking a grant of $500,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, makes a speech in support of the Philippine Government bill.

House: Business pertaining to the District of Columbia is transacted.

Both branches pass the bill appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers.

May 13.—*Senate:* A resolution appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the West Indian sufferers is adopted. The Philippine Government bill is again discussed; Senator Stewart, of Nevada, supports the bill. The bill providing for the construction of a union railway station in Washington is discussed.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is discussed. The conference report on the Omnibus Claims bill is rejected on the ground that claims not considered by either branch of Congress had been inserted in the measure by the conferees, and the measure is returned to conference.

May 14.—*Senate:* The Fortifications Appropriation bill is discussed. Further consideration is given to the bill providing for the construction of a union railway station in Washington.

House: The debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is continued.

May 15.—*Senate:* Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, makes a lengthy speech in opposition to the Philippine Government bill. The Fortifications Appropriation bill and the bill providing for a union railway station in Washington are passed.

House: An exciting debate takes place on the subject of the alleged atrocities in the Philippines; Congressmen Vandiver of Missouri, and Wheeler of Kentucky, were the speakers on the Democratic side, and Congressmen Hill of Connecticut, Hepburn of Iowa, Grow of Pennsylvania, Lessler of New York, and Smith of Michigan speak on the Republican side. The general debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is closed.

May 16.—*Senate:* Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, makes another unsuccessful attempt to fix a date for a vote on the Philippine Government bill. Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, concludes his speech in opposition to the bill, and Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, speaks in support of it.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is nominally discussed. The treatment of the Filipinos and the Schley case are discussed.

May 17.—*House:* The Naval Appropriation bill is discussed. An amendment to the bill presented by Congressman Mudd, of Maryland, prohibiting the use of Maclay's "History of the Navy" as a text-book at the Naval Academy is adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 12.—The program for the entertainment of the French delegates to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue dedication is made public in Washington.

May 13.—President Roosevelt orders a change made in the Cuban law of criminal procedure, so that the case of Rathbone may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of that island.

Eugene F. Ware takes the oath of office as Commissioner of Pensions.

May 14.—President Roosevelt lays the corner-stone of the McKinley Memorial Ohio College of Government at the American University near Washington.

Henry A. Havemeyer gives $[illegible] to Bryn Mawr College.

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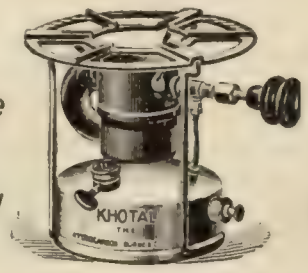

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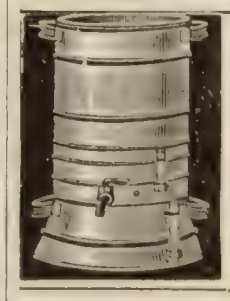

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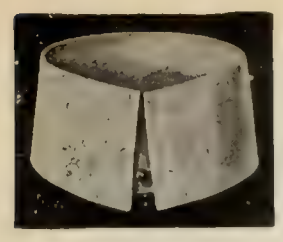

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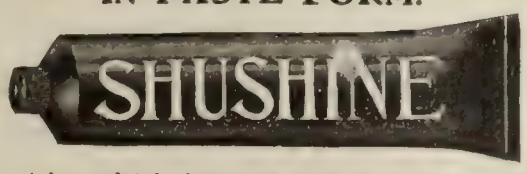

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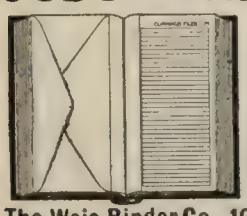

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May 15.—The anthracite coal-miners decide to continue the suspension of work.

May 16.—The coal strikers threaten to create a strike that will extend all over the United States.

President Roosevelt nominates Herbert G. Squiers for Minister to Cuba.

May 17.—Rioting takes place in Atlanta from an attempt to arrest a negro, and six persons are killed.

May 18.—Over a hundred persons are reported killed in a tornado that swept southern Texas.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

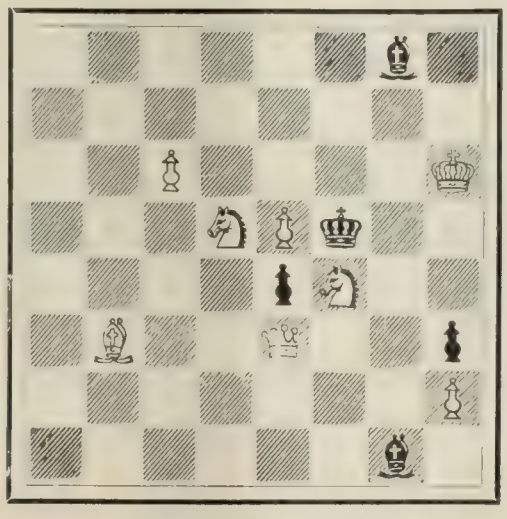
May 12.—*Cuba:* Neely and Rathbone, the convicted American officials in Cuba, appeal to President-elect Palma to aid them in securing a pardon.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 671.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By ALAIN C. WHITE.
Black—Five Pieces.



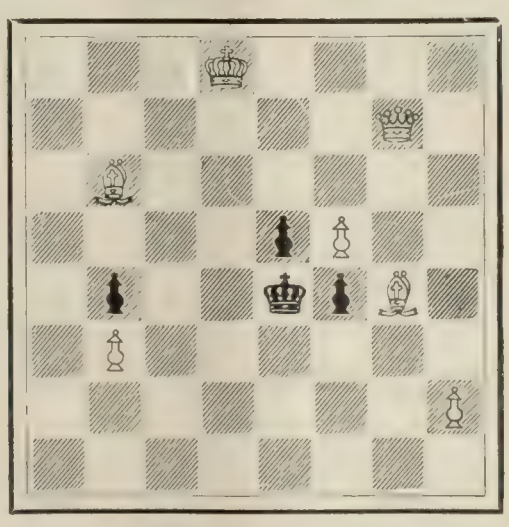
White—Eight Pieces.

b ; 8 : 2 P 4 K ; 3 S P k 2 : 4 p S 2 ; 1 B 2 Q 2 p ; 7 P ; 6 b 1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 672.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By JOS. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.
Black—Four Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

3 K 4 ; 6 Q 1 : 1 B 6 ; 4 p P 2 ; 1 p 2 k p B 1 ; 1 P 6 ; 7 P ; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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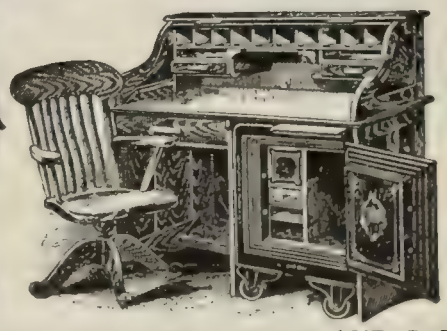

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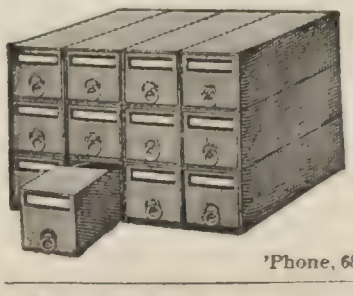

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No. 666.

1. K—R 6	2. Q x B ch	3. P x P, mate
K x Kt	R—Q 4	
1.	2. Q x P ch	3. Kt—Q 8, mate
B—K 5	K x P	
1.	2. Q—Q 7 ch	3. Q—Q 7, mate
R—K 4	K x Kt	
	2.	3. Kt—Q 8, mate
	K x P	
1.	2. Kt—Q 7 ch	3. P—B 3, mate
Any other	K—Q 5	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; A. Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; O. P. Barber, Lawrence, Kan.

Comments: "Pleasing, from its unusual key and general novelty"—M. M.; "Ingenious, tho easy"—G. D.; "Altho obvious that the King makes the key-move, still there is a pretty choice of squares; two of the four mates are pure"—H. W. B.; "Worthy of a prize"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful and interesting"—A. K.; "Fine"—C. N. F.; "A cleverly devised key to neutralize the obstructive position of the black B"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, A. K. got 662, 663, and 664.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

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Sicilian Defense.

WOLF. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*	WOLF. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	19 R (Q sq)—Kt sq	R x R
2 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	20 R x R	B—K B 4
3 B—K 2	Kt—Q B 3	21 B—Q 3 (c)	B x B
4 Castles	Kt—B 3	22 P x B	R x P
5 Kt—B 3	P—Q 4	23 K—B sq	R—Q sq (d)
6 P x P	Kt x P	24 B x P	B—Kt 4 (e)
7 P—Q 4	P x P	25 B—Q 4	P—Q B 4
8 Kt x P	Kt (Q 4) x Kt	26 Q—Kt 5	P x B
9 P x Kt	B—K 2	27 Q x B	P x P
10 B—B 3	B—Q 2	28 Q—K 7 (f)	R—Q 8 ch
11 R—Kt sq	P—K 4	29 K—K 2	Q—Kt 5 ch
12 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	30 P—B 3	Q x Kt P ch (g)
13 Q—K 2	Q—B 2	31 K—K 3	Q—Q 7 ch (h)
14 Q—R 6	Castles	32 K—K 4	Q—Q 5 ch
15 R—Kt 7 (a)	Q—B sq	33 K—B 5	P—Kt 3 ch
16 R—Q sq	R—Q sq	34 K—Kt 5	R—Kt 8 ch
17 B—K 3	P—K 5 (b)	35 K—R 6	Q—Kt 2 mate
18 B x K P	R—Kt sq		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) A tempting attack, which, however, does not prove a success.

(b) An ingenious move, the object in view being to force away the White K B from K B 3.

(c) There was no better move, for R—Q 8 ch was threatening. We see now the effect of Black's 17th move.

(d) Guards against plays like R x B or Q x B P.

(e) Threatening R—Q 8 ch, Q—Kt 5 ch, R—Q 7 ch with a winning attack.

(f) Black's advanced Q B P was bound to win the game. The text-move looks promising, especially since R—Q B 7 is threatening, but there is no time for that. White has a forced win.

(g) Evidently White overlooked this move when he played Q—K 7.

(h) Black at this stage announced a mate in five moves. A very neat ending to a skilfully played game.

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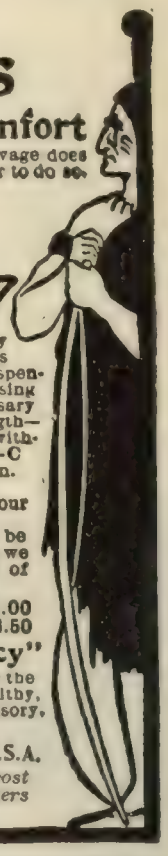

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The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 22 New York, May 31, 1902. Whole Number, 632

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EFFECT OF THE BEEF TRUST INJUNCTION.

NOW that the beef-packers named in the Government's bill have been temporarily enjoined by a federal court from doing all these acts in restraint of trade that were supposed to be keeping up the price of meat, some are wondering why the price doesn't come down! The Chicago *Tribune* says on this point:

"There may be persons who look for a decided fall in the price of meat as the immediate result of the issuance of the temporary injunction. If prices are not affected by it at once they will be much disappointed and will demand further and more energetic proceedings. There should be no impatience. All should be willing to wait a few weeks to ascertain the effect of the restraining order. The packers, knowing that a sudden fall in prices will confirm the public in the belief that they have been in a conspiracy, will manage somehow to prevent an immediate drop in the price of meat."

The attorney for the packers has a different explanation. He says that the packers were not guilty of the acts alleged by the Government, and that the injunction restraining them from doing those acts, therefore, is superfluous. He gave that as his own reason for not opposing the request for injunction. The absence of opposition by the packers, thinks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "certainly indicated that they are not afraid of an investigation," and the Chicago *Evening Post* notes that, in submitting to this temporary injunction, "the defense has admitted nothing, either as regards the facts or as to the legal theory upon which the bill is based." The injunction is temporary, and the packers have until August 4 to make reply to the complaint. In the mean time they must not act in combination or conspiracy to restrain trade, and the Buffalo *News* regards that as a decided victory. It says:

"The beef barons thought they were above the law. Now they know they were mistaken. They must answer for their deeds like others. The moral effect of this injunction is in the highest degree important. It will encourage other efforts to restrain the greed of combinations. It will raise respect for the courts as protectors of popular rights. It is a great battle that has been begun. There is but one end for such a fight, and when ended it will teach a salutary lesson long to be remembered by every greedy combination that seeks gain by oppression and robbery thinly veiled under other names."

The plea is still heard for an abolition or reduction of the tariff on meat. Thus the New York *American and Journal* says:

"President Roosevelt with splendid promptitude came to the relief of the people of Martinique. . . . . .

"*Now let President Roosevelt come to the relief of the American people.*

"Let him send to Congress a special message urging the removal of the tariff duties on meats, and Congress will respond as obediently as it did to his appeal in behalf of the hapless islanders in the Caribbean sea.

"This Republican Congress would not dare to side with the food trust and against a Republican President when public feeling is so inflamed by a monopoly which preys upon people through their daily necessities.

"Prices of meats, especially of the meats used by the poor, go up and up despite the popular outcry against the food trust.

"And Congress stands between the people and relief, refusing to pass the bills which would tear down the tariff fence that protects the food trust from competition.

"President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message urging relief for the people of Cuba.

"President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message urging relief for the people of Martinique.

"Why not now a special message from President Roosevelt urging relief for the people of the United States?

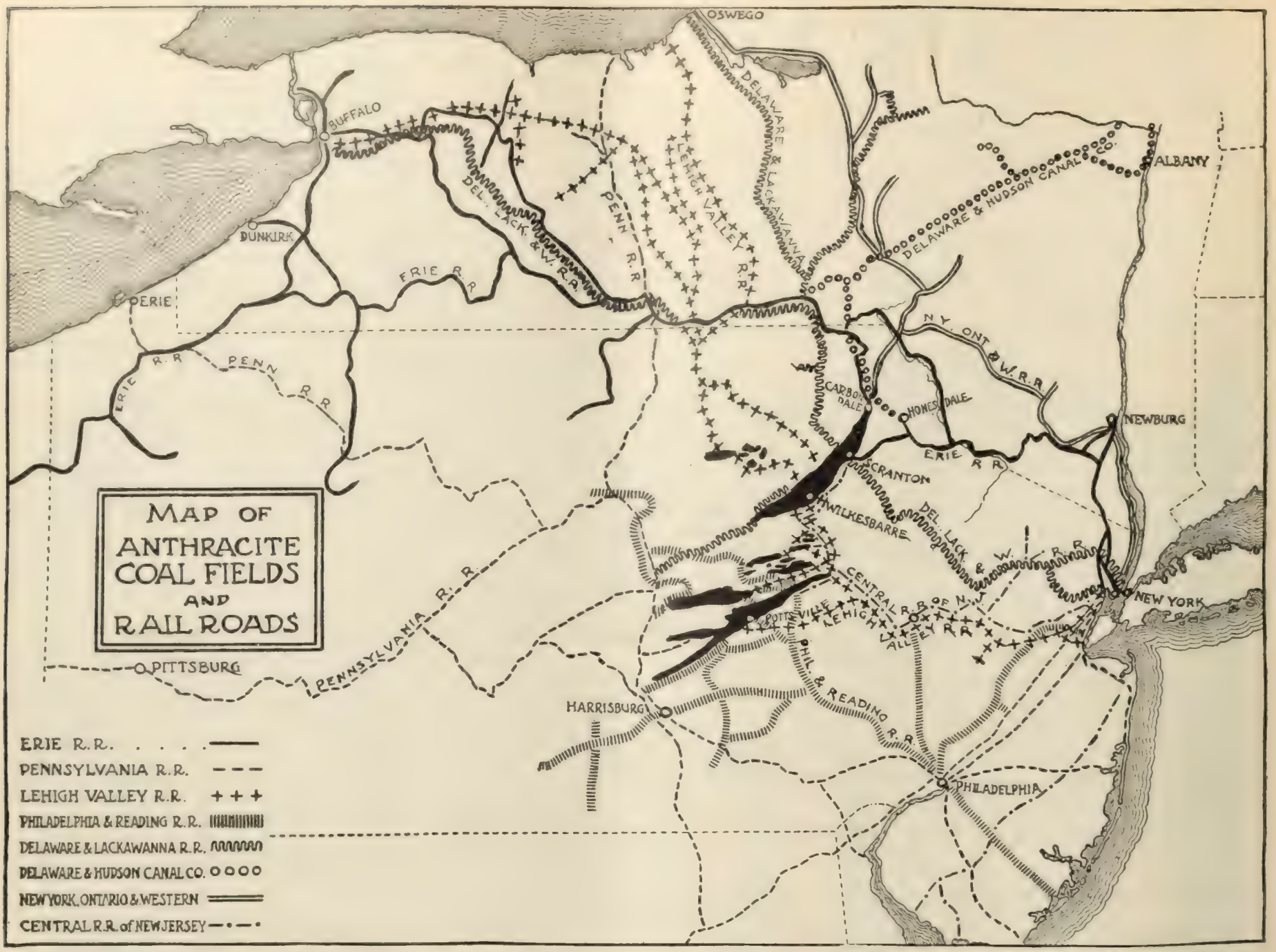
"Do it, Mr. Roosevelt, and prove beyond question your sincerity as a foe of monopoly.

"HIT THE FOOD TRUST THROUGH THE TARIFF!"

A Year of Disasters.—Wellnigh 100,000 souls have been swept into eternity since the beginning of the present year by a remarkable series of disasters, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, which keeps a record of such things. The list covered by *The Tribune* in the paragraphs quoted below includes only those disasters occurring before May 20. Before its issue of that day was twelve hours old a waterspout devastated the suburbs fo Covington, Ky., claiming six victims. Since then two mining disasters have claimed 200 more. To quote:

"'One wo doth tread upon another's heel, so fast they follow.' Public interest in the recent disasters among the West Indian islands has hardly begun to abate before reports come of others which, but for the exceptional magnitude of the former, would be regarded as unusual in their fatality. The cyclone which struck the little town of Goliad, Texas, on Sunday not only nearly destroyed the place but left in its wake ninety dead and over one hundred injured—an unusual cyclone record for a single locality. The mine explosion at Coal Creek, Tenn., is the worst of the year, not one of the one hundred and fifty men employed in the mine escaping. Simultaneously with these events comes the news of a terrible hurricane which swept over the Province of Scinde, in British India, carrying away houses, bridges, and embankments, and washing away miles of railroad tracks. The few words, 'many lives were lost,' are significant.

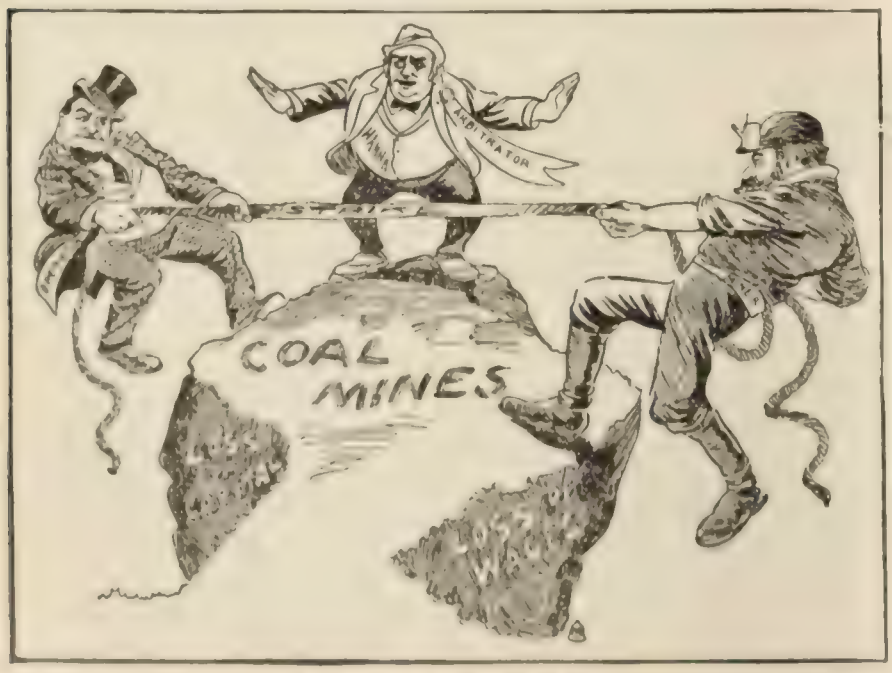
"The prophets who predicted that 1902 would be a year of disasters were correct. They have been in the habit of uttering these prophecies year after year without result, but this year they have been verified, tho but five months have passed. If



—*From the Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.*

one only prophesies patiently and persistently, he will assuredly be right, as the almanac in the country which had the legend, 'About this time expect rain.' Nature has not been so busy with her forces of devastation for many years past as she has been during the first five months of the present year. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have destroyed 48,450 lives, storms 704, tornadoes 416, cyclones 220, floods 333, avalanches 228, tidal waves 103, snow-slides 39, and waterspouts 12, a total of 50,505 lives destroyed by nature's elemental disturbances. If to this were added the lives lost by agencies over which man has more or less control, such as fires, mine disasters, explosions, railroad accidents, and vessel wrecks, it would be increased to over 60,000, and this takes no account of individual lives lost in this country, which would bring the grand total up to about 100,000 lives lost in the short period of five months.

"In the presence of these great natural convulsions man is powerless and probably always will be. As to the disasters occasioned by human ignorance or carelessness or neglect, the despair of the situation is that the catastrophe of to-day is a sensation for the day, and to-morrow is generally forgotten. It has its lessons, but it is not often read. Even if read it is rarely heeded."



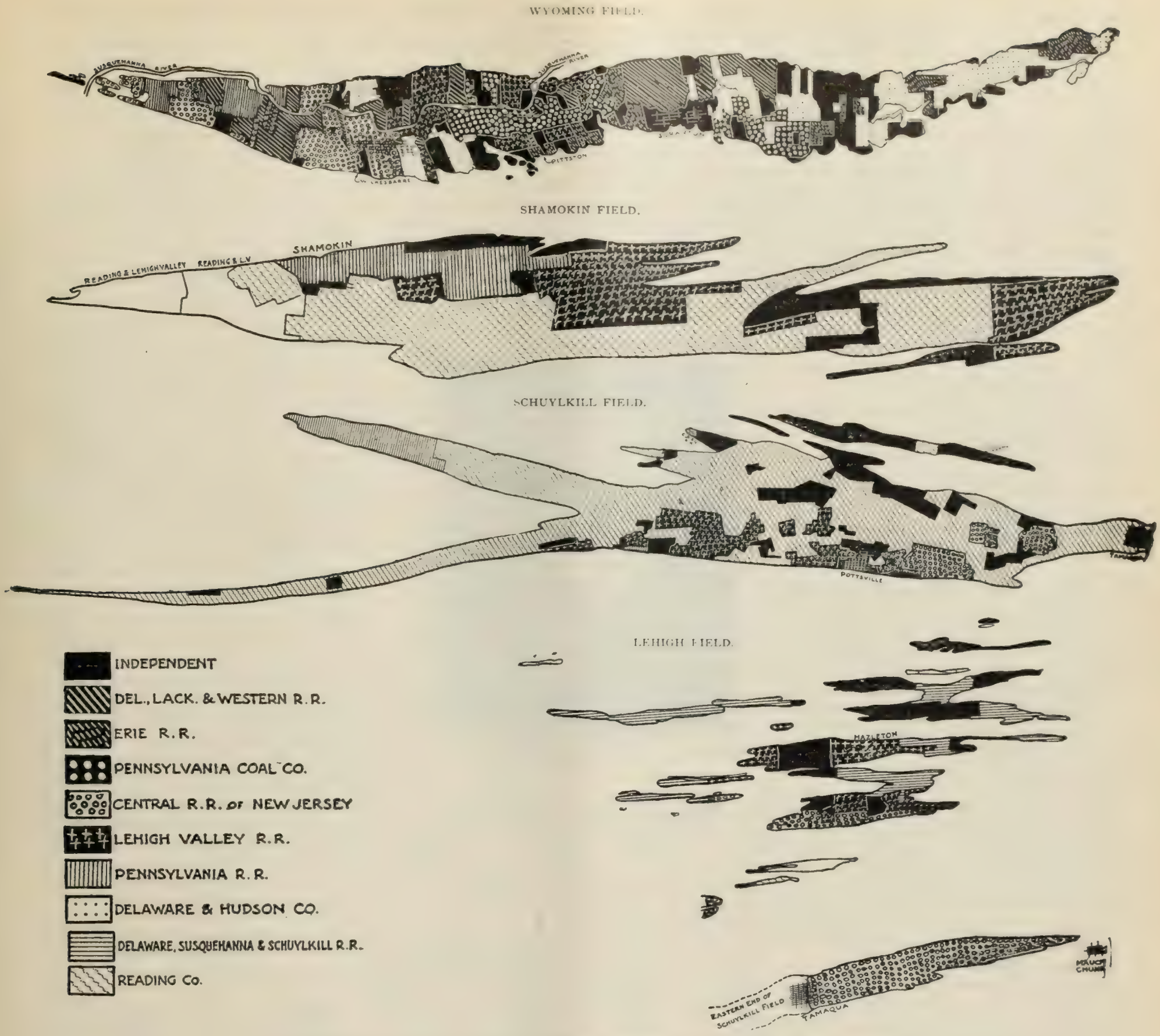
A RELIGIOUS TUG OF WAR.

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

COAL TRUST AND LABOR UNION.

WHEN the coal-miners offered to submit their demands to arbitration and the operators refused, the card was played that brought over to the miners' side a large share of the sympathy of the press. When any large strike is declared, the first remedy urged by the newspapers is generally arbitration, and in the present case such an appeal puts the responsibility upon those who have refused to arbitrate. A typical comment is the following one from the Pittsburg *Post*, published in the heart of the soft-coal region:

"Whether the demands of the miners for better wages, shorter hours, and other changes in work were right and just, no one at a distance, not personally conversant with the situation, can say with any degree of certainty. But it is a certainty that the petitions of 145,000 workingmen for redress of grievances deserved to be treated with greater consideration than was extended by the coal trust, which rejected all propositions for compromise and arbitration in the most peremptory and galling way. It is really believed that this soulless combination desires a strike, in the



OWNERSHIP OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS—1896.

—From the Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.

expectation that it can soon be broken, and that in the mean time coal can be advanced in price by a short supply, to the great profit of the trust. Be this as it may, the appeals of the Civic Federation in its efforts to prevent a strike were not met in a kindly spirit by the trust. On the other hand the miners seem to have been willing to accept arbitration."

It is reported that the independent operators have offered to grant the demands of the men, but that the coal roads have threatened to refuse to carry the independents' coal if they begin work, and that the miners' union has declined the offer, through fear of demoralizing the strikers who would still be out. But the offer of the independents (whose holdings are shown in black on the accompanying diagrams) has led some papers to believe that the operators in the "trust" could also afford to give the miners what they want. A number of demands are being heard for government proceedings against the "coal trust." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"While the Government is vigorously prosecuting an alleged beef trust, no steps have been taken, so far as known, to call the operators of a coal trust to account under the national anti-trust law. There is no question about the existence of this trust. It is one of the most perfectly organized combinations in the country. Under it the hard-coal mines are worked as by one management, and the yearly production and the prices at which it is to be sold are definitely fixed in advance. For example, the order of business for the past year limited production to 55,000,000 tons, which was alloted to the various corporations as follows:

	Per cent.	Tons.
Reading Company	32.20	17,710,000
Lehigh Valley	15.65	8,607,500
Lackawanna	13.35	7,342,500
New Jersey Central	12.70	6,985,000
Pennsylvania	11.40	6,270,000
Erie Lines	7.20	3,960,000
Outsiders	7.50	4,125,000
	100.00	55,000,000

The prices at which the coal was to be sold to dealers in the various markets were also fixed, with the monthly variations, and other terms upon which the dealers must buy were specified.

"To the coal-dealer and the consumer there is practically but one seller of coal, and they must come up to his terms or go with-

out. It would be difficult to conceive of a monopoly more perfectly established or operated than this monopoly which holds complete possession of a great store of nature most necessary to the life of the day; and the attitude of the combination in resisting a union among employees and refusing to recognize it in the hope of breaking it down, only serves to hold up the coal monopoly as all the more insufferable. Still no writ of injunction issues against it, and there is no indication that the Government will pray in the United States courts for the issuance of such a writ.

"Quite likely this is because the futility of such a proceeding is recognized. The breaking up of the coal combination and the restoration of competitive operations are practically out of the question. The supply of anthracite coal is limited, and becoming more so every year. The railroad corporations which own nearly the whole supply are interlocked to a large extent through a common ownership, which can not be broken up. There is but one way to deal with this monopoly, and that is the way in which railroad monopoly is to be dealt with—through public control or ownership."

It seems likely, however, from the tone of the newspaper comment, that the strikers would forfeit a good deal of this sympathy if they should call out the pump-men and flood the mines, or should bring on a widespread sympathetic strike, or should resort to violence. The New York *Sun* says:

"American industry is to-day chilled by a rise in the price of anthracite coal caused by a strike. In case the supply of coal should be cut off for a much greater length of time, the situation that is now troublesome would become disastrous.

"Yesterday the Delaware and Hudson Company was endeavoring to get coal to market, when a gang of strikers attacked the company's employees so that work had to be stopped.

"So far as this affair goes it shows that the public is suffering not because the companies can't get laborers, but because the strikers intend, by threats of bodily harm if need be, to monopolize the work themselves and on their own terms.

"If the strikers marched to the railroad company's strong-box and forced it, their action would be less objectionable. While it would not be less lawless, it would be less paralyzing to industry.

"Violence, invariably the confession of defeat, has come in connection with this strike sooner than usual. It must be put down promptly and firmly, first, because it is insufferable in itself, and, secondly, because it violates the fundamental principle that a man has the right to work at a job that offers."

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) says of the contemplated sympathetic strike:

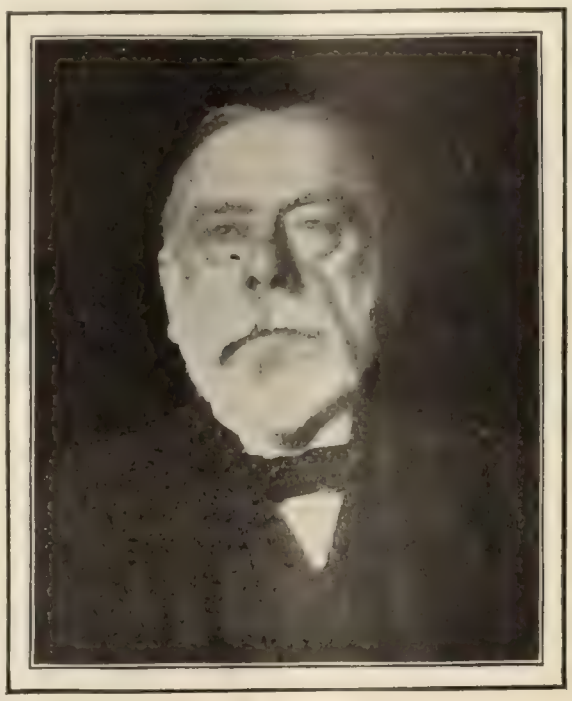
"It is proposed in some quarters that the bituminous miners be called out, thus tieing up the coal-mining industry of the entire United States.

"Mr. Mitchell has not been quoted in favor of this move, and in fact it is hard to tell just where, and with whom, it originated. As a rule, the best representatives of organized labor discourage sympathy strikes. That is the whole modern tendency. They have been found to produce intense dissatisfaction among the men called out to fight the grievances of some other trade, and in the end it is certain that the cause of trades-unionism is weakened rather than promoted. The suggestion that the men in the bituminous fields be involved in the present trouble will therefore be looked upon askance in many quarters. In this city the bituminous miners are very strong, and the officers of the local division of the United Mine Workers frankly declare that the bituminous miners are satisfied and mean to keep at work. The truth is, that they would be in better shape to support their anthracite brethren, it need be, by so doing. What the anthracite men will require most, in the event of a long strike, is funds. It would appear to be the part of wisdom to allow the bituminous miners to continue digging, so that there shall be somewhere a source of financial income."

EDWIN LAWRENCE GODKIN.

LITTLE is heard now of the charges of bitterness, egotism, and treason that were, at one time or another, brought against Mr. Godkin by his journalistic opponents while he was editor of the New York *Evening Post*. Now that he is gone, the daily press unite in tributes to the trenchant vigor of his pen. He was "the most effective editorial writer of his generation in this country," says the Boston *Herald*, and the Boston *Transcript* refers to him as a figure in American journalism "as truly unique in its way as the figures of Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett were in theirs." Says the Brooklyn *Times*:

"There are few editors since Horace Greeley died who impressed their own personality so strongly and deeply upon the history of the United States as did Edwin Lawrence Godkin, with perhaps the exception of his arch-enemy, who had just enough of resemblance to himself to compel antagonism, Charles A. Dana. Perhaps, however, the greatest service that Mr. Godkin rendered to his adopted country was that which he wrought for the newspaper press, in compelling to a measurable extent the habit of thinking in the editorial rooms."



E. L. GODKIN.

The New York *Sun*, which exchanged many a hot shot with Mr. Godkin's paper while he was in charge, says:

"The two great achievements of Mr. Godkin's public life were the formation of the Mugwump party or force in American politics, and the building up of *The Evening Post* newspaper into an efficient organ of political opinion. In the first enterprise, his part was preeminent. Through *The Nation* and afterward through *The Evening Post*, he was the inspiration, the prophet, and the dominating intellectual executive of the singular and long-persistent movement which came to be called Mugwumpery. Few editors had ever impressed the stamp of their own minds more deeply upon a particular cult."

Mr. Godkin's service to the South in the "reconstruction" days is recalled by the Baltimore *Sun*, which observes:

"He, more than any other one man, through *The Nation* and otherwise, revived the conscience of the North to a feeling of the wrong done the South by the scalawag and carpet-bag régime. The scandals of the period from 1865 to 1876 were mercilessly exposed by him, and with such ability that they at length became unbearable and the South was freed from the violent interferences of federal troops and office-holders. Mr. Godkin was identified with other great reforms, but he will be remembered in the South chiefly for his services in securing to that section the restoration of a large proportion of its constitutional rights."

His own paper, *The Evening Post*, says that it is "proud and thankful for the inseparable linking of its name with his," and adds:

"To work with him was of itself a liberal education. His praise was a sufficient guerdon; his own brilliant method at once the spur and the despair of others. As Emerson spoke of Carlyle's descending to the drudging details of his Life of Frederick from a superior height of 'cosmic' knowledge, so Mr. Godkin appeared to apply himself to the politics of the hour, laden with the wisdom of the ages. And to garnered knowledge and wide experience he added a moral judgment which pierced even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit; so that to no man could better be applied the epitaph of Thirlwall: '*Cor sapiens et intelligens ad discernendum judicium.*' To every one privileged to observe or to share his work as an editor, his very personality was a thrilling summons. His inexhaustible fertility, his ever-renewed freshness, his indomitable spirit, falling to rise, and baffled to fight better—these were among the qualities which perpetually astonished and delighted those who were with

him in daily association. Sadly broken in health as he came to be, and well stricken in years, death was welcome to him. He has gone where, as his great countryman wrote of himself, *sæva indignatio* at injustice and oppression—above all, at what he considered recreancy to American principles—will no longer tear his heart."

CONNECTICUT'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

AFTER four and a half months of deliberation, the Connecticut Constitutional Convention has presented for the approval of the voters of the State a constitution that seems to meet with pretty general disapproval, to judge from the newspaper comment. The proposed constitution continues the present dominance of the small towns in the lower house of the legislature, and the cities object to that; but it gives the cities a slightly larger representation than now, and that the small towns object to. At present about 85 small towns have one representative each, and the other 85 towns and cities, little and big, two each. Under the present plan, one-sixth of the State's population, scattered through many little towns, control a majority of the votes in the legislature; under the new plan the fraction may be somewhat increased; but one-half the population of the State gathered in fourteen cities, will still control only one-eighth of the lower house. The state senate, however, will be elected on the basis of population, and will be controlled by the cities, as at present. Thus there is presented at Hartford the reverse of the condition found in Washington; in Washington the House is chosen on the basis of population and the Senate on a State basis; in Connecticut the Senate is chosen on a basis of population and the House on a town basis. The proposed constitution allows one representative for towns up to 2,000 population, two for towns between 2,000 and 50,000, and then one additional for each additional 50,000 or fraction thereof.

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Hartford *Courant* and *Post* and a few other papers think the proposed constitution the best that can be had at present, all things considered, but the prevailing note of the papers of the State is one of dissatisfaction. A "small-town" view is seen in the following comment by the Winsted *Citizen*:

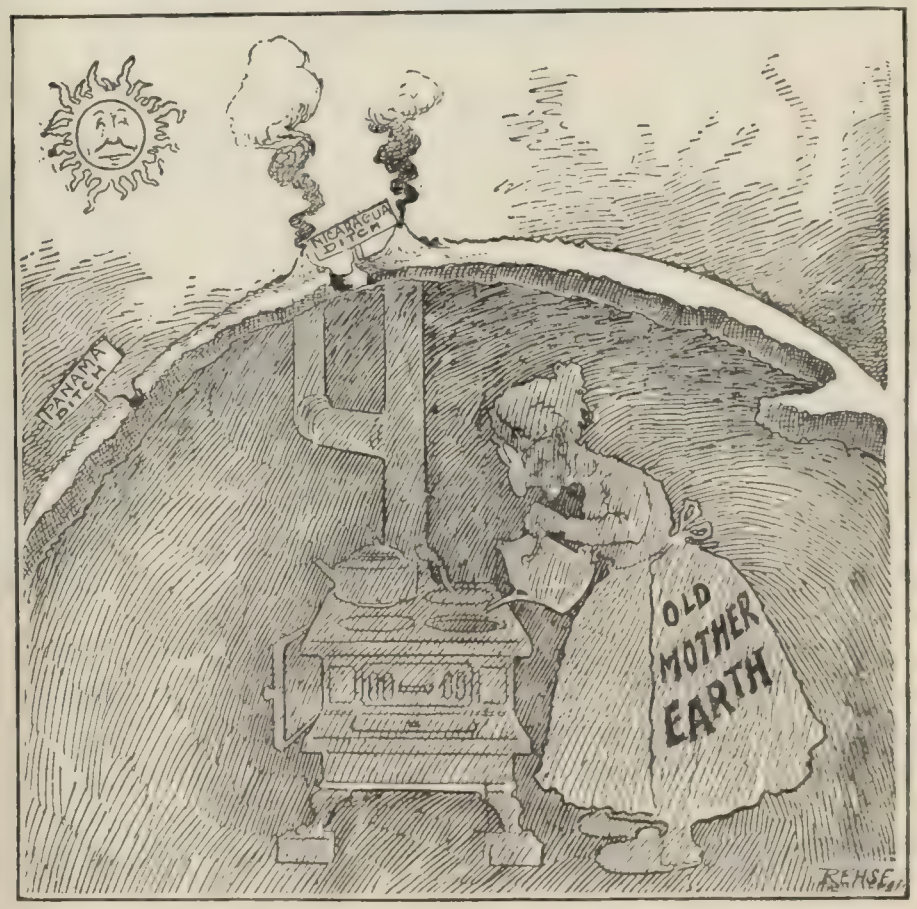
"We believe that when the constitution comes to be voted upon by the people it will be voted down, and it ought to be. While there is not much change in the total result it throws the principle for which the small towns have been fighting so long and loyally to the winds, and it should not have the vote of any elector who has the welfare of the small town and State at heart. It will please the politicians in a measure, for it is an entering wedge in their attempt to wrest the controlling power of the legislature from the small towns."

A city view may be seen in these paragraphs from the New London *Day*:

"The Constitutional Convention of Connecticut, held in the year 1902, is no more. Peace to its ashes. It lived too long and died in ignominy, and will go thundering down the ages as the most stupendous example of littleness in big things that ever was dignified by the attention of a commonwealth for four and one-half weary months. Called for the purpose of recognizing a principle; for the purpose of reforming the outrageously unfair representation in the Connecticut legislature, the convention has shown itself from the outset to be wholly without intent to grant simple justice to the great majority of the people of this State. Intrenched in a position of power justified by nothing in the world but its own existence for many years, the small towns of the State have stubbornly refused to yield any portion of the undue influence they exert upon the affairs of the important interests of the State. Their delegates have pretended to an heroic devotion to the principle of town representation—to the theory that government in this State is for the benefit of the woodchucks and moles of barren hill townships rather than for the masses of human beings who populate the busy cities and manufacturing centers of the State. What has really animated them has been vanity; the paltry pride of officialism; the

YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL LEADS AS USUAL.

—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*



YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO THAT NICK IN THE ROOF.

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CARTOON ECHOES OF THE ERUPTION.

determination to mix their fingers in the affairs of state in a wholly unjustifiable degree—not because it was right that the few should dominate the great body of the people, but because they could.

"Never has a constitutional convention or any other supposedly representative body in an American commonwealth so utterly failed to grasp the gravity of its obligations; never has narrow provincialism more flagrantly advertised its incapacity to recognize manhood rights. From the beginning the only ambition of the majority has been not to do anything to imperil the dominance of the woodchuck hole over the factory. The paltry concession which has been made at the eleventh hour—the sum-total of the result of nearly five months' misplaced effort on the part of the minority—is the most pitiful sop ever thrown to an intelligent electorate. The fate of the document formulated under the guise of a constitution for this State needs no forecasting."

PROSPECTS OF ALFONSO XIII.

MANY papers, in commenting on the accession of King Alfonso XIII. to the Spanish throne, seem to think that the King is really too young to exercise his full powers, and that the former Queen, Christina, will still play an active part in the ruling of Spain. He "may be considered as over-young for the trying position," says the Pittsburg *Times*, but he will have for advisers his mother, who, for more than sixteen years, has held practically the same position he will now assume, and the members of the cabinet. The Hartfort *Courant* thinks the Government will continue in substantially the same hands as those that have been conducting it during recent years, for it "will run in the name of the boy king, but the judgment and experience involved in determining the position of the Government from day to day will be those of the retired Queen Regent and the Spanish gentlemen who have served with her as ministers and in the Cortes."

ALFONSO, KING OF SPAIN.
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The fear that the King will die young is expressed by a few papers. "He is a sickly youth, whose father died of consumption, and whose frail body seems to tell of the sins of his ancestors," says the Nashville *Banner*. The San Francisco *Call* says that tho the King may be sickly, if the proverb that "threatened men live long" be true "his reign will be one of the longest and happiest in history." The New York *Press* says:

"The gallant, nervous, high-strung boy who was a king when he was born, and who has been if anything over-educated for the part, is too young to have had a chance of showing much of his character. But from a certain general agreement in the little revealing stories of him that have become current, one surmises that he is keenly anxious to be of some real use to Spain; that, in spite of a conservatism ingrained by heredity and training, he has individuality and will not be content to be merely a figurehead; and, best of all, that he has shown some signs of realizing that an infusion of the American spirit is the one medicine by which Spain may be restored to health.

"It is a hard case, tho! If it had not been for the national tendency to be easy-going, it is as sure as fate that Spain would have produced a rival to the French Revolution. With an overtaxed country seething with discontent; with Socialists, Anarchists, Carlists, Republicans, all plotting and struggling; with General Weyler always looming up, strong and crafty enough to seize the reins of power unless he is kept well disposed; with a navy department that went on costing as much after a navy had been wiped out as it did before, and with many other departments to match; with a useless army that can not be disbanded for fear that the soldiers, unfitted for other pursuits, would turn and rend the Government—with all these political ailments, plus the personal ailment of an inherited tendency to consumption, no free-born American will envy the frail, narrow-chested boy who takes the oath of office and begins his actual reign this week."

The Spanish-American war has done Spain some good, in the opinion of many papers, for, as the Hartford *Courant* says, "Spain is really stronger to-day than when she had Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands on her hands. These colonies not only brought little money into Spain and took a great deal out, but they were also a permanent source of corruption in Spanish administration."

THE ROCHAMBEAU STATUE, AND OTHERS.

A NEW interest in international exchanges of statues of great men appears to have been aroused by France's gift to the United States of the statue of Rochambeau. Emperor William is planning to give us a statue of Frederick the Great, and *Die Nation* (Berlin) suggests that "in the same way the Germans would appreciate monuments of Washington and Lincoln in Berlin." The unveiling of the Rochambeau statue has revealed the fact that many have forgotten the French general who disembarked at Newport in July, 1780, with 6,000 men, and, in the opinion of many, made possible the victory at Yorktown that ended the war. The Louisville *Commercial* contrasts the quiet reception to the Count and Countess de Rochambeau and the Count de Lafayette, who came over to the unveiling, with the reception Prince Henry received. It remarks:

JOHN BULL: "I ought to get into this presentation business. I wonder how a statue of George III. would please Jonathan?"
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

"What had Henry or his ancestors ever done for us? Nothing! And yet the American people fairly went mad over him, and people are asking, Who was Rochambeau? We know who Lafayette was; but we are not wildly enthusiastic over the rep-

resentative of his family, who is here. What is the difference? Only this, that Prince Henry stands nearer to a throne than do the Lafayettes and Rochambeaus of republican France; and we republicans, you know, do dearly love a lord, and we fairly adore a real prince; what we would do if a reigning monarch were to come amongst us may not be set forth in polite company."

The report that the Kaiser may come over to the unveiling of the statue of Frederick adds interest to the above comment.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of Rochambeau:

"We have never, and can never, repay the French for the men-of-war, the troops, the money, and the heroic souls who made it a surety that the surrender of Burgoyne on October 17, 1777, was but the preliminary to the surrender of Cornwallis four years later. The recognition of the independence of the United States by France on February 6, 1778, preceded and followed as it was by a chivalrous enthusiasm for service in America, that brought us Lafayette, just out of his teens, led inevitably to the final act in which Rochambeau took so glorious a part. For when he sailed from France in May, 1780, with 5,500 troops for America it was the beginning of the end of British domination.

"Rochambeau was not a stripling as was Lafayette, but a man of 55, trained to arms since he was 17, a leader of men and a general of rare ability. It was his devotion to the American cause that prevented all the discouragements after his arrival in the rebellious colonies having any effect but to make him the more determined that the colonies should win with French aid. Without him on the shore at Yorktown and without the French fleet of twenty-eight ships of the line under Admiral de Grasse in the Chesapeake there would have been no battle of Yorktown and no surrender. And what would have become of the American cause under such circumstances it is not pleasant to dwell upon."

PERMANENCY OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

THE blare of brass bands, booming of big guns, cheers, fireworks, and parades in Havana and throughout Cuba have had their counterpart in this country in the sounding of newspaper trumpets, great and small, from Maine to California, over the accomplishment of Cuban independence. The general tone of the newspaper editorials is best represented, perhaps, by a paragraph which is not an editorial, but a despatch written by Representative de Armond, of Missouri, "special commissioner in Cuba" for the New York *American and Journal*. He says:

"As the years and the ages go by, only here and there arising out of the great plain of human selfishness, avariciousness, and meanness, will stand till eternity a few towering peaks of national generosity and nobility. In freeing Cuba, first from the Spaniard and next from our own grasp, the people of the United States of America have pierced the upper air of imperishable glory with one of these peaks. To-day it seems not less blessed in us to give than in the Cubans to receive the priceless boon of national freedom."

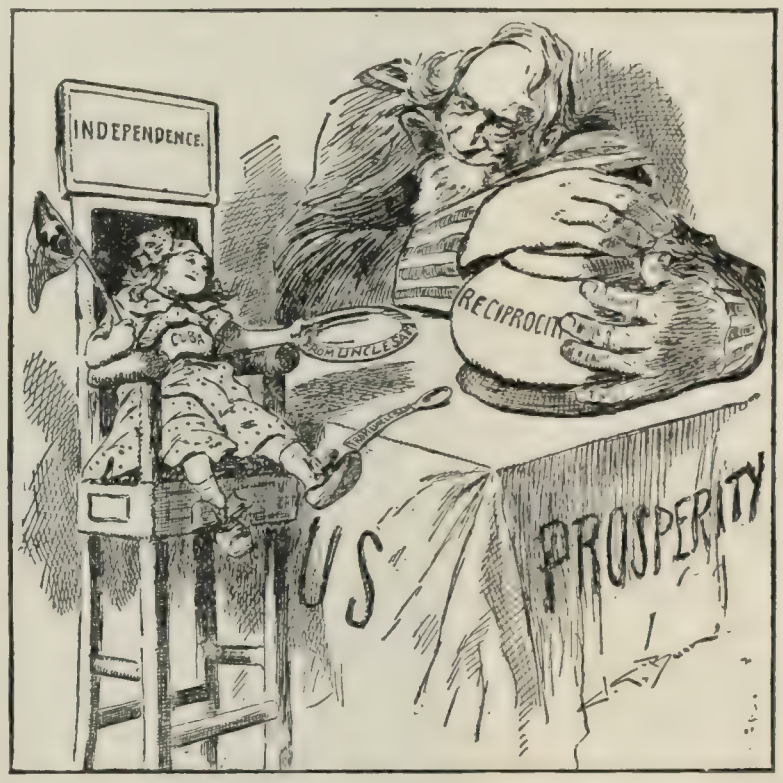
Nearly every paper in the country expresses a hearty wish that the new republic may prove permanent; but it is equally noticeable that few actually predict such a result. The Washington *Post* says frankly: "We expect little, but hope everything." The Hartford *Times* hints its belief that the island will soon become a part of the United States, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"In Cuba there are Spaniards, Cubans of Spanish descent, Indians, negroes, and crosses or mixtures of all these races. They never had a government of their own. They were never kindly or honestly governed by Spain. Government to them has, therefore, meant cruelty and corruption. Their only experience of a different kind has been at the hands of the United States, and that only for a short time and admittedly for the purpose of setting up a system for the people themselves. We may, therefore, look for difficulties, awkwardness, and at points for failure in Cuba. The world should be patient with Cuba long enough to find out whether endurable government can there be secured, or the conditions to make it easy can there be created, or the conditions to render it difficult and hazardous can there be destroyed or reformed.

"Time will be required to find this out, and with time will work two forces: The instinct of the United States and of the other great Powers, to put capacity and civilization on top in Cuba, will be strong. The disposition of thinkers, property-owners, and order-lovers in Cuba to secure the advantages assured by capacity and civilization will be strong. Both these forces will work for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, not as a State, but as a Territory, for the determination of the United States that neither Cuba, nor Hawaii, nor the Philippines shall ever be States is absolute. The sooner Cuba, with the exercise of good faith, can be annexed as a Territory to the United States, the better. And the hope of annexation to the United States, with the fact that the United States can and will check wrongdoing in Cuba, will be, we are convinced, the best influence that can be invoked to make tolerable the temporary experiment at self-government, set going with the best wishes of the world, in Cuba to-day."

A similar opinion is held by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which observes:

"Probably the United States will never go into another war tied up by itself in advance as to territorial adjustments in the eventual treaty of peace. The antebellum resolution of Congress



YOU MUST GIVE HIM A LIVING CHANCE TOO, UNCLE.
—*The New York World.*

touching Cuba's government after the war is regarded by many as a sentimentalism. At any rate, it assumed more than any nation has a right to take for granted at the verge of a serious conflict. Treaties are shaped after a war, not before, and sometimes the side most confident of victory meets with unpleasant surprises. After the war with Spain we found it absolutely necessary to take territory far beyond the bounds of what was originally contemplated, while, as far as Cuba was concerned, Congress announced the inflexible intention before the first gun was fired. Business and other considerations will some day make Cuba a part of our soil. Soon or late its people will see their true road, and that they may progress toward it in peace and prosperity is the earnest wish of the American people, who will allow them to decide the matter for themselves in their own time and way."

Despair of reciprocity for Cuba is beginning to take hold of the friends of that policy as the weeks pass without decisive action by Congress. Friends and foes of the measure continue their efforts; but the New York *Mail and Express*, a reciprocity advocate, remarks:

"Nevertheless, not to annex Cuba commercially by an indulgent trade arrangement is to help to put her on her own legs in every way. The American republic did not ask France in 1782 for annexation to French markets. The Americans were very poor then. They had a less quickly producing country than Cuba. They were content to be left poor but independent, to

work out their own salvation, and they became rich by developing their proper resources.

"The Cubans' hard discipline in the last twenty years has possibly given them some good qualities that are lacking in Venezuelans, Colombians, and Argentines. Perhaps a little hunger now, in a hard battle to get their bread and meat out of their own soil, will do them further good. For the sake of the Americans as well as the Cubans, we wish they had their tariff concessions. But if they do not get it, they will have no right to complain of our treatment. We shall go away from them tomorrow and leave them to work out their own salvation, too. If they have the right stuff in them, they will work it out, in the long run, all the better for a little wholesome neglect."

MARK TWAIN'S OPINION OF GENERAL FUNSTON.

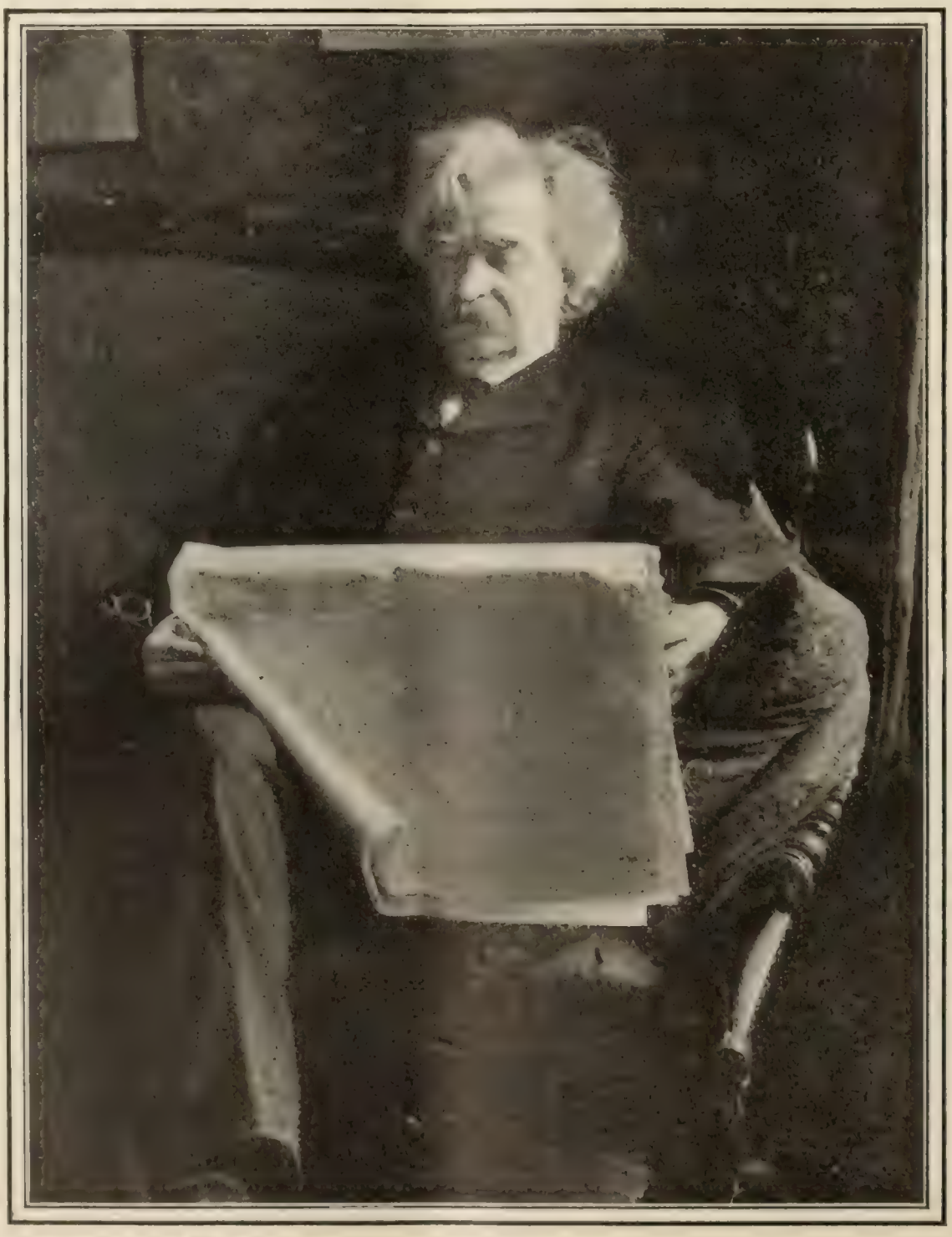
GENERAL FUNSTON is considered an expert in matters military; Mark Twain, an expert in matters humorous. The General professes to consider his capture of Aguinaldo a good joke, the humorist fails to see it in that light. Before the General was silenced by the President, he related to approving audiences the various ruses employed in the capture. All save one of these are accepted by Mr. Clemens as sanctioned by the usages of war. That one was the request made upon Aguinaldo for food, and the subsequent attack on him. Says Mr. Clemens (in *The North American Review*):

"Some of the customs of war are not pleasant to the civilian; but ages upon ages of training have reconciled us to them as being justifiable, and we accept them and make no demur, even when they give us an extra twinge. Every detail of Funston's scheme — but one—has been employed in war in the past and stands acquitted of blame by history. By the custom of war, it is permissible, in the interest of an enterprise like the one under consideration, for a brigadier-general (if he be of the sort that can so choose) to persuade or bribe a courier to betray his trust; to remove the badges of his honorable rank and disguise himself; to lie, to practise treachery, to forge; to associate with himself persons properly fitted by training and instinct for the work; to accept of courteous welcome, and assassinate the welcomers while their hands are still warm from the friendly handshake.

"By the custom of war, all these things are innocent, none of them is blameworthy, all of them are justifiable; none of them is new, all of them have been done before, altho not by a brigadier-general. But there is one detail which is new, absolutely new. It has never been resorted to before in any age of the world, in any country, among any people, savage or civilized. It was the one meant by Aguinaldo when he said that '*by no other means*' would he have been taken alive. When a man is exhausted by hunger to the point where he is 'too weak to move,' he has a right to make supplication to his enemy to save his failing life; but if he take so much as one taste of that food —which is holy, by the precept of all ages and all nations—*he is barred from lifting his hand against that enemy from that time.*

"It was left to a brigadier-general of volunteers in the American army to put shame upon a custom which even the degraded Spanish friars had respected. *We promoted him for it!*

"Our unsuspecting President was in the act of taking his murderer by the hand when the man shot him down. The amazed world dwelt upon that damning fact, brooded over it, discussed it, blushed for it, said it put a blot and a shame upon our race. Yet, bad as he was, he had not—dying of starvation—begged food of the President to strengthen his failing forces for his treacherous work; he did not proceed against the life of a benefactor who had just saved his own."



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MARK TWAIN.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MEANWHILE there is no general movement to ransom Aunt Carrie Nation out of jail.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

ONE good thing about Mont Pelée is that Major Pond can't put it on the lecture platform. — *The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE United States can not buy the Danish West Indies until autumn—and then they may not be there. — *The New York World.*

MR. CARNEGIE should have made his offer for the Philippines to Spain. She knew what they were worth.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE NEW SOOTHING SIRUP.—Probably the infants will all cry for the revised Presbyterian creed.—*The Boston Herald.*

THE man who has his coal for next winter in the cellar can be distinguished a block away just by his careless look.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

DESPITE all captious criticism it is but just to state that a scientist can make as good a guess at the interior arrangement of the earth as any other person can. — *The Baltimore American.*

THE Filipinos may never know how near they came to living in the free-library headquarters of the universe.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE man who invents an air-ship with a safety clutch and something for it to clutch to will solve the problem all right.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Mr. Carnegie wants to stop trouble, he might make a cash offer for South Carolina during the lifetime of Senator Tillman.—*The Baltimore American.*

IF Carnegie had offered that $20,000,000 to the campaign committee in return for having the Philippine treaty defeated he might have got action on his money. — *The Chicago News.*

THERE are always two political parties; not so much because there are two sides to every public question as because there are two sides to every office, viz., the inside and the outside. — *Life.*

LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF CRITICISM?

IS it the business of the literary critic to judge, or merely to expound? Is he justified in confining himself to the permanent past, or must he consider the fleeting present? Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, gives some rather novel answers to these questions in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (May). He writes:

"It may be an obligation upon the critic of science to tear the mask from off the impostor; but this can never be a chief duty for the critic of art. In so far as literature touches science—in biography, for example, and in the other departments of history—the utmost exactness of statement must be insisted upon. But in so far as literature is an art, in pure *belles-lettres*, in poetry, in the drama, in prose-fiction, there are no standards of scientific exactness to be applied with scientific rigidity. When the critic is unfortunately seized with the belief that there are such standards and that these standards are in his possession, to be applied at will, the result is Jeffrey's famous condemnation of Wordsworth and the infamous assault on Keats—two instances without much encouragement for the critic who may feel moved to volunteer for police work."

Professor Matthews admits that this may seem "a hazardous contention," but he maintains that it is borne out by the facts of literary history. The critics have ever "put their trust in academic standards, as becomes the custodians of tradition." The plain people took to heart the "Pilgrim's Progress," "Don Quixote," "Hamlet," and the "Cid" long before the "cultivated caste" discovered their worth. Professor Matthews says further:

"The reputation of the great poets has not been made by the scholarly critics chiefly, but rather by the plain people of their own time or of the years immediately following. Almost every one of the commanding names in literature belongs to a man who enjoyed a wide popularity while he was alive. Sophocles was not only the most powerful but also the most applauded of Greek dramatists. Shakespeare was the favorite of the groundlings who flocked to the Globe Theater; and Molière's plays drew larger audiences oftener than those of any of his rivals. Goethe's lyrics were on the lips of the young men and maidens of Germany while he was yet alive in Weimar. Among the lyceum audiences of New England, in the middle of the nineteenth century, no lecturer was more welcome than Emerson."

The writer comes to the conclusion that we have been too apt to confuse the distinctions between criticism and book-reviewing. On this point he says:

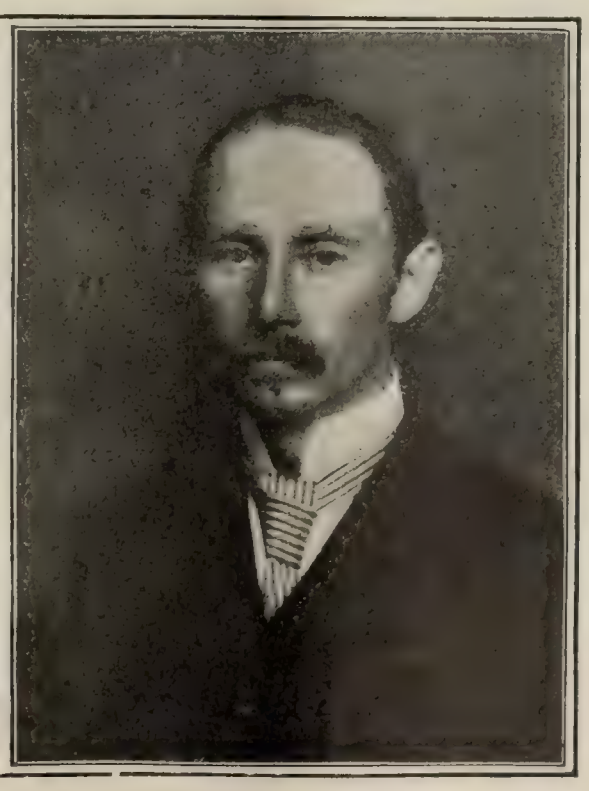
"When we note that no one of the leading critics of the nineteenth century—Sainte-Beuve, Arnold, or Lowell—cared keenly for the discussion of contemporary literature, we are led to remark that there is a necessary distinction to be made between criticism, as they practised it, and mere book-reviewing. Criticism, in their hands and in the hands of those who follow them, is a department of literature, while book-reviewing is a branch of journalism. To 'get the best' is the aim of literature, while the object of journalism is rather to 'get the news.' The critic, concerning himself especially with what is most worthy of his inquiry, is led most often to discuss the picked works bequeathed to us by the past, while the book-reviewer, writing for a periodical, has perforce to deal with the average product of the present. Criticism is the art of 'seeing the object as in itself it really is,' so Matthew Arnold told us; and it 'obeys an instinct prompting it to try to know the best that is known and thought in the world.' Book-reviewing, however useful it may be, has a far humbler function; it may be defined as the art of informing readers just what the latest volume is, in kind, in character, and in quality."

A vigorous protest against Professor Matthews's view of the censorial office of the critic is voiced by Mr. Percival Pollard. "Mr. Matthews," he says, "would put us in thrall to the ladylike in books and criticism." He continues (in the St. Louis *Mirror*):

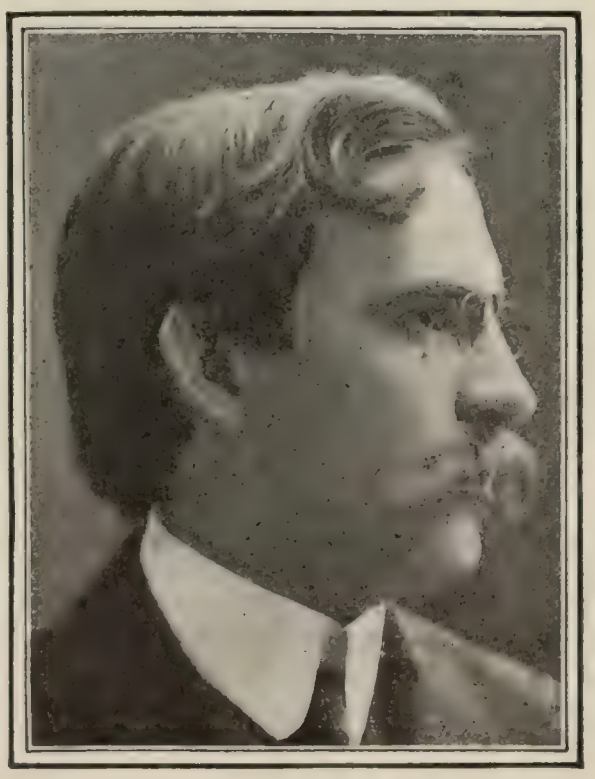
"If this theory were to be general in practise, we would have an even more terrifying spectacle than at present obtains in our newspapers. Is there not already too much of mere exploitation of plot, mere repetition of what the publishers wish repeated? How many pages are there in the daily, the weekly, the monthly prints of America, wherein you may expect and find book criticism that comes up to any high, considerable standard of criticism? Where shall you look for criticism that has not on it the taint of ignorance, carelessness, or advertisement? Where shall you turn without finding that the advertising columns have obviously given the text for the so-called 'review'? Yet, in this condition of things critical, Mr. Matthews would bring out his theory that mere exposition, not judgment, is the full duty of the critic! . . . . . .

"The impersonal standards can never again be successfully employed critically in America. Criticism, to my mind, must always, at its best, its most impressive, be the expression of a purely personal opinion. For that opinion to gain currency beyond its author, the public must first have made sure of the fact that the personality behind the opinion is one properly dowered

ELIZABETH GARVER JORDAN,
Editor of *Harper's Bazar*.



CHARLES DWYER,
Editor of *The Delineator*.



ARTHUR T. VANCE,
Editor of *The Woman's Home Companion*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XI. HARPER'S BAZAR, THE DELINEATOR, AND THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

for judgeship. Then will begin the battle against such dainty duennas in letters as Mr. Matthews. Despite the increasing hysteria in the American temperament, I still think there is sturdiness enough left to insure victory in this intellectual contest to the critics who judge rather than to the critics who echo the publishers' wishes."

THE "DEGRADATION" OF THE PROFESSOR.

PROF. GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, of Yale University, contributes to the current issue of *The Forum* an article in which he laments with much feeling and considerable vigor of expression what he terms "the degradation of the professorial office." He writes:

"On the whole, there is probably no body of men more competent for their appointed work, more disinterested in the discharge of duty, or more honorable in their views as to the relation of their efforts toward their constituency and toward all mankind, than are the professors in our higher institutions of education. I do not even except the clergy from this comparative estimate; and I have been a clergyman and know thoroughly well what the motives and the offices of that professional class are, both in theory and in fact. At the same time, it seems to me perfectly apparent that the motives, character, and culture of the average college professor are undergoing a species of decline. The average man of this professional class is not so much of a man, not so much of a gentleman, not so influential a member of society or of the commonwealth, and not so much respected and looked up to by the general public, as he was one generation or two generations ago."

PROF. GEORGE T. LADD.

In past generations, the professor was an "especially respected and revered man." Nowadays, "the application of a too exclusively commercial standard to the values of the higher education inevitably results in a depreciated estimate of the office of the teacher." Professor Ladd proceeds to emphasize "the lack of appreciation and reward which is shown by the quite inadequate salaries of our college professors," declaring that the dentist takes a whole day's pay from the professor's salary for a single hour of dental work, and that "the plumber is as well rewarded." He cites also "the light-hearted, serio-comic, or contemptuous way in which the press and the public esteem the proffer of services and treat the opinions of the professed experts in our higher institutions of learning." He continues:

"The teachers in our higher institutions of learning—including of course, the professional schools—are always better fitted by far to be the counselors and leaders of the nation than is any other class of citizens. University professors ought always to form an important and influential element in the control of opinion and administration in the municipality, the State, and the nation. They should constitute an important and influential portion of our boards of aldermen, of our state legislatures, and of our national Congress. What chance, however, does the present method of choosing and administering the offices of our civil service afford for the adequate expression of this obligation? Imagine a congressional committee on the tariff, foreign relations, finance, etc., summoning for respectful consultation all those teachers whose researches have made their views best worth serious consideration, in the interests of the entire nation! Picture the immoderate merriment which would follow the first surprise if any member of the board of aldermen in one of our worst-governed cities were to propose giving over the diseased condition of its public affairs to the diagnosis and prescription of a committee of college professors!"

Professor Ladd suggests that the "Oriental peoples have something of no small value, still left to them from their past, which England and America need not be ashamed to learn." He recalls the fact that the Chinese people "put scholars in the first rank and merchants in the last," and that "the teacher, as he enters his lecture-hall in the capital city of Japan, sees the entire audience—perhaps including noble gentlemen and ladies and the highest officers of the government—rise to their feet, bow, and remain thus until he is seated." Professor Ladd concludes:

"In the long run, the teachers of any nation will surely have their day. They always constitute the most important professional class. Next to the parents, who have in this country so largely abandoned to others their natural rights and inalienable duties toward their children as respects discipline and instruction, the teachers stand nearest to the springs of national life. The degradation of the teachers of any nation, whether by the lowering of appreciation, of care in selection, of grateful recognition, or of more substantial reward, is an exceedingly dangerous thing. It is more dangerous than even the degradation of the clergy."

Professor Ladd's article calls forth many remonstrances in the press. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* styles it "a cry of defeat," indicating that the writer "is out of touch with his colleagues and his times" and that "he is not willing to adjust himself to new conditions." The New York *Press* says:

"As a matter of fact, there never was a time when so much was being done for learning in the United States as is being done to-day; there never was a time when learning was more highly esteemed and was so widely spread; when so great means were placed to the use of college professors and so great opportunities afforded them. If the respect for the teachers of learning has not kept pace with the great and growing respect for learning itself, it must be the fault of the teachers. If the people refuse to trust them or in public office to take them for guides in affairs of state and finance, it is because as a class they have displayed a conspicuous and sensational unfitness for those occupations. A college professor who exhibits qualities entitling him to recognition in public affairs is almost eagerly seized on for office. In recent years high and important offices have been held by such. But the attempt to elevate the professorial body into a sacrosanct cult, possessed of prescriptive rights in the management of public affairs, must remain a dream of philosophy as taught at Yale."

MARION CRAWFORD'S DRAMATIZATION OF THE PAOLO-FRANCESCA STORY.

SARAH BERNHARDT has successfully produced at her own Paris theater a drama specially written for her by F. Marion Crawford on the theme of the ill-fated love of Paolo and Francesca. Mr. Crawford had accepted the commission to write this play several years ago, and was not aware at the time that Stephen Phillips and D'Annunzio were at work on the same theme. The drama was written in English, and has been translated into French for Mme. Bernhardt by Marcel Schwab, a stylist and eminent poet.

According to the critics, and to the admissions of Mr. Crawford himself, his "Francesca da Rimini" is wholly unlike any of the plays ever based on the immortal Dante page. It is "realistic" and "historical." It ignores the Dante legend entirely and follows tradition and ascertained fact. It is in five acts, one of which is a prolog concerned with events which take place fourteen years earlier than the events of the drama proper.

In *Le Journal*, that leading critic and playwright Catulle

Mendès summarizes the plot and points out the merits and the weakness of the drama. The development of the plot is as follows:

The prolog shows us the scene after the marriage of Francesca to Giovanni by proxy. Francesca had not seen Giovanni, but had been told that he resembled greatly Paolo the handsome, his brother and his proxy. She was half disposed to love Paolo, but consoled herself with the thought that her husband was not unlike him. She had been taken to the nuptial chamber, and she had prayed to the Madonna. All the lights but one are extinguished, and suddenly a side door is opened and Giovanni enters—the cripple, the hunchback, the physical monster! "Who are you?" asks Francesca, trembling and horror-stricken. "Your husband."

When the next acts opens, Francesca has been married fourteen years, and Paolo has been her lover all this time. She has a child, a girl named Concordia, and there is some doubt as to whether Giovanni or Paolo is her real father. The child is voluble and indiscreet; she is given to prying and babbling, and some of her chatter excites Giovanni's suspicions. Paolo, too, is married and a father of children by his legitimate spouse. This woman, while Paolo is hastily preparing to leave Florence for his command in the army, accuses him of treachery and threatens him with exposure. She is about to be tried by Giovanni, but she commits suicide—or is strangled by the jailer at a sign from Paolo.

Paolo departs, but in a few weeks he secretly returns and tries to climb into Francesca's apartments. Giovanni, by this time thoroughly suspicious and watchful, appears in the garden. His spies had informed him of Paolo's presence. He mounts to the window, looks into the chamber, and convinces himself. The lovers are reading the story of Guinevere and Lancelot. He descends, makes his way into the room, and stabs the guilty pair.

Mendès, in reviewing what he calls a "melodrama" pure and simple, says that the play is not devoid of artistic merit; that it has intensely interesting moments, and that the prolog is highly effective and poignant. But he adds that no deep impression, no true emotion was produced by it, saying further:

"This not merely because of the deplorable absence of a true love, of a genuine lyricism, but also—and primarily—because Mr. Crawford has unfortunately complicated with incident the simple legend of Paolo and Francesca—a legend immortally fixed and planted in human memory by the genius of the compassionate Dante; and it was not right, even under the prompting of Shakespearian ambition, to draw a melodrama from the Divine Comedy. . . . . .

"Were the play the most adroit and exciting ever written, who would not see at once that it had but a remote relation to the subject chosen by the author, and that he spoiled it, made it banal? That the amours of Paolo and Francesca in reality continued for fourteen years; that Francesca had a big girl, and a most awkward chatterer and busybody; that Paolo was a married man and a person capable of sanctioning the murder of his wife; that Giovanni, a betrayed husband for fourteen years, suddenly became an Othello or Cain, is possible, even historic, I admit; but it is different from the legend, which is the true account for the purpose of the poetic drama."

Mendès concludes by saying that the lovers are presented as modern, circumspect, discreet, polite personages, and passion, ecstasy, irresistible attraction, such as Dante indicated, are wanting from the scenes in which Crawford makes them talk of their love. Yet, had the play remained unwritten, we should have lost an elegant, well-constructed and at times pathetic work.

In an interview with a correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Crawford says that he deliberately rejected the "legend" and followed history. Paolo and Francesca, he says, were flesh-and-blood people. It is interesting to know that Mr. Crawford is greatly pleased with the treatment of his play by the critics, and that Mendès's notice (which may seem rather severe) he declares to be "most conscientious and fair-minded." In passing, Mr. Crawford makes this announcement: "I have been working on a novel for years which will bring in Dante's people, and Dante himself, most likely."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD GRIEG: A MASTER OF THE MUSICAL LYRIC.

THE place of Edward Grieg, the greatest of Norwegian composers, in the musical Pantheon has hardly as yet been determined. Perhaps, as is intimated by the more conservative musical critics, his name will never rank with those of the "great masters"; but few will deny that his work is peculiarly penetrative and strikingly original. "It is, of a truth, music in which merit and failing are curiously mingled," declares Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason; "its delicate beauty is unique, its limitations extreme. It is as fair as a flower, and as fragile." He continues (in the New York *Outlook*, May 3):

EDWARD GRIEG.

"Grieg is of the nervous, sensitive temperament, the temperament of Keats and Stevenson, quick and ardent in feeling, and in art notable for subjective, intimate work rather than for the wide objective point of view. Grieg's music is of value, indeed, just because it is the artistic expression of delicate personal feeling. We shall find that his whole development tended toward a singularly individual, or at most national, utterance; that his efforts toward a complexer or more universal style, such as in poetry we call epic, were unsuccessful; and that his real and inimitable achievement is all in the domain of the pure lyric."

It was Nordraak, a young Norwegian musician of magnetic personality, who first aroused Grieg's enthusiasm for the Norse folk-songs, and fired him with an ambition to found on them a finished art. The two men solemnly took an oath of musical allegiance to their fatherland. "It was as tho the scales fell from my eyes," writes Grieg; "for the first time I learned . . . to understand my own nature. We abjured the Gade-Mendelssohn insipid and diluted Scandinavianism, and bound ourselves with enthusiasm to the new path which the modern school is now following." The result of Grieg's efforts in his chosen field was romantic music—sonatas, songs, dances, "tone-pictures"—of an "indescribably delicate" nature. Says Mr. Mason:

"It is like the poetry of Mr. Henley in its exclusive concern with moods, with personal emotions of the subtlest, most elusive sort. It is intimate, suggestive, intangible. It voices the gentlest feelings of the heart, or summons up the airiest visions of the imagination. It is whimsical, too, changes its hues like the chameleon, and often surprises us with a sudden flight to some unexpected shade of expression. Again, its *finesse* is striking. The phrases are polished like gems, the melodies charm us with their perfect proportions, the cadences are as consummate as they are novel. Then, again, the rhythm is most delightfully frank and straightforward; there is no maundering or uncertainty, but always a vigorous dancing progress, as candid as childhood. It is hard to keep one's feet still through some of the Norwegian Dances. And tho in the Lyric Pieces rhythm is idealized, it is always definite and clear, so that they are at the opposite pole from all that formless sentimentality which abandons accent in order to wail. Again, one must notice the curious exotic flavor of this music, a flavor not Oriental but Northern, a half-wild, half-tender pathos, outlandish a little, but not turgid—on the contrary, perfectly pellucid."

There are, however, grave defects in Grieg's music, if Mr.

Mason's judgment be accepted. No other composer, he remarks, has had so many "mannerisms," so many "little tricks and idiosyncrasies"; and "nothing menaces thought more than affectations and whimsicalities of style." Moreover, Mr. Mason thinks that severely critical standards compel the admission that Grieg's personality was "graceful without strength, romantic without the sense of tragedy, highly gifted with all gentle qualities of nature, but lacking in the more virile powers, in broad vision, epic magnanimity, and massive force." He concludes:

"When all is said, Grieg has in his early works made a contribution to music which our sense of his later shortcomings must not make us forget. His Piano Sonata and his Violin Sonatas supply chamber-music with a note of pure lyric enthusiasm, of fresh unthinking animation, not elsewhere to be found. His Peer Gynt Suite fills a similar place among orchestral works. His best piano pieces, and, above all, his lovely and too little known songs, are unique in their delicate voicing of the tenderest, most elusive personal feeling, as well as in their consummate *finesse* of workmanship. It is a Liliputian world, if you will, but a fair one. That art of the future which Grieg predicts in his essay on Mozart, which 'will unite lines and colors in marriage, and show that it has its roots in all the past, that it draws sustenance from old as well as from new masters,' will acknowledge in Grieg himself the source of one indispensable element—the element of naïve and spontaneous romance."

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" AS A CHICAGO PRODUCT.

A LITERARY situation as unexpected as it is unique is created by the decision of Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, of the United States district court of Chicago, granting Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, of Chicago, the author of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," a perpetual injunction against further performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," on the ground that M. Rostand's play contains plagiarized situations. The court in its order ruled that Captain Gross was also entitled to an accounting of the profits from the play, but Captain Gross waived this right and accepted $1 as satisfaction. He announces, however, his intention of erecting in Grossdale Park, Chicago "the most distinctive theater in the country," in which to present his play. "To think," exclaims the New York *Sun*, "that Edmond Rostand, of Paris, should have been caught, in the opinion of a Western master in chancery, appropriating the play plan invented by Mr. Eberly Gross, of Chicago, and that 'Cyrano de Bergerac' should be the result of the appropriation! America seems to be becoming the true home of the Muses as well as the world center of industry and finance."

CAPT. SAMUEL E. GROSS.

The history of this remarkable case is told in the New York *Times* as follows:

"Subsequently to the production of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' in this country, Samuel Eberly Gross, a Chicagoan of wealth, filed a bill in the United States circuit court to restrain A. M. Palmer and Richard Mansfield from producing Rostand's play in this country or England. Mr. Gross asserted that 'Cyrano de Bergerac' was an infringement upon 'The Merchant Prince of Cornville,' a comedy written by himself before M. Rostand's work was produced.

"It appeared that some twenty years previously Mr. Gross, who was a man of some leisure and literary aspirations, wrote a comedy which he protected both by American and English copyrights. For years the play reposed in a safe-deposit vault, but in 1896 it was staged at the Novelty Theater, London. Its success evidently was not great, for it occasioned hardly a memory in the theatrical world.

"Prior to the London production, Mr. Gross claims, he submitted the play to A. M. Palmer. A. R. Cazauran, who was then Mr. Palmer's reader and adapter, is said to have recommended its production. The play remained in manuscript until 1895, when it was published in a handsome edition by Stone & Kimball and circulated by Mr. Gross among his friends.

"Rostand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac' was first produced in Paris in 1897. In October, 1898, a translation by Howard Thayer Kingsbury was brought out at the Garden Theater in this city. It will be observed that the date of its first production in Paris was a year later than the advent of 'The Merchant Prince of Cornville' in London. When Mr. Mansfield produced 'Cyrano' in Chicago, Mr. Gross witnessed the first performance, and in the course of the evening asserted that it had been copied from his work. He decided to bring suit and called attention to similarities in plot, dialogue, and characters.

"Mr. Mansfield continued to play 'Cyrano' with great success throughout the country, and it was artistically and financially one of his greatest successes."

The leading character of Captain Gross's drama is distinguished by the big nose that made Cyrano famous. An even more striking point of similarity in both plays is the wooing by proxy in a balcony scene. "There is no escape," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "from the proposition that, in this country at least, the celebrated nose of Cyrano de Bergerac is very much out of joint." It continues:

"The decision of the district court is subject to review by the full bench, and possibly it was in view of this fact that Mr. Gross chose not to press any claim for a share in the profits from the play. But until reversed, Mr. Rostand stands convicted in Chicago of plagiarism, the moral effect of which can hardly fail of extending beyond the local scene of the contest and the credit of this simple composition. The opinions of those who have read both plays with care, that there is no similarity except what is practically inevitable where there is common historical basis, must of course have been duly weighed before the ruling of the court. The possible injury of this injunction to the French playwright is so great as to warrant him in going to large expense to secure a reversal of judgment. So far as Messrs. Mansfield and Palmer are concerned, their case is very simple. Their interest is confined to the piece in question, or practically confined to it, and there is no reason to suppose that they will make further contention."

Mr. Mansfield, when questioned regarding the possible results of the decision, replied (as quoted in the press despatches):

"The decision of Judge Kohlsaat in the Gross case at Chicago can have no effect on the presentation of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' beyond the fact that Mr. Gross will receive royalties in the future instead of M. Rostand. What effect it will have in France is an entirely different matter, but it may probably result in the Théâtre Français and the great American and European artists overwhelming Mr. Gross with orders for plays, and Chicago in future may be the center of another industry."

The case has attracted much interest in France. M. Rostand is at present in his Pyrenean château, but one of his intimate friends, M. Pierre Véber, assured the New York *Herald's* Paris correspondent that the charge of plagiarism was ridiculous:

"I know Rostand too well to have the slightest doubt on the subject. Rostand was quite ignorant of American literature on the subject and the production of the piece at the time he wrote his play, and he is much too honest to have ever pilfered another man's ideas.

"As for the claim made by Mr. Gross that his hero's big nose inspired 'Cyrano' and the famous balcony scene, I can only say that such a personage as Cyrano did really have a big nose, so why should M. Rostand have dipped into the 'Merchant Prince of Cornville'?

"The balcony scene is not a novelty either. The idea of the unhappy lover impersonating a fortunate rival with the latter's consent and in his presence has been staged many a time before. Indeed, I may say that there are not more than a score and a half situations known on the stage, and Mr. Gross has not added to the number."

"Might it not be possible to effect a compromise," suggests the Chicago *Tribune*, "by calling the play 'Cyrano de Cornville'?"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CAUSE OF VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

ALTHO the recent eruptions in the West Indies have been disastrous on account of their proximity to thickly inhabited districts, they appear to have been small in intensity in comparison to many other similar occurrences which have taken place. This would hardly be gathered from newspaper accounts, yet it is made clear by Prof. Israel C. Russell in an article written for the New York *Tribune* (May 14). Says Professor Russell:

"There have been times in the history of the earth when outwellings of molten rock have occurred throughout the extent of many long fissures, and vast inundations of lava have resulted, as, for example, when the lava plains crossed by the Columbia River were formed. These plains, some 200,000 square miles in area, are underlain by sheets of once molten rock, which have an average thickness of something like 4,000 feet. Between outpourings of veritable floods of lava, as in the instance cited, and the eruption of the smallest volcano there is a complete gradation, showing that all volcanoes have essentially the same mode of origin.

"Local eruptions, or volcanoes, in distinction from 'fissure eruptions,' present two leading characteristics—in one class the lava is poured out quietly, frequently in vast quantity, but without explosions; and in the other class the matter extruded is generally comparatively small in amount, but accompanied by explosions, frequently of great violence.

"During eruptions of the quiet type, the lava comes to the surface in a highly liquid condition—that is, it is thoroughly fused, and flows with almost the freedom of water. . . . There is an absence of fragmental material, such as explosive volcanoes hurl into the air, and a person may stand within a few yards of a rushing stream of molten rock, or examine closely the opening from which it is being poured out, without danger or serious inconvenience.

"The quiet volcanic eruptions are attended by the escape of steam and gases from the molten rock, but the lava being in a highly liquid state, the steam and gases dissolved in it escape quietly and without explosions. If, however, the molten rock is less completely fluid, or in a viscous condition, the vapors and gases contained in it find difficulty in escaping, and may be retained until, becoming concentrated in large volume, they break their way to the surface, producing violent explosions. Volcanoes in which the lava extruded is viscous, and the escape of steam and gases is retarded until the pent-up energy bursts all bounds, are of the explosive type. One characteristic example is Vesuvius.

"In extreme examples of explosive volcanoes, the summit portion of a crater, perhaps several miles in circumference and several thousand feet high, is blown away. Such an occurrence is recorded in the case of the volcaño Caseguina, Nicaragua, in 1835. Or an entire mountain may disappear, being reduced to lapilli and dust and blown into the air, as in the case of Krakatoa, in the Strait of Sunda, 1883.

"The essential feature of a volcano . . . is a tube or conduit, leading from the highly heated subcrust portion of the earth to the surface, through which molten rock is forced upward to the surface. The most marked variations in the process depend on the quantity of molten rock extruded, and on the freedom of escape of the steam and gases contained in the lava.

"The cause of the rise of the molten rock in a volcano is still a matter of discussion. Certain geologists contend that steam is the sole motive power; while others consider that the lava is forced to the surface owing to pressure on the reservoir from which it comes. The view perhaps most favorably entertained at present, in reference to the general nature of volcanic eruptions, is that the rigid outer portion of the earth becomes fractured, owing principally to movements resulting from the shrinking of the cooling inner mass, and that the intensely hot material reached by the fissures, previously solid owing to pressure, becomes liquid when pressure is relieved, and is forced to the surface. As the molten material rises it invades the water-charged rocks near the surface and acquires steam, or the gases resulting from the decomposition of water, and a new force is added which produces the most conspicuous and at times the most terrible phenomena accompanying eruptions.

"The recent volcanic outbreaks on Martinique and St. Vincent were eruptions of the explosive type, similar to the explosions that have occurred from time to time in Vesuvius. The volcanoes have been dormant for years, and the lava in the summit portion of their conduits was cold and hard; movements in the earth's crust caused a fresh ascent of lava from deep below the surface; the molten material came in contact with water in the rocks it invaded, and steam explosions resulted.

"These explosions were similar to what would happen if water should be poured on a mass of molten slag such as comes from an iron furnace."

NEW METHOD OF COOKING CEREALS.

THE discovery of a dry process of cooking starchy products, such as grains, which hitherto have required large quantities of water for cooking, has been announced by Dr. A. P. Anderson, curator of the Columbia University herbarium. Dr. Anderson says in a paper on the subject, quoted in the New York *Sun* (May 10):

"To prepare starches for human foods it is essential that the granules should be broken up, in order to be more easily acted upon by the different digestive enzymes. The salivary enzymes are especially active in converting starch into sugar, but raw starch, in which the granules are intact, is very slowly acted upon and is not changed even after hours of contact with the saliva.

"On the other hand, when the starch granules are previously broken up by heating in water the enzymotic action is almost instantaneous, and the starch is converted into sugar, in which form it is soluble and easily assimilated. . . . . .

"In the course of my experiments and study of the theoretical structure of the starch granule I have discovered a method by means of which starch granules of all kinds as well as starchy seeds and products can be expanded and broken up without the use of water from the outside, which is customary in the conversion of starches into pastes in the ordinary cooking processes with water.

"Instead of adding water, I am able to effect the complete swelling of the starch granule by means of dry heat. This I do by subjecting the starch granule, grain, or starchy mass to a rapid heat in a saturated atmosphere.

"At the end of the process I find the starch granules broken up into an innumerable number of particles or fragments. The resulting products after the expansion are drier than before, on account of the loss of water which escapes at the time of the expansion.

"I find that I can in this way swell or expand any starchy product, and especially the cereal grains. When the grains are swelled the resulting products are from four to sixteen times greater in volume than the original kernel. The expanded kernels are only enlarged, otherwise exact copies of the original.

"At the time of the expansion they become white, porous, and bread-like, and on account of the rapid heating and comparatively low temperature the greater proportion of the starch remains unchanged, excepting in that it is broken up into fragments as before explained, not being altered to any extent chemically. Some dextrin is formed, especially when the heating is prolonged and at higher temperatures.

"When air-dry powdered starches, like corn starch, tapioca flour, sago flour, or starchy preparations like pearl sago and pearl tapioca, are treated, the resulting swelled dry white masses become enlarged copies of the original, which increases in volume from six to nine times. When pure starches are thus treated and expanded, and the resulting dry products afterward placed in water, they go into suspension, forming a starch paste similar in every respect to one formed by boiling starch in water.

"The only difference between starch paste or starchy food products prepared by the ordinary methods of boiling or cooking with water and the dry method of expanding them is that the resulting products expanded when dry can be kept indefinitely in their dry condition, while the products prepared with water easily spoil and ferment when not afterward sterilized and kept in closed vessels."

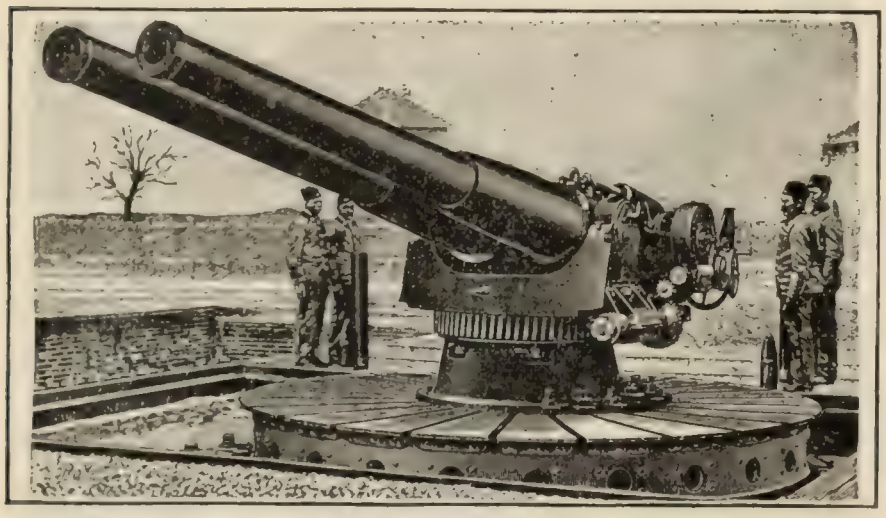
It is stated by the writer of the account in *The Sun* that at the

[illegible] at which Dr. Anderson's paper was read, specimens of the products treated by his process, including wheat, rice, buckwheat, pearl barley, pearl sago, and tapioca, were presented for inspection and tasting. All these products, while greatly expanded, retained their original shape, and all quickly dissolved in the mouth. Pearl sago, especially, simply melted away. Wheat and buckwheat gave a little opportunity for mastication, and had a pleasing flavor. Says the writer:

"A suggestion was made by one of Dr. Anderson's hearers that the discovery was likely to go a long way toward solving the vexed question of concentrated food in emergency rations for soldiers. It is said that the products could be put upon the market cheaply, the expense of the process being less than that of the ordinary methods of cooking."

TWIN CANNON.

ON vessels of war heavy guns have long been mounted in couples, as this arrangement has enabled them to be sheltered in a single turret; but such cannon are independent and must be aimed and maneuvered separately. On land single guns have generally been used. Lately, however, heavy guns for land batteries have been mounted together in pairs so that the two form practically a single unit. This arrangement has many



SCHNEIDER TWIN 6-INCH GUNS.

advantages, we are told by Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney of the French army, who writes of it in *La Nature* (May 3). After noting the use of guns in pairs on board men-of-war, he goes on to say:

"Going a little further in this direction, the Messrs. Schneider . . . have established a system that enables two cannon to be mounted on one carriage; thus the two pieces occupy the minimum space and can consequently be contained in a turret of minimum size, or may be used behind a simple shield. This means economy in weight and in space at the same time.

"But these advantages are not all; there is another whose importance is yet more considerable. The two guns are, in fact, mounted on a single steel support, and being thus solidly connected need not be aimed separately; thus the rapidity of fire is increased as well as its accuracy."

The two guns may be fired either both at once or separately and either by percussion or electrically. They have, of course, all the latest appliances. The system including the twin cannon, their support, and all the mechanism for aiming them is supported on a cast-steel base that turns on a ball-bearing. Says Colonel Delauney in closing:

"This invention, which is characterized by so great simplicity, has, as we have seen, inestimable advantages, realizing great economy of weight, and enabling us to make the fire more effective in a notable degree. Presumably the arrangement, which has been already applied to cannon of 0.15 meter caliber [6 inches] will in future be used for even larger pieces. The power of naval artillery will make a giant stride on the day when such progress shall be realized on shipboard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAVE PLANTS NERVES?

IT has been said that the only real difference between a plant and an animal is that the former can not move about. Even this does not hold universally, for some of the lower water-plants swim about quite freely. But it is certain that many organs that we are accustomed to regard as distinctively animal exist, at least in a rudimentary form, in plants. This would appear to be the case with the nerves, for recent experiment seems to show that plants have a nervous system, altho it is of the most primitive kind. A recent investigator, M. Nemec, has just published an account of some researches along this line, which is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (April 26). Says the writer:

"It has long been known that certain parts of plants may be irritated by various means, and that the excitation can be transmitted across a zone that has no power of reaction, to a more or less distant point where it produces motion. From this it is only a step to the assertion that plants have at least a rudimentary nervous system. Some believe that the propagation is accomplished by successive dehydration of the protoplasm; others think that as the protoplasm is continuous from cell to cell, it may serve in some other way as the agent of a transmission analogous to that which takes place in the nervous system.

"M. Nemec tries to throw some light on the question by experiments on the effect of wounds on the protoplasm. He proves that when roots and other organs are wounded in the course of his investigations, two results follow. The first is an accumulation of protoplasm, and perhaps also a nucleus, at the cut or wounded surface, and this movement is propagated with decreasing velocity from the wounded part to the healthy parts. The speed varies in different tissues. It is a curious fact that if the wave of condensation (if we may call it so for simplicity) meets a cell which is in process of division it does not affect this cell—it seems to disappear, so far as the cell is concerned, and reappears in the following cell. . . . Just after the cell content is modified (and this is the second phenomenon), it returns to its previous state. But this return is of short duration; a second modification takes place in which the protoplasm assumes a somewhat gelatinous appearance.

"This second phenomenon is more local than the former; it is propagated less quickly and not so far as the other; and M. Nemec thinks that the first may be due to a disturbance of hydrostatic balance in the cells, while the second is rather caused by the febrile condition that is provoked by the wound. Messrs. Loeb and Mathews would say that it was a coagulation due to rupture of equilibrium of the ions."

An important fact in connection with the possibility of a rudimentary nervous system in plants is a discovery by M. Nemec that the cells are traversed by fibrils which may possibly even pass from one cell to another. These fibrils, which can be seen only by careful staining with an appropriate liquid, are seen most frequently in the excitable and mobile parts of the plant, and so they would seem to be the agents of excitation and motion. In the genus *Vicia*, the fibrils run along the axis of the root, and M. Nemec found that when a ring-shaped incision was made around the outside, so as not to touch them, the root kept its power of receiving and transmitting stimulation, while if the axis of the root was pierced, so as to wound the fibrils, all excitability was lost. When the point of the root was cut off, sensitiveness to gravity was also lost, since it resides only in the tip of the root; but when the tip had regrown, the sensitiveness did not reappear. In this case M. Nemec found that the continuity of the fibrils was lost; the new ones did not join the old ones, so that the tip of the root was like the end of a finger whose nerves have been severed by a cut. It could not transmit its message to the rest of the plant. The reviewer goes on to say, in conclusion:

"It may be seen that M. Nemec brings facts and arguments to

support his thesis; he has opened an interesting field to exploration, and it is desirable that other investigators should follow him in it. The study of organs of transmission more rudimentary than nerves, in inferior animal organisms and in plants, will perhaps assist us to understand the working of the more complex organs that we know under the name of nerves."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHANCES OF LONG LIFE.

WE should be afraid of the fear of death—not of death itself. If we follow this rule, there is no reason why we should not all become centenarians—so we are told in the *Revue d'Economie Politique* by M. Jean Finot. This author begins an article on the limitations of life by mentioning some traditional long lives. Among these cases are those of a resident of Goa, who is said to have reached his four-hundredth year in the enjoyment of all his intellectual faculties, a Scotchman who lived to be over 200 years old, and various monks of Mont Athos who have reached 150 years. He asserts that Servian statistics for 1897 show three persons between 135 and 140 years old, 18 from 126 to 135, 123 from 115 to 125, and 290 from 105 to 115. In 1890 there were, he says, in the United States, 3,981 persons over 100 years old and 21 in London. M. Finot cites a mathematical formula, which he credits to Dr. Richardson, by which any one may get an idea of his probable length of life. It is only necessary to add the ages of one's father and mother to those of one's two grandfathers and two grandmothers, and the total divided by six indicates the exact number of years one should live. M. Finot does not believe that the average length of human life has been reduced. On the contrary, he believes that it is constantly increasing, owing to the progress of hygiene. Why do we grow old at all? The writer answers:

"For three reasons: 1st, want of physical exercise in the open air; 2d, poisoning by microbes which the phagocytes have not succeeded in destroying; 3d, fear of death. It is hard to imagine the importance of this last element. If a man fears death, it will carry him away. And yet it is quite pleasant to die; no sensation could be compared to it."

To prove this assertion, M. Finot quotes Heim, who related the sensations he experienced while falling with his companions from the summit of one of the Alps to a death which he miraculously escaped:

"At first a sense of beatitude, then complete insensibility to touch and pain; finally an extreme rapidity of thought and of imagination which in a few seconds enabled him to recollect the events of his whole life. Therefore it is not death we should fear, but the fear it inspires in us. We are wrong, says Socrates, to fear death, as it is our greatest possession on earth, and Seneca adds that it is the best of the inventions of life, while Montesquieu concludes that we should shed tears for men when they are born and not when they die."

M. Henry de Varigny examines the question of longevity in *L'Illustration* from another point of view. He asks: Has the man of to-day a chance to live longer than the man of 2,000 years ago? He bases his conclusions upon charts and statistics published by Prof. Karl Pearson in *Biometrika* and upon the researches made by W. Spiegelberg, of Strassburg, on the age of Egyptian mummies. These conclusions are that an Egyptian who 2,000 years ago lived to be 68 years old was likely to live longer than a modern Englishman of the same age. M. de Varigny gives the following explanation:

"Evidently there was among the Egyptians a natural selection, resulting from environment, that does not take place to-day, at least to the same degree, among civilized people. The Egyptians who reached the age of 68 years had robust constitutions and therefore their chances of longevity were exceptional. Mortality was higher among the children and the adults, and there was a kind of selection by death. The man of to-day is not stronger; he is possibly weaker. But the majority of the people live under conditions more favorable to longevity, because we know what conditions to promote. In other words, the greater expectation of average life is the result of the progress of sanitary science in the fullest sense, and not the result of an increase of vitality. It is the consequence of the evolution of man's intellect rather than of the evolution of his body."

For these reasons M. de Varigny asserts that altho the chances of life have increased for infancy, youth, and the prime of life, they have not increased for old age.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH INSTRUCTION IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

THAT the teaching of languages, English included, has been sadly neglected in technical and scientific institutions, especially in the United States, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (May 10). We are expert, he says, in many branches of science without being able to tell what we know clearly and simply. In an editorial entitled "A Neglected Branch of Study," the writer says, in part:

"A man may have the most comprehensive and complete knowledge of his subject and may be very expert in it, but without the ability to express himself clearly and distinctly and unmistakably he suffers a handicap so severe that only a great genius can overcome it. . . . The value of an engineering report does not depend so much upon the erudition and the familiarity with the subject exhibited by the engineer making it, as it does upon his ability to make clear and explicit his reasons, to show logically the origin of his deductions, and to impress others with his conclusions. It is precisely this art which has been neglected, this training in rhetoric and logic.

"We are a careless people. Perhaps more than any others we are willing to condone faults of expression if we are sure that the man committing them is correct in his general principles. We do not ask for correct grammar so long as the facts and the statements concerning them are correct; but the habit of slipshod and illogical expression necessarily begets a similarly illogical and slipshod mental attitude. The man who can not express himself in a straightforward and concise way is apt not to be able to think straightly and clearly. Training, then, in the art of expression is of a twofold value, in that it also trains the mind of the student to run in logical channels and to act with precision and clarity upon problems presented to it. This training is noticeably lacking in many engineering graduates whose experience has certainly been sufficient to qualify them in other regards."

The writer points out that the systematic study of English is of especial value to engineering students, whose standing in their profession depends upon their ability to make clear and accurate statements. He says:

"They will have observations to make and conclusions to draw from them, and a very large proportion of the value of these conclusions and observations will be dependent upon the language in which they are stated. . . . . .

"To show the value of the art of expression, one has only to note that Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' for example, has found thousands and perhaps millions of popular readers, and has impressed upon the whole period a belief in the author's conclusions—largely on account of the fact that the work is a masterpiece of pure and limpid English. If it had been written in the style of some of the papers read during the last few years before American engineering societies and printed in our technical journals, it is doubtful whether or not it would have attracted even passing public attention."

Telephonic Privacy.—The daily papers announce that U. S. Jackson, of Boston, has invented a device by which privacy is assured in telephonic conversations. By this arrangement, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "so long

as two persons are talking over the circuit every other telephone on the same line is locked, that is, the bell will not ring."

"The attachment may be placed upon any ordinary telephone, and its introduction may become general without the construction of a special line. Its effect is to transform the line between the two persons using it into a private wire. The current is directed only through the two instruments in use, and it is controlled absolutely by those who are using the instruments. By its operation it is declared that there is a great saving in electric energy, since the force being thus concentrated can not be diverted. An examination of the experimental line has been made with a view to testing its capacity for reducing the cost of telephoning. Electricians assert that they see no reason why, with this attachment, it will not be possible to talk between long-distance points with a short-distance instrument. . . . . .

"The simplicity of the attachment and the consequent ease of understanding and operating it are among the features that commend it, and which, doubtless, may add to its popularity."

THE NARCOTIC HABIT.

THE increasing use of all sorts of narcotics by persons who, if not actually in health, have as yet no perceptible disease other than a craving for some stimulant or sedative, is ascribed by a writer in *The Hospital* (April 26) to the fact that "we have largely abused the good gifts of nature by employing, as daily luxuries, and in time as artificially created necessaries, things which, if kept in their right places, would have been reserved as resources in emergency or in distress." The writer goes on to say:

"We are told by those who take it that tobacco is an eminently tranquilizing and soothing agent, capable of softening down many of the asperities of life; but it is manifest that it can no longer exert this influence, or fulfil this purpose, in the case of a consumer who is never long without it, even when the ways which he is called upon to traverse are entirely smooth. If difficulties come to him the tobacco fails of its effect, and something more powerful, or to which he is less habituated, must be—or at least too often is—resorted to. We are strongly inclined to the belief that the excessive smoking of our time, under conditions which do not seem to afford any sufficient justification for it, must to some extent be blamed for the manifestly increasing prevalence of 'habits,' and that, if the comparatively mild and harmless drug were used discreetly and in moderation, the necessity or fancied necessity for the stronger and more harmful one would be far less likely to assert itself. As a matter of fact, the absolute need for either one or the other can only seldom arise in the conditions of modern life, and the daily use of the narcotic can hardly be looked upon in any other light than as a piece of unnecessary self-indulgence. That this is so is abundantly shown by the example of women, who smoke but rarely, and whose want of a panacea against the smaller ills of life, the worries of a household, the cares incidental to the possession of children and servants, is certainly far greater than that of their husbands. Possibly many women who have now fallen into 'habits' might have been preserved from them if they had smoked; and it seems certain that many men would have been preserved from them if they had used tobacco without abusing it."

Intellect and Size of Skull.—The opinion is widely held that intelligence is connected with cranial capacity, or, in other words, with the size of the head. "The question," says *Cosmos*, "has often been brought up by scientists, but their investigations have resulted in nothing conclusive, and this has been generally regarded as due to the fact that these two magnitudes are incommensurable. We may, it is true, measure the length and breadth of a head, but how shall we express degrees of intellect in figures? However this may be, these difficulties have not frightened Prof. Karl Pearson, who has made a series of experiments that he describes in a recent paper before the London Royal Society. To eliminate as far as possible the errors that might be introduced into comparative measurements on a large number of persons by differences of age, education, and nourishment, Professor Pearson devoted his attention to a homogeneous group of individuals of the same social environment—the students of the University of Cambridge. The Anthropological Society of Cambridge furnished him with a series of measurements on students whose university standing could be obtained from the records. The results deduced from these measurements by a method invented by Professor Pearson . . . proves that the intelligence of a student, so far as it can be measured by his success as a scholar, has no sensible relation to the size of his head. Other experiments in different colleges of the United kingdom confirm this result."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Potato as a Medicine.—The good results of administering potatoes in certain forms of diabetes are affirmed by a French physician, Dr. Mossé, who states that he has effected cures by this means. "M. Mossé thinks," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that this treatment probably acts by alkalinization of the humors, in the same way as the treatment by the alkaline mineral waters of Vichy; besides this, potatoes contain oxydases, and bring to the tissues ferments favorable to those oxidations that are habitually retarded in diabetic patients. The quantity of potatoes that should be taken by the invalid varies from two and one-half to three times that of the bread eaten. . . . But altered potatoes should not be employed; when jellied, they contain sugar; in too warm a medium they begin to sprout and their germination also develops sugar, as well as solanin." The writer remarks that in the spring, when potatoes are scarce and not very good, potato-bread may be used to advantage, altho little known. This is prepared by mixing, in proportions varying from one-quarter to one-third, wheat flour with mashed potatoes. This food tastes enough like ordinary bread to make it palatable to persons who feel that they must have plenty of the latter. The use of the potato instead of bread deprives the body of certain useful phosphates that are contained in the latter; but this objection may be removed, we are told, by adding eggs to the diet, especially the yolks.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"BY taking a globe, and stretching a thread from the mouth of the Columbia River to the port of Manila, in the Philippines, it will be seen," says *The Engineering Magazine*, "that the shortest or great-circle route passes through the Aleutian Islands, and close to the Japanese coast, leaving the Hawaiian islands far to the south. The importance of Dutch Harbor, as compared with Honolulu, is thus clearly seen, and the advantages of the northern route, with its short stretches and important commercial connections for a Pacific cable, are apparent. . . . An examination of a globe will make the importance of the Alaskan coal deposits much more readily realized."

"THE visit of an earnest British economist and student of industry to this country, to prepare for an extended tour of inspection by two considerable parties representing British industrial interests, is significant of an aspect of British character which is too little appreciated by American competitors," says *The Engineering Magazine* (May). "Britain is slow to waken, but thorough when aroused. There is now working in British engineering plants a spirit and a movement of reorganization and reequipment which is splendid in its courage and startling in its activity. The great technical schools at Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield are crowded to double their capacity with students—not dilettanti, but working lads, eager even after a day's work in the shops to spend the evening learning the principles of their trade. England is being modernized. Let no over-confidence lead American manufacturers to belittle her future importance as an industrial rival."

BRITISH soldiers are to be provided with boiled water for drinking, says *The Hospital*, May 10: "The water will first of all be clarified by a kind of rough filtration through charcoal containing a certain amount of potassium permanganate and will then be 'sterilized' either by filtration or by heat, after which it will be distributed to the troops by means of water-carts reserved for 'safe' water only. So far as the method of sterilization by boiling is concerned, the War Office has adopted a form of apparatus which is very economical of heat, being so arranged that the incoming water absorbs the heat from that which has been through the boiler, and this so effectually that altho the water is raised to boiling temperature it flows out only 4½° Fahr. hotter than it entered the apparatus. By this process active pathogenic organisms are destroyed, altho a few of such as happen to be present in the form of spores may escape. . . . Having got the apparatus, the question now is, What will the British army do with it? This depends, not upon the Medical Department, but upon the extent to which commanding officers can be brought to see the necessity of insisting upon boiled water alone being used for drinking purposes."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE one hundred and fourteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, representing 32 synods and 232 presbyteries, opened its sessions on May 15 in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. On the same day also the Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church South and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were opened, the former in Jackson, Miss., and the latter in Springfield, Mo. The meetings of the General Assembly have been heralded by a wealth of comment and speculation in religious and secular papers throughout the country, and wide interest is manifested in the results of its deliberations.

The first act of the Assembly, the election of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, N. J., as moderator, occasioned some surprise, and was at once accepted as evidence of the strength of the "liberal" element. The New York *Evening Post* said:

"Dr. Van Dyke's election as moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly is an award of that highest honor of the denomination almost unexampled. It has usually gone to some father of the church, some great ecclesiastical administrator, or some profound theologian with a reputation as *malleus hereticorum*. Its bestowal upon a clergyman who, tho unquestionably a fine preacher, has had his widest vogue as a writer and lecturer, and who has given up the pulpit for the professor's chair, must be taken, we suppose, as a graceful tribute to literature and to personal charm. Certainly it can not be inferred that a conservative assembly, with the burning question of creed revision to come before it, should have chosen Dr. Van Dyke to mark its approval of his liberal theology. He himself lightly put away any such significance by intimating that he suspected that many of the commissioners who voted for him thought they were really voting for his father—one of the most rigidly orthodox Presbyterians that ever lived."

The retiring moderator, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, of San Francisco, preached the customary sermon at the opening session, taking as his subject, "The Enduring Mission of Presbyterianism." He said in part:

"Any consideration of the mission of Presbyterianism would be incomplete if, in the first place, it did not note the fact as of greatest prominence, that the Presbyterian Church has always held forth to the world a confessional testimony to what it believes to be the truth of God. It has not said, with Newman, that all there is in religion is dogma, nor has it said, with Schleiermacher, that religion is all feeling or life. It has characteristically approached men on their rational side, and assuming that conviction shapes conduct, it has aimed to enlighten the intellect and to persuade the will by the plain presentation of the truth of God.

"It is idle to deny that strong counter-currents have set in against this position. Doctrine is belittled and creed is decried, and many echoes are sounding out that the function of a church in these last days is to cultivate piety and to quicken the generously ethical impulse of men—and to stop there. On the other hand, we devoutly believe that the call is made all the louder by this very tendency, for the witnessing work of a confessional church. Let us not deceive ourselves; this is a theological age; not profoundly so, but predominantly so, even tho it may think otherwise of itself."

Standing, from Left to Right—Samuel J. Niccolls, D.D., John E. Parsons, Daniel R. Noyes, George B. Stewart, D.D., E. W. C. Humphrey, William McKibbin, D.D., William H. Roberts, D.D., William R. Crabbe, Elisha R. Fraser.
Sitting, from Left to Right—Daniel W. Fisher, D.D., Henry Van Dyke, D.D., Samuel Sprecher, D.D., the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Charles A. Dickey, D.D., Herrick Johnson, D.D., Stephen W. Dana, D.D., John M. Harlan.
A portrait of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, chairman of the committee, is inserted in the right-hand corner.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION COMMITTEE.

The second day's session was marked by the presentation to the Assembly of the report of the committee on creed revision. The report was read by Dr. Minton, the committee's chairman, and was for the most part unanimous, a single member, Dr. De Witt, expressing dissent on two points. It covers the three tasks set for the committee, furnishing a "declaratory statement" as a supplement to the Westminster Confession, two additional chapters on "The Holy Spirit" and "The Love of God and Missions," and a "Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith." The nature of the "declaratory statement" has already been made public (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 1), and is chiefly notable for its repudiation of the doctrine of infant damnation, and its explanation of the doctrine of predestination as in harmony with God's love for all mankind and His condemnation of none except for sin. The passage in the Westminster

Confession in which the Pope is described as "Antichrist, that man of sin and son of perdition," is changed to read:

"The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the church, and the claim of any man to be the vicar of Christ and the head of the church is unscriptural, without warrant in fact, and is a usurpation dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ."

The "brief statement" is composed of sixteen articles; on God, Revelation, the Eternal Purpose, the Creation, the Sin of Man, the Grace of God, Election, Jesus Christ, Faith and Repentance, the Holy Spirit, the New Birth and the New Life, the Resurrection and the Life to Come, the Law of God, the Church and the Sacraments, the Last Judgment, and, lastly, Christian Service and the Final Triumph. The second article is considered the most important of all by the New York *Independent*, in view of the discussions on biblical criticism. It is as follows:

"We believe that God is revealed in nature, in history, and in the heart of man; that He has made gracious and clearer revelations of Himself to men of God who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit; and that Jesus Christ, the Word made flesh, is the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person. We gratefully receive the Holy Scriptures, given by inspiration, to be the faithful record of God's gracious revelations and the sure witness to Christ, as the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and life."

Mention of Adam is omitted from Article V., "Of the Sin of Man":

"We believe that our first parents, being tempted, chose evil, and so fell away from God and came under the power of sin, the penalty of which is eternal death; and we confess that, by reason of this disobedience, we and all men are born with a sinful nature, that we have broken God's law, and that no man can be saved but by His grace."

The question of creed revision came before the Assembly for definite action on May 23, and was disposed of in less than two hours. After a discussion that was more congratulatory than polemic, the report of the committee was adopted by only two less than a unanimous vote.

By the press at large the changes proposed seem to be, for the most part, favorably regarded. The Minneapolis *Times* hails the report as a "triumph of the new and sweeter, if not so stately, modern spirit of theology." The Indianapolis *News* thinks that "the proposed statement is to be commended because it makes for greater freedom and liberality." The Detroit *Free Press* says:

"Naturally, a report of this kind must be in the nature of a compromise. It must be sufficiently elastic to admit a certain latitude of individual interpretation, and at the same time sufficiently rigid to hold the church together to certain definite principles of faith. The report, however, reveals the extreme caution of the theological mind in approaching a question of great moment to the church, a caution that in this case is readily understood. The Westminster Confession is so logical that its conclusions, from its premises of God's sovereignty and the infallibility and sufficiency of the Bible, have been termed 'wholly irresistible.' So logical a structure is not to be dealt with rashly. Modifications are to be considered thoughtfully, lest in making changes that seem slight in themselves the whole fabric of the confession be destroyed. And this seems to have been the thought that the committee had constantly in mind. It is trying to reconcile the old Calvinism to the new century, and to do it in such a manner that nobody will be startled or terrified by the transformation."

On the other hand, the New York *Sun* maintains that the committee's "laborious attempt to smother the harsh voice of the Confession under the flannel of smooth speech" is not very successful. The New York *Independent* says:

"We hold that a church is best off when it has no binding creed-system of theology, but is left to the instruction of the Holy Spirit and is allowed to take advantage of every modification of belief which careful study, human sympathy, and divine guidance can supply. We much fear a new creed unanimously recommended. It will put a fresh burden on the church just as the old burden was being lifted. To be sure the burden may not be as heavy, but it will bear too heavily on some consciences."

The sessions of the Assembly on May 20 and 21 were devoted to the celebration of the centennial of home missions. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, of Pittsburg; the Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young and the Rev. Dr. M. E. Koonce, of Alaska; the Rev. Milton E. Caldwell, of Porto Rico; the Rev. Charles F. Richardson, of Montana; and the Rev. Dr. S. E. Wishard, of Utah. The crowning event of the Assembly was the public meeting held on the evening of May 20 in Carnegie Hall. President Roosevelt was the speaker of honor, the keynote of his speech being struck in the following words:

"The century that has closed has seen the conquest of this continent by our people. To conquer a continent is rough work. . . . It is because of the spirit that underlies the missionary work, that the pioneers are prevented from sinking perilously near the level of the savagery against which they contend. Without it the conquest of this continent would have had little but an animal side. Without it the pioneer's fierce and rude virtues and somber faults would have been left unlit by the flame of pure and loving aspiration.

"Without it the life of this country would have been a life of inconceivably hard and barren materialism. Because of it deep beneath and through the national character there runs that power of firm adherence to a lofty ideal upon which the safety of the nation will ultimately expand. Honor, thrice honor, to those who for three generations, during the period of this people's great expansion, have seen that the force of the living truth expanded as the nation expanded."

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS OF TOLSTOY'S "INSANE PHILOSOPHY."

NOTWITHSTANDING the almost unanimous indorsement of the view taken by those critics who have branded Tolstoy's teaching in regard to sexual relations as "insane" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 3), it appears that Tolstoy's opinions on this subject are shared by quite a number of people in this country. In a recent issue of one of the "New-Thought" papers, *The Nautilus* (Holyoke, Mass.), is found the following: "Before peace can be realized, birth and death in the sense in which we use those words must cease. . . . Physical parentage will cease to be idealized and exalted." Mr. Sydney Flower, writing in *New Thought* (Chicago), declares:

"The aim of existence should be to express this love-force, this sex-energy, this vitality in some way that shall advance our spiritual growth. It is necessary at first that we make use of the physical expression. It will not always be necessary that we should do so. It is not to our highest good that we should continue to live on the physical plane when we know how to reach the spiritual."

Similar sentiments are expressed in *The Christian* (Denver, Col.):

"Motherhood and fatherhood on the mortal plane is a sham. There is no reality in it. It is one great delusion. It is the mystery of iniquity. It belongs to the tadpole period of unfoldment."

Commenting on the above, Helen Wilmans says in *Freedom* (Sea Breeze, Fla.): "Childhood is but the extension of love of self. Generation will have to be merged in regeneration before death is conquered in the world. . . . In this respect I am certain that these teachers are on the right track."

Many Theosophical writings are pervaded with the same

spirit. From "Fragments of Forgotten History," by one of this school, may be quoted:

"Increased practise of celibacy is the only means for any real advancement of the race; the celibacy which is not the result of restraint, but the outgrowth of a spiritual growth, producing deep conviction and general elevation of character.

"The commonest objection taken against celibacy is that if practised by all it will bring the world to an end; but this objection can only have importance with those who attach an exaggerated importance to the present objective life. The termination of the world, by which is merely meant the end of the present transitory state of our consciousness, is by no means a very dreadful calamity. And again the objection is worthless because the apprehended danger would never occur, as there will always be found a sufficient number to carry on the work of perpetuating the race. Some urge it is only the noblest and most unselfish of men who will be moved by the highest instincts of their nature to adopt celibacy and thus leave the least worthy to propagate. This line of argument entirely ignores the dynamic power of thought which the celibates will bring to bear upon those desirous of issue; and thus the general average of humanity, far from deteriorating, will be likely to improve."

GOVERNOR TAFT'S MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

SOME disquietude has been aroused in Protestant circles by the fact that President Roosevelt is sending an official deputation to the Vatican to confer with Leo XIII. in regard to religious problems in the Philippine Islands. The commission consists of Governor-General Taft, Judge James F. Smith, of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, Major John B. Porter, of the Judge Advocate's Office, and the Roman Catholic Bishop O'Gorman, of South Dakota. "However defensible the measure taken by the President may be," remarks the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist), "it indicates, in the most unmistakable way, the new influence which Rome is acquiring in the United States." And Bishop J. M. Thoburn, the missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Southern Asia, writes as follows in the Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate:*

"All this may turn out well in the end, but in sending Governor Taft to Rome it certainly looks as if President Roosevelt has overlooked some very important features of the case. In the first place, the Vatican is the party obligated, and both right and courtesy demand that the commission should be sent from Rome to Manila, and not from Manila to Rome. In the next place, it certainly looks like a sacrifice of official dignity to send Governor Taft on a mission of this kind. He occupies one of the most prominent positions in the Oriental world. He is a governor-general and his official person represents the President of the United States, very much in the same way that Lord Curzon, as governor-general of India, represents the king of England. If it were proposed to send the governor-general of India to Constantinople to settle a semi-religious question with the Sultan, as the head of the Mohammedan community, the very idea would be scouted as preposterous. In such a case the Sultan would be required to go to India in person, or to send a commission with full power to act for him. American prestige stands very high in the East at the present day, and it is much to be desired that nothing should be done to lower it; and yet, if Governor Taft actually goes to Rome as has been announced, the impression made throughout all Eastern lands can hardly fail to be unfavorable.

"Every possible concession should be made to the feelings and wishes of the venerable pontiff at Rome, but surely something is due to the high official who represents the President of the United States. How the plan proposed is viewed in Rome itself may be inferred in some measure from an exuberant letter written from Rome and published in the New York *Sun*. In this letter 'Mr. Taft' is spoken of without any token of respect, while the writer is almost beside himself with joy over the victory which has been secured by the church. Governor Taft is a man who cares nothing for petty personal amenities, but the American people regard with proper jealousy the treatment which is accorded to those who represent them in the high places of the earth. In Japan and China and throughout all Southern Asia, to say nothing of the Philippines, it is vitally important that the United States should keep fully abreast of the most forward nations; but it is greatly to be feared the sending of this commission to Rome will not contribute to that end."

Secretary Root made an official statement a few days previous to the departure of the commission, declaring that Governor Taft's journey to Rome, on his way back to Manila, is made simply "for the purpose of reaching, if possible, a friendly understanding with the authorities having control of the disposition of the property of religious orders and other church property in the Philippines." His errand, adds Mr. Root, "is not in any sense a diplomatic mission; it is simply a business transaction with the owners of the property."

The Roman Catholic papers are disposed to make light of the whole affair. The Chicago *New World* finds Secretary Root's statement an "amusing" one, since "every one knows that it is specially addressed to those who pretend to have a mortal dread of papal encroachments, to satisfy them that there is no immediate danger looming up, nor any intention on the part of the United States to recognize the Pope as a sovereign with whom diplomatic communications may be carried on." The San Francisco *Monitor* says:

"Some of our sectarian contemporaries are grieved to the soul that Uncle Sam should actually venture to have dealings with the tyrant of the Tiber for the arrangement of church matters in the Philippines. They appear to be afraid that the head of the aged pontiff will be turned by such recognition of his ecclesiastical state, and that he may attempt to enslave the republic. Our friends are needlessly alarmed. Both Rome and America will probably survive the ordeal."

The Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times* comments:

"Secretary Root has informed Congress that Governor Taft, with Judge Smith and Major Porter, are going to Rome, not as a 'commission,' but simply to confer with the Roman authorities with the object of securing 'separation between church and state' in the Philippines. Still further explaining, he says the matter is 'simply a business transaction with the owners of property.' These two propositions do not seem either to fit the facts or to agree with each other. It has to be shown where the connection between church and state exists; the hoisting of the American flag in the Philippines swept that connection away. It is the friars' lands that are in question, and these have nothing to do with either church or state. It is a distinct departure from this principle of separation, as set forth in the American Constitution, for the Government to intermeddle in the real estate of any religious corporation. It has no more power to do so than in the case of any private citizen. Tho the friars may be willing to dispose of the property they have held for three hundred years, and tho the Roman authorities may be willing to facilitate the arrangement, these circumstances do not alter the extra-constitutional character of the proceeding—a proceeding in its spirit as much opposed to the principle of religious freedom as the principle of the written law."

A Plea for the Abolition of the Funeral Sermon.—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of the Temple Israel, Chicago, has announced to his congregation that he will hereafter deliver no funeral sermons, altho he will as heretofore consent to read a ritual service at the house of mourning. The rabbi's utterance has aroused considerable interest in the Jewish press, and is in agreement with the policy that is more and more frequently being adopted by ministers outside of his own denomination. "Generally we do not agree with the radical utterances of Dr. Hirsch," remarks *The Jewish Voice* (St. Louis), "but we can not help conceding to him a measure of our approval in this case.

We preach and speech and orate too much in the sad hours of death." *The Jewish American* (Detroit) says:

"The funeral sermon has become a bugbear to the minister. Not only is he compelled frequently to look for virtues with a microscope before delivering a eulogy over a deceased member, but it does happen sometimes that through the representations of over-zealous friends and relatives of the dead he is led to say things which he believes to be true, but which are in fact the very reverse of true."

Then, too, the minister is constantly called upon to speak in praise of those dead who in life never cared enough for him or his position to attend church service; and "how can a minister speak with sincere feeling about one whom he never knew—perhaps never even saw, or of whose existence he was totally unaware?" The same paper continues:

"We heartily advocate a uniform ritual service for all funerals, to be followed in special instances and where the deceased was worthy of it by a memorial service at which a fitting eulogy may be spoken. . . . We know, of course, that an attempt to introduce this theory into practise would meet with a storm of opposition in almost every community, for people are weak enough to care to have the virtues of their loved ones sounded, even tho they themselves have to direct the utterance."

WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON A CHRISTIAN?

IN a recent publication regarding the proposed Protestant Episcopal cathedral at Washington, Bishop Satterlee makes the statement that George Washington, the first President of the United States, was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Not long ago the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim made a similar observation in a sermon preached before the "Sons of the Revolution," declaring that Washington was a communicant, a constant attendant at church, and a strict observer of the Sabbath. Mr. Archibald Hopkins, of Washington, in a letter to the New York *Tribune* (May 19), calls in question both of these statements, and produces some interesting evidence in support of his contention that Washington was not a Christian at all, but a Deist. His first piece of testimony is from Thomas Jefferson's "Memoirs":

"February 1, 1800, Dr. Rush tells me that he had it from Asa Green, that when the clergy addressed General Washington on his departure from the Government, it was observed in their consultation that he had never on any occasion said a word to the public which showed a belief in the Christian religion, and they thought they should so pen their address as to force him at length to declare publicly whether he was a Christian or not. They did so. However, he observed, the old fox was too cunning for them. He answered every article of their address particularly except that, which he passed over without notice. Rush observes he never did say a word on the subject in any of his public papers, except in his valedictory letter to the governors of the States, when he resigned his commission in the army, wherein he speaks of 'the benign influence of the Christian religion.' I know that Gouverneur Morris, who pretended to be in his secrets, and believed himself to be so, has often told me that General Washington believed no more of that system than he himself did."

Bishop White, whose church in Philadelphia Washington attended part of the time while there, wrote to a correspondent in 1835: "In regard to the subject of your inquiry, truth requires me to say that General Washington never received the communion in the churches of which I am the parochial minister. Mrs. Washington was an habitual communicant." And, again, in a letter to the Rev. B. C. C. Parker, reproduced in Bishop White's "Memoirs," he said: "I do not believe that any degree of recollection will bring to my mind any fact which would prove General Washington to have been a believer in the Christian revelation further than as may be hoped from his constant attendance upon Christian worship, in connection with the general reserve of his character."

When not an attendant at Bishop White's church, Washington generally attended the Rev. James Abercrombie's church in the same city. Dr. Abercrombie's recorded utterances on the subject of Washington's religion are of much the same character as Bishop White's. Indeed, it is stated (in the "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. v., p. 394) that on one occasion Dr. Abercrombie administered a public rebuke to Washington on account of his attitude toward religious observances. "I considered it my duty," says the preacher, "in a sermon on public worship to state the unhappy tendency of example, particularly of those in elevated stations, who uniformly turned their backs upon the celebration of the Lord's Supper. I acknowledge the remark was intended for the President, and as such he received it." Dr. Abercrombie is also reported as saying emphatically to the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Albany: "Sir, Washington was a Deist."

General Greely, in an article on "Washington's Domestic and Religious Life," writes:

"It is, however, somewhat striking that in several thousand letters the name of Jesus Christ never appears, and it is notably absent from his last will.

"His services as a vestryman had no special significance from a religious standpoint. The political affairs of a Virginia county were then directed by the vestry, which, having the power to elect its own members, was an important instrument of the oligarchy of Virginia.

"He was not regular in attendance at church, save, possibly, at home. While present at the First Provincial Congress, in Philadelphia, he went once to the Roman Catholic and once to the Episcopal church. He spent four months in the Constitutional Convention, going six times to church, one each to the Romish high mass, to the Friends, to the Presbyterian, and thrice to the Episcopal service.

"From his childhood he traveled on Sunday whenever occasion required. He considered it proper for his negroes to fish, and on that day made at least one contract. During his official busy life Sunday was largely given to his home correspondence, being, as he says, the most convenient day in which to spare time from his public burdens to look after his impaired fortune and estates."

Robert Dale Owen and Moncure D. Conway both take the view that Washington was a Deist: and the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Birmingham, England, who devoted much time to an investigation of this subject, says in London *Notes and Queries*:

"My researches do not enable me to affirm that Washington, on his deathbed, gave evidence of Christian belief. . . . . .

"In the last hour of the day, on the last day of the week, in the last month of the year, in the last year of the century, at the end of a long and illustrious career, with the simple words, 'I am not afraid to go,' the hero of a dozen battle-fields surrendered."

The only evidence that Mr. Hopkins has been able to discover on the other side of this question is contained in a letter from Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, Nellie Custis, to the historian Sparks. She says that she had heard her mother say "that General Washington always received the sacrament with my grandmother before the Revolution." There is also a tradition that he communed at a Presbyterian Church at Morristown in the course of the Revolution. On the other hand, we have Washington's own statement, repeated second-hand by Dr. Abercrombie, that "he had never been a communicant."

In view of this testimony, observes Mr. Hopkins, "can there be any doubt that Washington shared the beliefs of Franklin, Jefferson, Marshall, Adams, and Lincoln?"

THE eighty-sixth annual report of the American Bible Society shows that 1,723,791 copies of the Bible were distributed at home and abroad last year. This is an increase of 169,603 over the issues of the previous year. Of these, 686,755 were distributed in the United States, and 1,037,036 in foreign lands. One half of the total number were manufactured at the Bible House, New York; of the remainder, a large part were printed in China, Japan, Siam, Syria, and Turkey. Under the oversight of twelve agents and of other correspondents of the society in foreign lands, 399 persons are reported to have been employed during the year in distributing Bibles, the average time of actual service being about seven months.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AMERICANISMUS.

WHAT is Americanismus? Briefly stated, it is the incessant, exclusive, and ruthless strife after property and wealth. With this question and this answer the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) enters at length upon a subject which it pronounces of far-reaching importance. Its salient conclusions are these:

"The European acquires in order to live; the North American lives in order to acquire. The race for wealth overwhelms all other striving. Millionaires are admired. The measure of social attainment is purely and simply money. Even in the Liberal and Radical camps such an Americanization of the Old World and especially of Germany would not be deemed an advance, but an actual backward step in civilization. The desire of gain is sufficiently developed in Germany as it is. The strife for money and wealth is found, moreover, almost exclusively on the stock exchange and in allied circles. In general the German is contented, each in his calling or condition—the higher official, the officer, the lower official, the business man, even the workingman, at least with his prospects so far as each may find subsistence. There certainly prevails in Germany a not always justifiable or even sympathetic caste spirit. But in what country is there no caste spirit? And is not the caste spirit, as it has developed in Germany, more endurable and far loftier than a standard of society that has exclusive reference to money, than a caste spirit under whose ban the million-dollarer looks serenely down upon the neighbor who has only $900,000 worth of property?"

DRIFTING.

JOHN BULL (humming drowsily): "Rule Britannia, Britannia ru—"
FATHER NEPTUNE: "Wake up, John, wake up!" *Judy* (London).

Even more serious would be an Americanization of the old world, especially of Germany, in the political sphere:

"Much as political conditions and arrangements in the German empire may need reform, they are absolute models in comparison with those of North America. Shall we give up our splendid administration, with its honest, self-sacrificing, and capable officials, as gradually developed by the Hohenzollerns, to create, on the North American plan of democratic foundation, a new officialdom, new every four years according to the result of the voting, without professional training, without character, without devotion to duty, endowed with the one wish to get rich, even at the expense of the service, even at the expense of the community? Shall we be deprived of what is most precious to us, of what is of most importance to state and society, a kingly head that sways parties and interests, that mitigates the strife of parties for power? Shall we introduce republican institutions, with the parliamentary system, that puts all power in the hands of representative bodies and their members, that brings the plutocracy in to rule with the aid of dollars at the polls, after the press and public opinion have been brought under their influence, as the North American Union shows?"

The Americanization of the world is a topic to which the *Hamburger Nachrichten* devotes an elaborate editorial extending over several columns, its conclusion being that the notion is fantastic and fanciful, the product, indeed, of W. T. Stead's imaginative mind. *The Daily News* (London) puts the situation thus:

"The industrial world is being Americanized. The United States has quickened the pace, just as we set it. It has governed the specially new industries—electrical lighting and engineering, the organization of transit, the supersession of the hand tool by the machine tool. The old countries have seen the effect of introducing a quicker, more adaptable, brain than Europe commands into the business of yoking up natural forces with man's material needs. Everywhere the effects of this process are seen. They are, perhaps, even more perceptible in small nations, like the Scandinavian group, than in our own. This is not simply a tribute to the Anglo-Saxon race. It rather represents the wonderful way in which America has been able to attract the nimble and adventurous types of character—Irish, German, English, Polish, Hungarian, and Jewish—and graft them on to the earlier Puritan and Dutch stocks. However, the fact remains that the institutions, the language, and the ruling class in this marvelous state, whose free life dates back a little more than a hundred years, are English."

It is grossly erroneous, however, to assume that the United States has a wholly material civilization, according to the *Correspondant* (Paris). This organ of a certain element in the Roman Catholic Church in France prints a long article on the Americanization of the world, from the pen of Augustin Leger. Among other things we read:

"To declaim against the wholly material civilization of the Americans is unwittingly to avow imperfect acquaintance with it. Like all peoples, they enrich themselves before thinking of refining themselves. But they have supplied more than one glorious name to poetry, to fiction, to philosophy, to criticism. Painting and sculpture are indebted to them for works of merit. A competent German predicts that the young people sent to our conservatories will shortly create an American school of music, and in certain kinds of researches one can not find them emulated except on the other side of the Rhine. But most admirable is that which they have accomplished in the domain of religion, with the ardor and intensity peculiar to Anglo-Saxons the moment they concern themselves with being mystical. After having given an extraordinary development to Methodism, they inspired that revival of faith which in England manifests itself through the Salvation Army. Their theologians and their preachers are the daily bread of the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom. The crusades in favor of temperance, the vast array of societies of Christian Endeavor, which aim at strict observance of the moral law by young people of both sexes, and hence throughout public life in general, have likewise their starting-point among them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The International Traffic in Women.—The degradation of women has assumed a commercial aspect of such threatening import that the international conference called by the French Government to deal with the subject is felt to be of the highest interest. "At present," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "the various conspirators in this traffic inhabit one this country, the other that, the authorities of each state having before it but a portion of the guilt":

"The projected conference [to meet June 16 next] is designed to put an end to this commerce, by securing the enactment of international measures that will legalize the suppression of it. . . . Let us fill up the gaps and we shall have done much. Such is the state of the problem. The conference of next June being

international, there is great likelihood of a radical solution being adopted if one comes under discussion. It would find, perhaps, a less favorable reception in certain legislative bodies which do not apparently put their radicalism at the disposal of public morality. In any case, however, progress can be made."

Credit for this forward movement must be given to the Czar, according to the following from the London *Times*:

"It is understood that all the European governments have accepted the invitation, and have prepared reports containing a great mass of material to be used in the deliberations. . . . Great credit for this important step is due to the Russian Government, which has throughout manifested a keen interest in the efforts to put an end to this disgraceful traffic. The Czar, it is well known, is a strong supporter of the efforts which are being made to attain this end. The Russian Government has just given a practical proof of its sympathy with the movement by raising the *minimum* age of girls who may be kept in licensed houses of ill-fame from 16 to 21 years. This regulation will be strictly enforced."

The success of the conference is earnestly to be hoped for, remarks the *Westliche Post* (St. Louis):

"May it succeed in putting a final period to this most frightful species of slave trade! The governments, however, have a serious undertaking before them. The sellers of souls have two powerful allies—man's lightness, and the suffering of life which leads so many young maidens into the way of destruction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

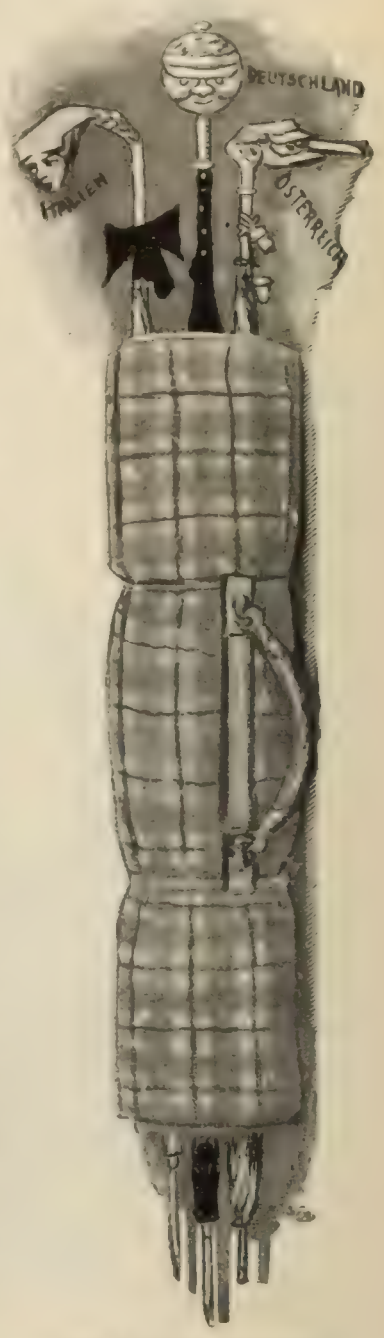
RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE impending renewal of the Triple Alliance (which, under existing compacts affecting Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany, would expire in May, 1903) has been formally announced by Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The announcement is official in every sense of the word, and has occasioned the widest possible press comment throughout Europe. The ministerial newspapers of Austria-Hungary hail the news with enthusiasm, the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) saying:

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

"The relation of the [Austro-Hungarian] monarchy to Germany and Italy is firmly rooted in public opinion. He who does not believe in his own capacity to wrench oaks and palms from the earth with his unaided hand may contemplate with equanimity the attempts to shatter the alliance. To be sure, the Triple Alliance has been declaimed against in former meetings of the [Austro-Hungarian] delegations. In the Austrian portion the Czechs and in the Hungarian portion certain uncompromising extremists have played the part of devil's advocate; but they have accomplished nothing and have not compromised the alliance. The compact can easily withstand such onslaughts. And we speak so unreservedly of the Triple Alliance and not merely of ties, unlimited as to duration, between Austria-Hungary and Germany, because we do not for a moment doubt the maintenance of the old relationships. Italy has as little reason to turn from her allies as Austria-Hungary and Germany would have in ejecting Italy from the peace zone. This establishment of three has so commended itself not only to its inmates but also to all European forces that the pettiest political interests as well as the familiarity and custom of years cooperated in its maintenance with the vigor of yore."

Of course, the entire Austro-Hungarian press is not satisfied. The Vienna organ of the military, the *Reichswehr*, says: "The Triple Alliance was formed as a defense union, and since it seems agreed that there remains nothing to defend, as everybody kisses everybody else, the alliance loses all political worth." As for Italian newspapers, they show, even in the case of official sheets, a tendency to consider French susceptibilities. Thus the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome) says the renewal is purely "peaceful and defensive." It even adds that there will be modifications in the treaty to this end. German official press opinion is inevitably perfunctory. The democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, says:



THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
Bülow's Traveling Bag.
—*Ulk.*

"If the renewal of the Triple Alliance becomes an accomplished fact, then the present bases of European peace will endure. These bases have, indeed, been newly strengthened. For the first time Count Goluchowski has ascribed to the Franco-Russian Dual Alliance the same purpose as that of the Triple Alliance. In the Dual Alliance, said Count Goluchowski, the Triple Alliance must 'behold a very valuable rounding out and advancement of its task.' It might be asked if the Triple Alliance does not lose some of its significance for peace if the Dual Alliance exactly meets it and thus no danger remains to justify a defensive union of the central European Powers. Count Goluchowski did not put this question to himself. He sees rather in the Dual Alliance a strengthening of the peace policy of the Triple Alliance and welcomes it as such."

French comment has, on the whole, aroused more interest than any other. The *Temps* (Paris), organ of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, observes:

"Italy, which was especially considered in the mention of eventual modifications of the existing treaty, seems not at all disposed to weaken, by stipulating reservations, the force of the obligations that the Alliance imposes on Austria with reference to herself, for instance, in the Adriatic. To throw off the curb on the side of Austria would in effect throw off the curb on Austria herself and leave her too free a hand. Consider for a moment this definition of the very nature of the Alliance: 'Which consists, for each participant, not only in a guarantee of its state of possession, but which aims at neutralizing the injurious counter-effects of events which may happen in other countries,' that is, outside the present boundaries of the three allied Powers. Translated from diplomatic language, this phrase is a key which fits the complicated lock of the Triple Alliance. It betrays the secret of it. It is for a time a mutual guarantee especially against competing aspirations to the succession that is neither open nor closed in Eastern Europe. Revision of the treaty would risk a weakening of this precious guarantee. It will remain as it is or it will not last at all."

It did not necessarily follow, because there was a better under-

standing between France and Italy, that the Triple Alliance would not be renewed, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). In fact France was in no doubt on the point and knew all along that renewal was a certainty.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PORTUGAL UPSET.

STUDENT demonstrations in Coimbra, resulting in a death and various casualties and the closing of the university there, have spread to Lisbon. The Clericals and the bill to settle with Portugal's foreign creditors are held responsible for the uprising, which has alarmed the capital. Newspapers which oppose the foreign creditors bill are censored or suppressed, notwithstanding the law, and all news despatches are edited by the authorities. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The bill for settlement with the foreign creditors, that has already raised such a dust in the land, has been adopted on its first reading by the Chamber of Deputies. Nothing else was to be expected, as the Government controls the majority, and the government parties vote blindly for whatever the Government brings in, while the opposition parties do just the reverse. The result is always the same, a little more or less talk back and forth comprising the only variation. In the Upper House things are in the same position."

According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the most serious feature of the Portuguese situation is the fact that the army makes common cause with those who resist the bill of settlement with the foreign creditors. The higher army officers prepared a memorial to King Carlos, which he declined to receive, whereupon they threatened to "issue a proclamation." The assertion that a regiment in Oporto was disarmed is not confirmed. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) comments:

"It is impossible to determine the true importance of the agitation in Portugal which asserts itself at Coimbra and elsewhere in sanguinary conflicts between students and police. All that is known is that the movement has the character of a protest against the agreement with the holders of the foreign debt, and that the liberal elements of the nation will not sanction the alienation of a portion of Portugal's customs revenue. It is, in truth, a humiliation which nations whose financial situation is difficult never accept willingly. The organizers of the present agitation do not demonstrate against the monarchy, evidently (as has been alleged because the cry of 'Long live the republic!' was raised at Coimbra), but against the manner in which public affairs are administered in Portugal. One can not be surprised at it, when it is known that each party attaining power looks to its own interests and not to those of the country. However, it is doubtful if the present movement is strong enough to go so far as an attempt at revolution. It is not apparent from the despatches and the correspondence reaching us that the working classes have participated seriously in the agitation, and, after all, it is this element alone that could impart a really serious character to the situation."

Finally, it is necessary to discount all Portuguese news that comes by way of Spain, or so our authority thinks:

"The Spaniards are always glad to exaggerate whatever can prejudice Portugal. Spain's minister at Lisbon has arrived in Madrid to give his Government verbal explanations of the situation and these explanations must be pessimistic, since it is announced that Spain will reinforce her garrisons on the Portuguese frontier."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

THERE is little comment in the Russian press on the troubles, local uprisings, peasant assaults on the land-owning nobility, student demonstrations, and industrial conflicts. Even in the news columns the references to these various, tho not unconnected, disorders are vague and purely "official." The newspapers print no reports of their own on these outbreaks; after a certain interval the government organ publishes a summary of the facts, and this summary the papers are allowed, if not directed, to reproduce. No exception has been made of the Finland complications. Editorially, the only political incident that has been discussed freely is the assassination of the Minister of the Interior, which followed upon the heels of the "removal" of another minister, that of education.

One of the most conservative papers, the Moscow *Viedomosti*, ventured to refer to the strikes and other evidences of unrest among factory workmen and to advocate government supervision, protective legislation, and a species of organization of this labor under official auspices, pointing out that, unless this policy was pursued, Socialist agitators and other self-elected leaders would proceed to organize the workmen in trades-unions hostile to the Government. For this suggestion the paper received a "warning" and strong expression of displeasure.

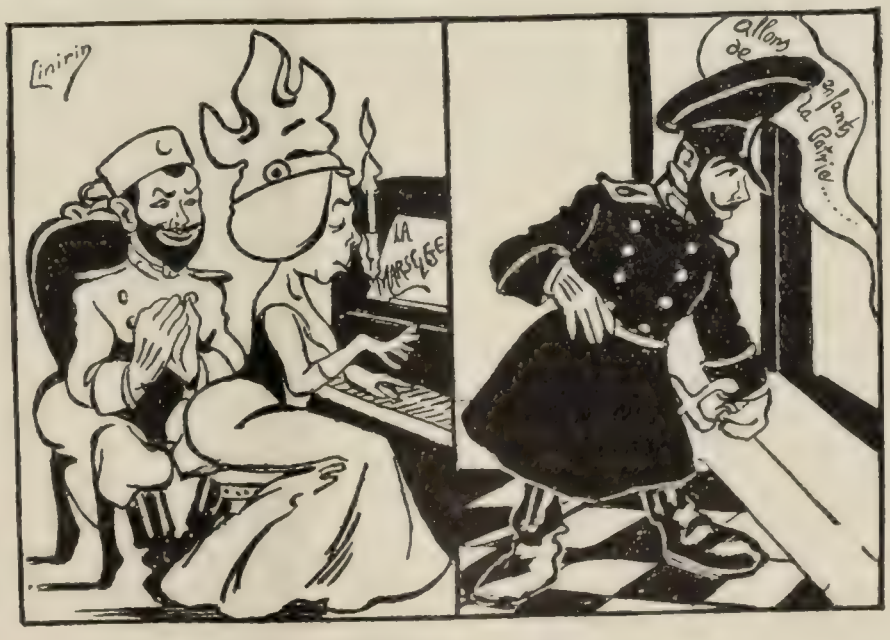
The utterances on the assassinations have been adverted to in the London *Times* and other foreign papers as peculiarly significant. Correspondents have stated that the educated classes, if they did not openly rejoice at the killing of Sipiaguine, manifested no sorrow and no disapproval. It may be well to give here salient extracts from editorials on the assassination in the two leading St. Petersburg papers.

The *Novoye Vremya* wrote in an extremely abstract way on the futility of murder as a political weapon and virtually argued against capital punishment with or without the sanction of law. It said in part:

"As in the previous case [the killing of Minister Bogoleipoff], so now, we can not but express horror at the shedding of blood. Public opinion throughout the civilized world has long striven to do away,

A TRIP TO UNCLE NICHOLAS.

"Be very good in St. Petersburg, and if Uncle asks you for anything don't forget to thank him." —*Ulk.*



DIFFERENT EFFECTS.

IN FRANCE. "Oh, the Marseillaise! how grand."

IN RUSSIA. "Bah, what a song—go to Siberia." —*Fischietto.*

LOUBET'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

by legislation, with capital punishment, with the responsibility for blood. But what society has tried to obtain from the law, it has so far failed to obtain from its own constituents, and there are still individuals in it to whom the prohibition of taking life does not exist. Life, a gift of Providence, should be placed above all human judgments, estimates, and attempts. The possible collisions among men should stop short of attacks upon life. . . . These assassinations are a reversion to moral barbarism, to the inquisition of the dark ages, to lynch law. Society must take human life under special protection. It is only a moral judge, and must remain such."

This was the only comment on the event in the first political paper of Russia—a Conservative, intensely patriotic and nationalist journal. The tenor of the article excited much surprise among foreign correspondents. The leading Liberal organ, the *Novosti*, compared the attempt to the Anarchistic deeds of other countries, and moralized on the causes of political crime, and traced them to general social conditions. It wrote:

"In view of the fact that these political crimes have occurred not only in certain countries, but also where there is full freedom of political activity and opportunity for legal partizan warfare, we must conclude that they are not a product of special revolutionary tendencies, but the result of general psychological conditions prevailing in society. The phenomenon unquestionably calls for resistance, but it appears to us that the measures against it should be mainly educational, and not repressive and restrictive, affecting society at large. . . . The Russian university youth can not be held responsible for the crimes of a few recruits from their ranks, but even these few will disappear with the change of the conditions tending to produce them. Toward these changes the ministry of education should unceasingly labor."

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

In other papers there were general disquisitions on the reaction that follows assassination and defeats the purpose of the revolutionists, making things even worse than before from their point of view. The rumors of a constitution for Russia, or a modification of absolutism, find no warrant in anything published in Russia. Outside of Russia all sorts of opinions as to the outcome of what seems to be an impending crisis continue to be expressed. Very forcibly does the Polish *Zgoda* (Chicago) say:

"We do not think that the present renewal of the tactics of conflagrations and pillage is practical. Already do we read in the English papers that the majority of the governors treat this matter with strange indifference. Europeans and Americans, ignorant of Russian conditions, interpret this indifference as a revolutionary disposition of the officials, and they predict thence the downfall of the Czar. No, gentlemen, you err. If a governor winks at the disturbances of the people, he knows well what he is doing and why he does it. He disperses the laborers and students in the city with Cossacks and sends them to Siberia, for there is no longer hope that *they* can be won over. But it is different with the ignorant peasantry; they are allowed to frolic at the expense of the factories and estates, and when they have frolicked enough they are oppressed as of yore. The Russian Government is just as indifferent to everything except itself as the Turkish, Persian, and Chinese governments are. It has no predilections. As long as the peasants are ignorant and drunk, the Government will flatter them and lean on them, even if it should come to the slaughter of all the nobles. Hence hasty conclusions should not be drawn from the conflagrations and assaults. We must observe closely the behavior of the higher governmental organs and conclude from that about the true state of things."

Speaking of the circulation among the peasants of the spurious proclamation in the Czar's name, stating that Czar Alexander II. had given them all the land possessed by the magnates, but that the latter, by bribing the officials, had succeeded in keeping the greater part of it for themselves, and that the Czar now permits and orders the peasants to recover by force that which was given them, the *Zgoda* observes that the tactics of Russian revolutionists, depending on the deception of the populace in the name of the Government, are very precarious and hazardous:

"In the first moment, the peasants here and there will rise under the impression of the forged manifesto. But when the truth is discovered, which must inevitably happen, those same peasants will feel offended and wronged. The hearts of the populace will then turn away from the enemies of the Government and to the Government. Besides, it is impossible to create any serious revolution with a populace which must be caught with such coarse and improbable lies. A popular revolution in Russia would have to be aided by an enlightened and sober populace, capable of understanding that the present governmental system is destructive to the whole nation. With an ignorant and drunken populace, there can be made only brawls, but not a serious revolution. . . . The most probable way out of the present difficulty for the Russian Government will be a war. The last great war, the Turkish, as we remember, broke out in 1877, that is, a year after the first great revolutionary manifestation in St. Petersburg on Kazan Place."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

HOHENZOLLERN AGAINST HAPSBURG.—The cry of "Long live the Hohenzollerns!" raised by the Pan-Germans in the Austrian Reichsrath, has created an editorial sensation. "We are below the level of the Arizona Kicker and the cowboys of the wild West of America!" says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna). The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says the incident merely shows that the Pan-Germans in Austria comprise a "party of treason."

GERMANY AND AMERICAN COMPETITION.—Germany is not in a position to compete, in the long run, with the United States in the production of raw materials and crude factory products, according to an article by Alfred Weber in the *Zeit*. "If we mean to make good Germany's position in the world market we can only do it by entering upon such manufactures as will enable us to utilize the treasure of efficient human labor that we possess."

IMMORALITY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.—A sensational paper on the participation of Lord Roberts and other English officers in the system of licensed evil to which British soldiers addict themselves was published in the March *Westminster Review* (London). The paper contains these statements: "It may be mentioned that the first pander on record was a soldier, a leader in the Trojan war, and altho he was not commander-in-chief, he was sufficiently high up on the army list to be on terms of intimacy with Troilus, a royal personage. However, even Pandarus did not contemplate such wholesale demoralization of 'young and attractive women' as the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces appears to have had in view. Cressida, who was, as we read, very young and very 'attractive,' was the only object of his designs. How many thousands of innocent and 'attractive' Indian girls fall victims to the plans of the modern pander to gratify the vile passions of the lowest types of British soldiers will never be known till the day of general judgment."

AUSTRIA'S AMERICAN EMBASSY.—Concerning the elevation of the Austrian diplomatic representative in this country to the rank of ambassador, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) observes: "When not only the great Atlantic Powers of Europe, England and France, but also Russia, Germany, and Italy, attach importance to being represented in a manner plainly showing how eager they are to cultivate friendly relations with the United States, it is self-evident that Austria-Hungary, which certainly does not misunderstand the importance of its own relations with this rising Power, should follow in the general footsteps. . . . Austria-Hungary has but a narrow strip of coast, and our political maritime interests do not extend beyond the Mediterranean. If this does not prevent the appearance of economic questions and also differences arising out of emigration, yet the respective geographical situations of these Powers make it apparent that no political complications can cause conflict. Political antagonism, whatever rumor may say, has amounted to little in the past between us and the United States at any period whatever. It will, in all human probability, amount to as little in the future."

The Truth About the Horseshoe Mining Company

By E. M. HOLBROOK, Vice-President and General Manager.

A GOOD DEAL has been spoken and written about the Horseshoe Mining Company of late, much of which has our approval, but as is often the case in presenting the features of an absolutely legitimate investment proposition, some of the really essential points are insufficiently stated if not omitted altogether.

Tales of mines where ore of bonanza richness is found strike the imagination more forcibly, no doubt, than the narration of the plain truth concerning a conservative, low-grade proposition, like the Horseshoe. Low-grade ore is certainly not romantic stuff. It is not beautiful, nor is it studded with flakes of virgin gold. On the contrary, you wouldn't know it was gold ore at all, unless you were experienced in such matters. The point is that on the Horseshoe properties there are literally mountains of this homely, dividend-producing ore. You have read of wonderfully rich finds, but how long do these fabulously valuable pockets hold out? Compare the records of such mines with the history of the Homestake—twenty-four years of uninterrupted dividends.

The Horseshoe Mining Company was organized to consolidate seventeen different properties in the Black Hills, near Lead and Deadwood, South Dakota. These properties were extensively developed and very completely equipped by their former owners, and while the mines were always worked at a profit, the situation called for a larger scale of operations if the best possible results were to be obtained. Canadian capitalists formerly owned this group of mines, but the Horseshoe Mining Company, organized under the favorable laws of Wyoming, is officered and controlled by well-known business men of both the United States and Canada.

Something should be said of the personnel of the Horseshoe Company's directory. Mr. D. E. Murphy is the general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Mr. John Johnston is vice-president of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee; Mr. Robert Mackay is a life senator of Canada, president of the Montreal Harbor Board, vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and director in two of the largest and strongest banks in Montreal. Senator Mackay was the founder of the Horseshoe Mining Company. Mr. Chas. Allis is president of the Allis-Chalmers Company of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, the largest manufacturers of machinery in the world. Mr. A. N. McGeoch is of Tracy & Company, Bankers, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Mr. Geo. Sumner is of Hodgson-Sumner & Company, Montreal, the largest wholesale dry-goods house in Canada and a business associate of Mr. Mackay. Mr. F. R. Bacon is president of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, one of the largest manufacturers of electrical appliances in the United States. Mr. W. B. Frisbie is the Chicago manager and Mr. W. K. Murphy secretary of the Company.

This Company owns 1,821 acres of the most valuable mineral land in the world. Its mines have in the past been noted as producers of smelting ore, which is still shipped in large quantities, and it has from the first been the plan of the present management to make the low-grade as well as the smelting ore a source of large revenue. As an authority on mining says: "The advantage of low-grade over high-grade ore lies particularly in the fact that the low-grade ore invariably occurs in much larger deposits and the values are more regular."

There is in sight upon the property of the Horseshoe Mining Company about eight million tons of high-grade ore; that is, ore worth from $16 to $20 per ton when handled through smelters. But over and above this are millions upon millions of tons, an almost inexhaustible supply, of the low-grade ore to which the cyanid process is best suited. By cyaniding, ore that was once considered valueless is now made to yield a large profit.

To treat this wealth of low-grade ore the Horseshoe Company is building at Pluma, S. D., where it owns the great Kildonan mill, the largest crushing cyanid plant in the world. This plant will have a capacity of 1,250 tons a day.

The Company has already provided facilities at its Kildonan mill for cyaniding 100 tons a day, and the first 1,000 tons run through this plant resulted in a "clean up" of about $10,000—twice as much as the Company estimated before the plant was built.

Altho its resources in smelting and cyaniding ores are very great, the Horseshoe Company has other ore reserves which in themselves would make this property remarkable among the great mines of the country. A stir has been caused in the mining world by the development in the lower level of the Mogul workings (one of the Horseshoe mines) of a gigantic free-milling lode. Of this lode, 300 feet wide and of a proven length of 3,500 feet, the Lead City *Daily Call* of April 19 said that it "approaches the great Homestake belt in magnitude and prospective value."

Where such a vast quantity of ore is available, a small profit per ton will aggregate large annual dividends. On this point the Lead *Daily Call* observes that the "Deadwood-Terra mine, now of the Homestake system, has handled many thousand tons of rock at a fair profit which yielded in gold values around the $2 mark—sometimes below and again a fraction above $2 per ton. The Alaska Treadwell Mining Company, operating a large free-milling gold-mine on Douglas Island, near Juneau, Alaska, according to official report of the Company, mined and milled, operating 540 stamps, in the month of November, 1900,—60,000 tons of ore which have a gross yield of $97,033. Expenses for the month were $34,000. Profits, $63,033. The gross yield of the ore was $1.61 per ton. The Homestake Mining Company pays dividends of 50 cents per share per month, or $1,260,000 a year, the average gross yield of the ore for the last fiscal year, ending June 1, 1901, as shown by the official report was $3.88 per ton."

The Horseshoe Company's cyaniding ores, which are abundant enough to keep a 1,250 ton plant running for many years, show values of $6, $8, and $10 per ton.

While giving so much attention to the low-grade ore and the introduction of the cyanid process, the officers of the Horseshoe Company have at the same time increased the output of smelting ore. From 250 to 300 tons are handled every day, and the daily profits from this source alone average about $2,500. This is sufficient to warrant the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent. With the installation of the larger cyaniding system, however, the profits will so far increase as to make possible the payment, after September 1, of dividends of at least 12 per cent. per annum.

In financing the new Horseshoe Company the directors have decided to offer for sale to the public at large, a block of one million shares of the capital stock, at its par value of $1 per share. The shares are full-paid and non-assessable. There is no preferred stock, and no bonds.

Mining has never been a subject of monopoly and its strength has come from the fact that the masses of the people have been permitted to participate in its fruits. Every share of stock sold to members of the middle class creates an influence in a community which sends back strength through a thousand arteries. In recognition of this fact the Horseshoe stock is divided into shares of but $1 each. It is a subject of pride with many persons to feel that they have some interest, however small, in a great enterprise. This was recognized by the treasurer of the United States Government during the Spanish-American War, when he offered 3 per cent. bonds, with the condition that only a limited number could be purchased by any one individual.

If you desire to visit the Horseshoe mines, arrangements to that effect can be made under certain conditions, which will be made known by the Company on request. Any intending investor will find the trip to Deadwood and Lead City both profitable and interesting. The Company will also be pleased to answer any inquiries that may be suggested by its published announcements and will take pleasure in submitting records of ore shipments, smelter returns, etc. If a safe investment attracts you, if you are willing to be content with 1 per cent. monthly dividends for a while, until the volume of ore treated makes it possible to pay more, we have something to offer you.

An illustrated prospectus, giving full particulars regarding the Horseshoe properties, has been prepared, and can be had by writing to any of the Company's offices.

The offices are in the Herman Building, Suite 76, Milwaukee, Wis., The Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Suite A. E., Chicago, Ill., and the New York Life Bldg., Suite 118, Minneapolis, Minn.

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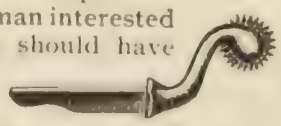

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám Junior."—Wallace Irwin. (Elder & Shepard, $0.50.)

"The Law of Suggestion."—Santanelli. (J. H. Loryea). (Santanelli Publishing Company, $1.10.)

"History of the World, Volume IV." Edited by H. F. Helmolt. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"John McGovern's Poems." (William S Lord.)

"Line-o'-Type Lyrics."—Bert Leston Taylor. (William S. Lord.)

"Poems."—Robert Underwood Johnson. (The Century Company, $1.20.)

"Love Never Faileth."—Carnegie Simpson. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25.)

"Bible Lessons for the Christian Year."—Rev. Walker Gwynne. (Edwin S. Gorham.)

"Elements of Physics.—Amos T. Fisher. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"Elementary Physiology and Hygiene."—Buel P. Colton. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"The Earth's Beginning."—Sir Robert S. Ball. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.80 net, postage, 14 cents additional.)

"Tarquinius Superbus."—A. J. Epstein. (Mutual Publishing Company.)

"Spanish Life in Town and Country."—Louis Higgin. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net, postage 10 cents additional.)

"The Days of the Son of Man."—Rosamond D. Rhone. (G. P. Putnam's Son, $1.20 net.)

"The International Year Book, 1901."—Edited by Frank Moore Colby. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"El Molinerillo."—R. Diez De La Cortina. (W. R. Jenkins, $0.35.)

"L'Idole."—Henri Michaud. (W. R. Jenkins, $0.10.)

"Ioläus."—Edited by Edward Carpenter. (Charles E. Goodspeed.)

"Searching for Truth."—(Peter Eckler.)

"A Blighted Rose."—Joseph F. Wynne. (The Angelus Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"New York State Library Bulletin, 72."—Edited by Robert H. Whitten. (University of the State of New York, $0.25.)

"New York State Library Bulletin, 69." (University of the State of New York, $0.25.)

"Chapters in the History of the Arts and Crafts Movement."—Oscar L. Triggs. (The Bohemian Guild of the Industrial Art League, Chicago.)

"The Rise and Development of Christian Architecture."—Joseph Cullen Ayer. (Young, Churchman Company.)

"The Story of Animal Life."—B. Lindsay. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.35 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Three Best Things.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

WORK.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place, or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray—
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done, in the right way:"

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

LIFE.

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to, nor turning from, the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer:

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Through rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

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LOVE.

Let me but love my love without disguise,
  Nor wear a mask of fashion old or new,
  Nor wait to speak till I can hear a clue,
Nor play a part to shine in others' eyes,
Nor bow my knees to what my heart denies;
  But what I am, to that let me be true,
  And let me worship where my love is due,
And so through love and worship let me rise:

For love is but the heart's immortal thirst
  To be completely known and all forgiven,
  Even as sinful souls that come to heaven;
So take me, love, and understand my worst,
And pardon it, for love, because confessed,
And let me find in thee, my love, my best.

—In May *Outlook*.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Puck's Philosophy.—It happens quite frequently that a self-made man has a son who is simply tailor-made.—*Puck.*

Perfect Acoustics.—GLADYS: "Are the acoustics good in your new church?"

ETHEL: "Yes! The members of the choir complain that they can hear every word of the sermon!"—*Puck.*

A Paying Hope.—

The poets since the world began
  Have tuneful tribute paid
To hope that in the heart of man
  Eternal home hath made.

But tho through life this virtue blest
  Accompanies you and me,
I think the Hope that's paid the best
  Accompanies Anthony.

—JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK in *The Bookman.*

The Little Girl Paid.—This little story is declared to be true, and we very much hope it is. It relates to Jacob Grimm and runs:

One of his prettiest tales ends with the words "Whoever refuses to believe this story owes me a thaler."

One winter morning a little Jewish girl rang the door-bell and asked the servant if Herr Prof. Jacob Grimm was at home. When informed that he was not, she said politely:

"Will you please hand him this thaler when he returns?"

The servant took the coin, glanced at it curiously, and inquired who sent it and what it was for.

"I owe him the money myself," said the little girl.

"Why? What for?"

"Because I don't believe the story about the wolf."—*The Book Lover.*

Coming Events.

June 3-5.—Convention of the American Surgical Association at Albany, N. Y.

June 4-14.—Convention of the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri and other States at Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5-7.—Convention of the Orthopedic Association at Philadelphia.
Convention of the American Neurological Society at New YorkCity.

June 6-16.—Convention of the National Holiness Camp-Meeting at Des Moines, Iowa.

June 7-8.—Convention of the American Academy of Medicine at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

June 9.—Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at New York City.

Current Events.

Foreign.

May 19.—Lieutenant-General von Wahl, governor of Vilna, European Russia, is wounded by an assassin.

May 20.—Señor Palma is inaugurated President of the Cuban republic.

President Loubet reaches Russia.

May 21.—A fresh outbreak of Mont Pelée causes a panic among the people of Fort de France, Martinique, many of whom embark for other islands.

The relief ship *Dixie* arrives at Fort de France.

May 22.—President Loubet is warmly received in St. Petersburg.

The King of Spain expresses the desire to substitute horse-racing for bull-fighting.

May 23.—The British Cabinet meets to discuss the progress of the peace negotiations in South Africa, but the action taken is not made public.

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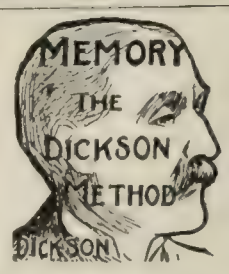

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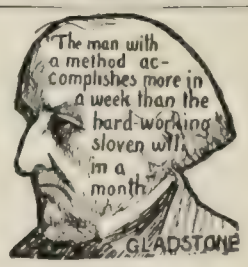

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May 24.—President Palma, of Cuba, nominates Señor Quesada to be Cuban Minister to the United States.

Six Bulgarian revolutionists are killed in a fight with Turkish troops in Rumelia.

May 25.—President Loubet on his return from St Petersburg lands at Copenhagen and is cordially welcomed by King Christian.

The rebellion in Pe-chi-li Province, China, is practically subdued.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 19.—*Senate:* Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, makes a speech in support of the Philippine Civil Government bill, in which he arraigns the Democratic minority for their opposition to the measure. The final conference report on the Omnibus claims bill is agreed to.

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is passed. An amendment offered by Congressman Roberts of Massachusetts is passed.

May 20.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. The speakers are Senators Bacon, of Georgia; Foraker, of Ohio; Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Clapp, of Minnesota.

House: A resolution congratulating Cuba on her independence is adopted unanimously. On the motion of Senator Cannon, of Illinois, instructions are given the conferees on the Army Appropriation bill as to amendments made by the Senate.

May 21.—*Senate:* A resolution congratulating Cuba is adopted. The debate on the Phillippine Government bill is continued; Senators Wellington of Maryland and Bacon of Georgia speak in opposition to it. The Omnibus Public Building bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the Immigration bill is begun.

May 22.—*Senate:* During the debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, makes a notable speech in opposition to the Government's present Philippine policy. Senator Teller, of Colorado, delivers a speech in the nature of a history of the legislative proceedings through which the new Cuban republic was erected.

House: Consideration of the Immigration bill is continued; some time was taken up with an amendment offered by Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, requiring an educational test for immigrants. The amendment was adopted. The members disagree to the amendments of the Senate to the Omnibus Public Building bill, and it is sent to conference. An amendment to the rules is adopted, requiring that conference reports should be printed in the *Congressional Record* before being presented to the House.

May 23.—*Senate:* Senator Dubois, of Idaho, speaks against the Philippine Civil Government bill and is answered by Senator Beveridge of Indiana.

House: The day is devoted to private pension bills and a few minor measures.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 19.—It is reported that probably two hundred or more miners are killed by a mine explosion near Coal Creek, Tenn.

May 20.—Secretary Hay announces the independence of Cuba to all the nations of the world.

The French cruiser *Gaulois* arrives at Annapolis with the commission which will be present at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington.

May 21.—President Roosevelt unveils a monument in memory of those who fell in the Spanish-American War, erected in Arlington Cemetery by the National Society of Colonial Dames.

May 22.—Charles F. Murphy, Daniel F. McMahon, and Louis F. Haffen are appointed by the Tammany executive committee to run the organization.

May 23.—A gift of $75,000 is presented to Wesleyan for the construction of a building for scientific purposes.

May 24.—The statue of Rochambeau, erected in Washington, is dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

Lord Pauncefote, the Ambassador of Great Britain, dies at Washington.

A general strike of the soft-coal miners of Virginia and West Virginia is ordered to begin on June 7.

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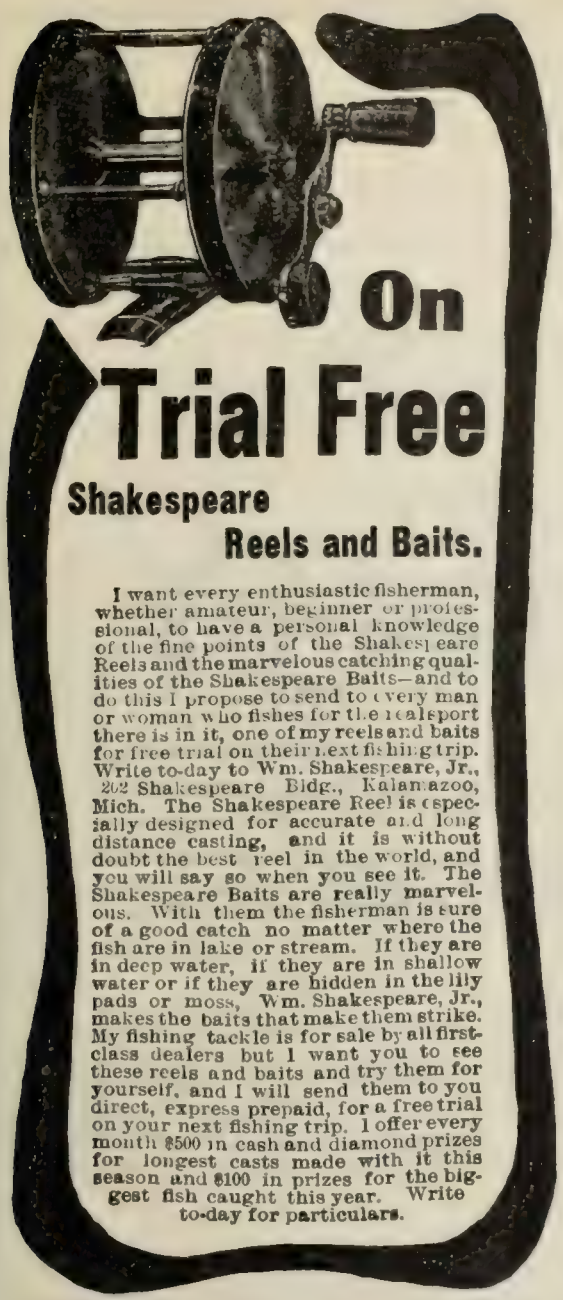

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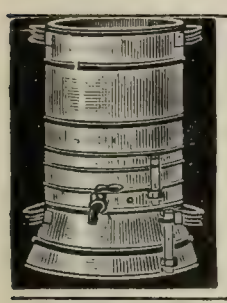

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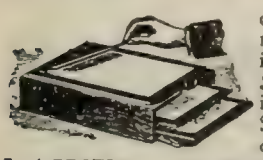

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CHESS.

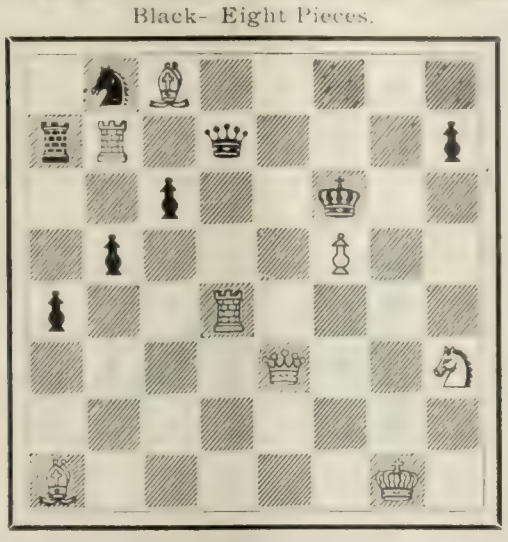
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 673.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By THE REV. GILBERT DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 s B 5; 1 r R 1 q 3 p; 2 p 2 k 2; 1 p 3 P 2; p 2 R 4; 4 Q 2 S; S; B 5 K 1.

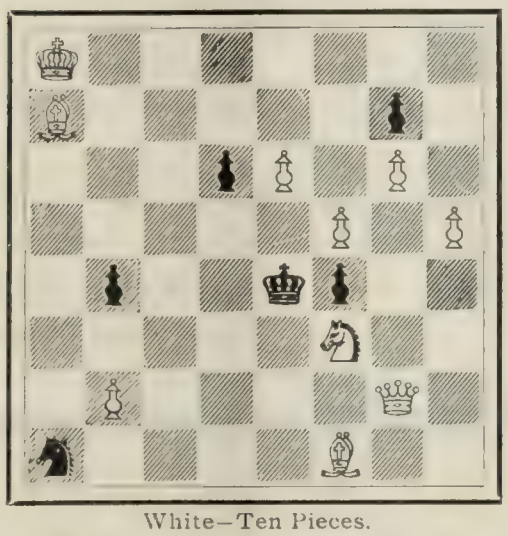
White mates in two moves.

Problem 674.

By E. PRADIGNAT,

First Prize, *Otago Witness* Eighth Problem-Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

K 7; B 5 p 1; 3 p P 1 P 1; 5 P 1 P; 1 p 2 k p 2; 5 S 2; 1 P 4 Q 1; S 4 B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 665: Key-move, R—K 4.

No. 667: Key-move, Q—Q B 3.

No. 668.

1. Kt—Q 7 / K x Kt	2. R—Q 6 / K—B 5 (must)	3. R—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 4	2. Kt—Q 2 / K—Q 5 (must)	3. R—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Kt—Q 2 ch / K—Q 4	3. R—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. R—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. R—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 5	3. R—Kt 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the

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665: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; L. R., Corning, Ark.

665 and 667: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; S. T. J., Denver, Colo.; H. A. Seller, Denver, Colo.

667: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex; O. C Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; G. P. Woodward, San Francisco.

Comments (665): "Excellent"—G. D.; "A couple of new wrinkles in a time-honored, and too often prize-honored, theme"—H. W. B.; "A Mackenzie is always good"—F. S. F.; "Magnificent"—A K.; "Rather commonplace at first view; but a closer analysis reveals the rare genius of the master" J. H. S.; "Fully up to Mackenzie's standard"—C. N. F.; "Difficult and abstruse. Difficult in extreme"—W. R. C.

667: "I like this very much, because, in a way, it's original"—M. M.; "Good"—G. D.; "A fine compliment, worthily bestowed"—F. S. F.; "Very fine"—A K.; "An indelible inscription"—J. G. L.; "Bully for Barry"—J. H. S.; "Tantalizing and remarkably fine"—C. N. F.; "Simple, with odds too great against Black"—S. F. J.; "Don't think I ever saw a better two-mover"—J. E. W.

668: "Extremely new and pretty"—M. M.; "A little giant"—G. D.; "Superb!"—F. S. F.; "Light, but main play very neat"—A. C. W.; "Beautiful, symmetrical, and attractive"—A K.; "The *solver* should be Knighted"—J. G. L.; "Beautiful, and, to me, the most puzzling variety of problems"—C. N. F.

In addition to those reported, G. P. got 666.

Our Problem-Tourney.

We are under obligations to *The Times*, Philadelphia; *The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans; St. Louis *Daily Globe-Democrat*; *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia; *The Brooklyn Eagle*; *The Mercury*, Norwich, England; *Tydschrift van den Nederlandschenschaakbund*; *The Dispatch*, Pittsburg, and *The Chicago Tribune*, for full notice of our Problem-Tourney.

Drawn Games.

The scoring of Draws in a Tournament has always been a troublesome matter. It is unquestionably, the fact that some players play for a Draw from the very beginning, and several methods have been devised to discourage this. The method tried in the recent Monte Carlo Tourney, *viz.*, a Draw to count ¼ of a point, and the game to be played over, has been proved a failure. Now, the Rev. Roger J. Wright, in *The B. C. M.*, proposes what we think is the most just and legitimate manner of disposing of this matter. He writes: "If we say that a Draw represents a game *half won*, it can not be denied that it also and equally denotes a game *half lost*, and therefore a Draw is represented logically and mathematically by the formula $+\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$.

Thus we see that drawn games should be omitted altogether, as scoring nothing to either party, and each player's position should be determined by his number of *won games only*."

Mr. James Mason says: "Draws are *not* wins, in any sense, or to any extent; and to value them, in any way, as wins, is to invite complication—and *injustice*."

A CORRESPONDENCE MATCH between Brooklyn and Chicago, with 110 players on a side, is the latest big thing in Chess. W. P. Shipley, the Philadelphia expert, is the referee.

NAPIER won 100 francs for his Evans Gambit against Tschigorin, in the Monte Carlo Tourney, and Eisenburg got 100 francs for winning from Pillsbury.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT PEACE BRINGS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

TINGES of partizan feeling in favor of Boer or Briton mark the American comment on the Boer surrender. The British sympathizers think that South Africa is to be congratulated upon coming under the rule of a great civilizing power like Great Britain, while the Boer sympathizers look for long-continued bitterness, tyranny, and suffering in the conquered territory. "The cause of freedom and progress has conquered," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "and we have reason to hope that in the South Africa of the future Boer and British will merge in a common prosperity and a progressive civilization." Another paper with pro-British leanings, the New York *Tribune*, says:

"We may fittingly congratulate our sister nation across the sea. The borders of the British empire are enlarged. The power of the British empire for strengthening itself and for advancing the welfare of civilization is increased. The King will presently assume his crown amid universal peace throughout his world-encircling dominions. It is a great day for England and for the British empire. It is not unduly optimistic to hope it may prove a day of blessing for all the world."

The overwhelming majority of the American press are pro-Boer, however, and while they are glad that the fighting and bloodshed are ended, they are not congratulating South Africa on the result. The Philadelphia *Ledger* is not even congratulating England. It says:

"The war, instead of being a 'pig-shooting picnic,' lasted for two years and nearly eight months; brought mourning into nearly every household in Great Britain, and cost the people more than a thousand million dollars. For this sacrifice the nation gets possession of the gold and diamond fields, and can turn them over to speculators, who will proceed to fleece the gullible public of whatever the tax collector may have left them. That is the glorious outcome of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned."

W. T. Stead says, in a despatch to the New York *American and Journal*:

"What will be the result at home? It secures the retirement of Salisbury at the close of the session; it will enormously reinforce the popular opposition to the corn duty and correspondingly strengthen the Liberal leaders, who will maintain that settlement had been secured by the adoption of the policy so frequently insisted upon by Campbell-Bannerman. . . . . .

"In South Africa the struggle will recommence. The Boers have reluctantly abandoned the much-prized independence of the republics. The Dutch as a race will now work steadily for the independence of South Africa. So far is it from their spirit being crushed that the British in Cape Colony are clamoring for the suspension of the constitution and the establishment of an absolute government in order to checkmate the political designs of the Africander bund.

"We can therefore sum up the profit and loss of the war.

"It has cost us 24,000 men dead and 75,000 wounded and invalided and $1,000,000,000.

"We've had to send out 300,000 British troops to overcome the resistance of 70,000 men and boys from the farm.

"We have destroyed two republics and have created two states despotically governed from London.

"Before the war we maintained the authority of Britain with ease by a small garrison of 5,000 soldiers. We shall now have to garrison South Africa for years to come with an army of 50,000 men.

"We have only bought peace by a promise to rebuild the homesteads we have destroyed and restock the farms which we have devastated, and by the assurances that the Boers shall have political rights and privileges which will enable them to make South Africa as free from British control as is Australia.

"Add to this that we have intensified the racial difficulties in South Africa and have excited against Britain the bitter animosity of Europe and it will be evident even to the dullest observer that the war has been a bitter bad business for John Bull.

"All these humiliations and sacrifices would have been avoided if the Government in September, 1899, had sent out Lord Pauncefote to settle the dispute on the principles of the Hague convention. Pauncefote was eager to go and was confident of success, but Milner was bent on war at any price and to-day we can form some estimate of the cost."

The terms of peace are substantially as follows:

The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all their rifles, guns, and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control.

All prisoners are to be taken back so soon as possible to South Africa, without loss of liberty or property.

No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection.

Military occupation is to be withdrawn so soon as possible and self-government (not independence) substituted.

There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

The sum of three million sterling ($15,000,000) is to be provided for restocking the Boers' farms.

Rebels are liable to trial, according to the law of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

(XX) (X)

PRESIDENT MITCHELL (X), HIS SECRETARY (XX), AND THE DISTRICT PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.

RADICAL AND LABOR PAPERS ON THE COAL STRIKE.

IT is interesting to note the comments on the coal-miners' strike that appear in the papers that circulate almost exclusively among workingmen. The Socialist papers sympathize heartily with the strikers, altho not one in a hundred of the strikers—so one of the Socialist journals reckons—sympathizes with the Socialists. The Socialist argument is that the mine-owners did not put the coal in the earth, and it is the miners who are taking it out, yet "this handful of useless capitalists," as the New York *Worker* puts it, "control the whole industry for their own profit." The moral drawn is that the public should own the mines. Says the San Francisco *Advance:*

"'We own the mines,' say the handful, backed by the authority of the millions, and the hundreds of thousands are forced to toil like slaves for a pittance which barely supports a miserable existence. But if the hundreds of thousands of miners should say to the millions of the people of the United States, 'You give the power of life and death over us into the hands of a few tyrants who starve and enslave us,' and the people should answer, 'The mines are the property of all and every man that mines coal shall receive the full value of that coal as reward for his labor,' the miners would not need to slave and starve. Their labor would secure them plenty and leisure. And peace would replace the present war."

Turning from the Socialist to the labor-union papers, *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), organ of the striking miners, avers that the coal "trust" exists in defiance of the Sherman anti-trust law, and "in open conflict with the constitution of Pennsylvania, the provisions of which make it a virtual outlaw in that State." Then it proceeds to make this interesting comparison:

"Suppose the cases were reversed. Suppose that the United Mine Workers were under the ban of the common, statute, and fundamental laws. Supposing that the coal trust had an unquestioned lawful standing. Supposing that the trust asked the mine workers to make concessions necessary for it to live; that it first sought interviews with President Mitchell and he refused to see it. Suppose that the Civic Federation brought them together, but President Mitchell steadfastly refused to concede a thing. Suppose the coal trust had offered to submit its side to arbitration and the mine workers peremptorily and discourteously refused to arbitrate. And, finally, during all these negotiations the coal trust had used good temper, calm language, and manifested a desire to do nothing but justice. The labor leaders would have by this course so outraged all sense of public justice that they would be hunted as outlaws. Well, that is exactly the attitude the coal trust occupies toward the United Mine Workers. It has no legal standing; it refused to confer with President Mitchell. It used arrogant and injudicious methods in meeting him. It would not arbitrate; neither would it give any reasons for its refusal. What, then, stands between it and the summary methods of the law? Let those sworn to uphold and obey the law answer. We can but echo the wise advice of President Mitchell to the strikers, to keep sober, to be law-abiding and firm."

Eugene V. Debs, who led the ill-starred Chicago railroad strike in 1894, gives his advice to the strikers through the columns of the Milwaukee *Social-Democratic Herald.* Here it is:

"Pennsylvania, where hell is active as Mt. Pelee, and slavery in full blast, has a Republican majority of three hundred thousand, made up quite largely of the poor devils now on strike.

"The governor is already making active preparation to return bullet for ballot in accordance with the invariable program of the capitalist class, whom the miners and other workingmen have made the ruling class of the country.

"President Mitchell will do the best he can in a trying position. He has issued a request that miners abstain from the use of liquor during the strike, and, acting upon his advice, they thronged the churches on Sunday last and took the oath of total abstinence and the pledge to entirely keep out of saloons till the strike is settled.

"As for the Civic Federation, it has already done its worst. It has delayed and dallied six weeks, taken the heart out of many of the strikers, and set them by the ears among themselves. Had the miners struck April 1, as they intended, they would have been far stronger than they are to-day.

"My advice to you, striking miners, is to keep away from the capitalistic partnership of priest and politician, to cut loose from the Civic Federation, and to stand together to a man and fight it out yourselves. If you can't win, no one else can win for you; and if in the end you find that the corporations can beat you at the game of famine, you may, and it is hoped that you will, have your eyes opened to the fact that your vote is your best weapon, and that if the 140,000 miners of Pennsylvania will cast a solid vote for Socialism, they will soon drive the robbers from the State and take possession of the mines and make themselves the masters of their industry, and the workingmen the rulers of the State.

"As for the army of coal police already marshaled and armed

by the governor to shoot the strikers upon the assumption that they are criminals, I advise that the miners in convention assembled unanimously resolve that, while they propose to keep within the law, they also propose to exercise all the rights and privileges the law grants them; and, furthermore, that the monstrous crime of Latimer shall not be repeated, and if any striker is shot down without good cause the first shot shall be the signal for war and the miners will shoot back; and if killing must be the program of the coal barons, let it be an operator for a miner instead of miners only, as in the past."

THE HANNA PRESIDENTIAL "BOOM."

"THE feeling is spreading in Washington," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "that Mr. Hanna is far more likely to be nominated for the Presidency in the next Republican convention than Mr. Roosevelt." The politicians, we are further informed, do not like Mr. Roosevelt. He is not a man they can "tie to," as they could to Mr. McKinley. Mr. Hanna, on the other hand, possesses this valuable political quality in unusual measure. This winning power of Mr. Hanna's personality was strikingly shown, as the newspapers remark, in his control of the Ohio Republican convention last week. The Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) says: "If there is any doubt in the minds of his opponents that he is still the leader of the Republican party, and that he still is the controlling spirit of his party in his own State, the complexion of the present convention ought to dispel such doubt. Never was there gathered a convention more fully in sympathy with Mr. Hanna." So, too, thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.), as evidenced by the following paragraph:

"If the outside Republicans have been in doubt as to whether Senator Hanna controls the Republican party in Ohio they are respectfully referred to the doings of yesterday's State convention for evidence to dissipate their doubts. The convention was 'Hanna's own.' So is the party in the State. . . . Now, if Ohio in November ratifies the work of the Republican convention in May, a good start will have been made for the 1904 race. 'Hanna's own' will go to the national convention with the order, 'Teddy, go 'way back and sit down!' The Rough Rider may buck and rear, but it is Senator Hanna's pride that he 'gets what he goes for.' He has not said that he is going for the Presidential nomination—yet."

The straight Republican papers are saying extremely little on this topic, but the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) observes:

"Senator Hanna's position before the public is that of a man who is waiting for the Presidential office to seek him. In his public speeches he says nothing that can be construed as claiming or intending to claim a place in the eligible list for 1904. Still he undoubtedly does a lot of thinking, and it is not to be denied that there is a considerable element of the Republican party which will acquiesce in the nomination of Roosevelt rather than welcome it. With this element Mr. Hanna holds first place, and its calculation is that he can enter the nominating convention, if he decides to make the running, with a powerful body of Southern Republican delegates that may win to it support from other sections. But this depends on events, for Mr. Hanna is not a man who goes into a fight for fighting's sake. He is not likely to make himself one of the conspicuously defeated, and it may be taken for granted that if there is a great popular boom for President Roosevelt Mr. Hanna will be simply a spectator."

A critical view of the Hanna "boom" is taken by the New York *Times* (Ind.), which opposes the Republican tariff policy, and deplores the belief expressed in the Ohio Republican platform that the tariff should be let alone. Says *The Times*:

"If Senator Hanna has it in mind to make a try for the Presidential nomination of his party in 1904 he ought by all means to take his stand upon the platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans at Cleveland on Wednesday. It is a thoroughly false and bad platform, and if any group or clique of the Republican party has a less desirable candidate to present than Mark Hanna the public has yet to be informed of it. Both the platform and the man are steeped in those political vices which have made the voting of the Republican ticket a repugnant and almost impossible task for the sound-money Democrats and Independents who have given the party its victories in the last two Presidential elections. In the popular opinion Senator Hanna is the embodiment of that subservience to corporate interests and that encouragement of the abuse of corporate privilege which has for years been characteristic of Republican policy. He is looked upon as the friend of every tariff-fed trust and the protector of every illicit combination in restraint of trade. The notorious alliance between the Republican party and the protected and favored corporations by the terms of which the party campaign chest has been kept filled to overflowing in return for the privilege of dictating tariff rates is a policy which finds its highest public representative in the person of Mr. Hanna. . . . . .

"It would be a very risky venture in the present temper of the people for the Republican party to make Mark Hanna a candidate in 1904."

DANGEROUS SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

A NUMBER of fatal accidents recently, in which automobiles have played prominent parts, are calling out editorial protests against the dangerous rate of speed at which these machines are sometimes run. The following editorial in the Philadelphia *Record* is typical of many similar ones in other journals:

"The communities in New Jersey within twenty or thirty miles of New York and those which are so unfortunate as to be on the highway between the metropolis and Atlantic City, are justly exasperated because of the reckless speed with which automobiles are driven within their limits. It is common for these machines to dash along at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour to the great danger of all persons in the streets. In case of a casualty the automobile is pushed to greater speed in order that the

SUGGESTED SUBSTITUTE FOR BULL-FIGHTING IN SPAIN.
—*The New York American and Journal.*

lawless drivers may escape the penalty of their offense. All sorts of expedients have been proposed, such as a gate which may be lowered on the approach of an automobile, and at one place there are threats of a battering ram to be used on any machine which may injure citizens by unlawful speeding.

"How to deal with the rich owners of the horseless carriage is not clear. Fines, of course, mean nothing. Indeed, on the payment of a fine (the amount of which he considers insignificant) the millionaire chauffeur seems to think he has bought the right to break records along the public thoroughfares regardless of all regulations. An indignant legislator has proposed that every man who drives his engine at a higher speed than is authorized shall be sent to prison for a long term. To this a magistrate replies that the penalty would be visited on the hired and innocent chauffeur, who is made the scapegoat for his rich employer. The only method which the French could devise was to make it necessary, as a condition of license, that the automobile should bear its number in figures so large as to be easily read, no matter how fast the pace, in order that the owner might be prosecuted in event of a casualty.

"This and all other suggestions virtually mean that by paying money enough the millionaire may go tearing down the streets at a dangerous rate, overturning anybody who may be unable to escape. Thus the privilege of doing things prohibited by the law is allowed to the man who is rich enough to pay for it. This is drawing a distinction between an aristocracy of wealth and the common people in less than a century and a half after the establishment of the republic which was designed to prevent the erection of legal barriers between the rich and the poor. In New York an attempt will be made to deal directly with the offending owners who drive their automobiles at lawless speed by equipping a part of the police force with light and fast machines which may overtake almost anything of the kind on the road. It is absurd to say, as they do in France, that there is no way to prevent this abuse. That would be to admit the failure of republican institutions. The automobile has come to stay—it is a logical result of modern development of motive powers; but should any number of its drivers continue to show their contempt for the law, they must be treated with whatever degree of severity may be necessary to make them respect the law."

The other side of the case is given in a letter written to the New York *Sun* by Angus Sinclair, of New York, in reply to an editorial in that paper. He says:

"From a somewhat extensive acquaintance with automobiles, I believe that the mass of owners of these carriages deplore the reckless practises of a few automobilists which tend to bring the sport into disrepute; but surely automobilists have the right to run their vehicles upon the public highways so long as they obey the law. The spirit of your article 'Death by Automobile' in this morning's *Sun* is that the owner of an automobile which frightens horses ought to be punished, and therefore the logical result, according to your dictum, must be that no automobiles aught to be permitted on public roads. You refer to parties who are under indictment for frightening a horse which led to a man being killed, and imply that they deserve punishment. Does frightening a horse always deserve punishment?

"A horse is popularly supposed to be a highly intelligent animal, but those who are not blindly prejudiced in the animal's favor find it difficult to conceive of any animal being endowed with less 'horse sense,' which is a bad misnomer. I have been a rider of bicycles and my memory goes back to the time when some horses acted crazy at the sight of a harmless wheel, and many serious accidents happened from the horses bolting into frantic speed at the sight of a bicycle. People are going through the same experience to-day with automobiles that they had to endure with bicycles, and I think most of the grievances are on the side of the automobilists. I operate a gentle-looking steam runabout, and I am as careful as possible not to frighten nervous horses, but I find some horses so senseless that it is useless trying to conciliate them. Not long ago I saw a very restive horse and a carriage approaching me and I moved my machine into the ditch behind some brush to make the machine as inconspicuous as possible, but the brute had seen me go into hiding and when he came near the place he reared and plunged at a frightful rate, and it took three men to hold him while I moved the automobile past.

"From such experiences it has become a question in my mind whether it is best to stop for a nervous horse or to keep moving along at legal speed. The possibilities are that the automobilist who fatally frightened the horse at Hackensack was running at legal speed, and was within his rights. The question comes up, Has the owner of an idiotically skittish horse the right to keep it working where it may be frightened into destructive violence at the sight of a strange wheelbarrow?"

IS THE KAISER'S GIFT IN GOOD TASTE?

SOME questionings are being heard in this country in regard to the propriety of Emperor William's proposed gift to the United States of a statue of Frederick the Great. Mr. Stephens, of Texas, has introduced into the House a resolution declaring that the United States "should not accept from any foreign nation or erect in any public place any statue of any king, emperor, prince, or potentate who has ruled or is now ruling any nation by the supposed divine right of kings," as such an act would be a "repudiation" of the "basic principles" of our Government, and would be "an insult to the memories of our revolutionary fathers." A number of papers are asking what Frederick ever did for this country, and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* suggests that "if the Kaiser is anxious to honor a German who really did something for the United States, there is Baron Steuben." The President, however, has signified his acceptance of the gift, and it is remarked that the objectors are too late.

One of the Kaiser's critics is the Charleston *News and Courier*, which says:

"With every deference to the views of those who think differently, we confess to an inability to appreciate or perceive either the appositeness or significance of the donation which the German Kaiser is bent upon making to this nation. Even having made the most generous allowance for recent changes in the spirit and purposes of this Government, we fail to understand just why a statue of Frederick the Great should be regarded as a fitting ornament for the public grounds at the national Capital. We do not happen to recall just now anything in the life or conduct of the great Emperor which placed him even remotely in touch with our national purposes. It is very nice and gracious of the Kaiser to desire to give us something, and far be it from us to look either a gift horse or a gift Emperor ungraciously in the mouth. But with the wealth of men and things which German history offered for his selection, it does appear that His Majesty might have hit upon a present less out of sympathy with the general scheme of our nationalism. It is possible, of course, that the presentation of the statue of Frederick the Great to us just at this time is a gentle piece of irony upon his part. In that case the joke is surely not without some merit."

The New York *Sun* quotes a number of utterances of Frederick that seem to show that he was not unfriendly to the colonists in the struggle for independence, but it fails to find that he ever did them any real service. It observes:

"It is true that he forbade German troops destined for service under the English flag in America to traverse any part of his dominions on their way to the seacoast. This he did because he detested the practise of selling German blood for money. We add that his prohibition did not prevent German mercenaries from reaching the seacoast by other routes. What the American colonies wanted, and what would have been of great moral benefit to them in their struggle for liberty, was a formal acknowledgment of their independence by the court of Berlin. This concession they were never able to obtain from Frederick the Great. He had an opportunity to earn our gratitude, but he never turned it to account. He never acknowledged the independence of the United States until Great Britain herself had done so, when, of course, his acknowledgment was superfluous.

"We have never yet erected a memorial to Louis XVI., altho that unfortunate sovereign did everything in his power to aid the United States at the cost of ruin to himself and to his dynasty. Under the circumstances, a statue of Frederick the Great

EDUARDO YERO, Secretary of Public Instruction. MANUEL LUCIANO DIAZ, Secretary of Public Works. JOSE MARIA GARCIA MONTES, Secretary of Finance. EMILIO TERRY, Secretary of Agriculture. DR. DIEGO TAMAYO, Secretary of Government (Post-Office, Rural Guard, Sanitation, etc.).

Carlos Zaldo, Secretary of State and Justice, declines to be photographed.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S CABINET.

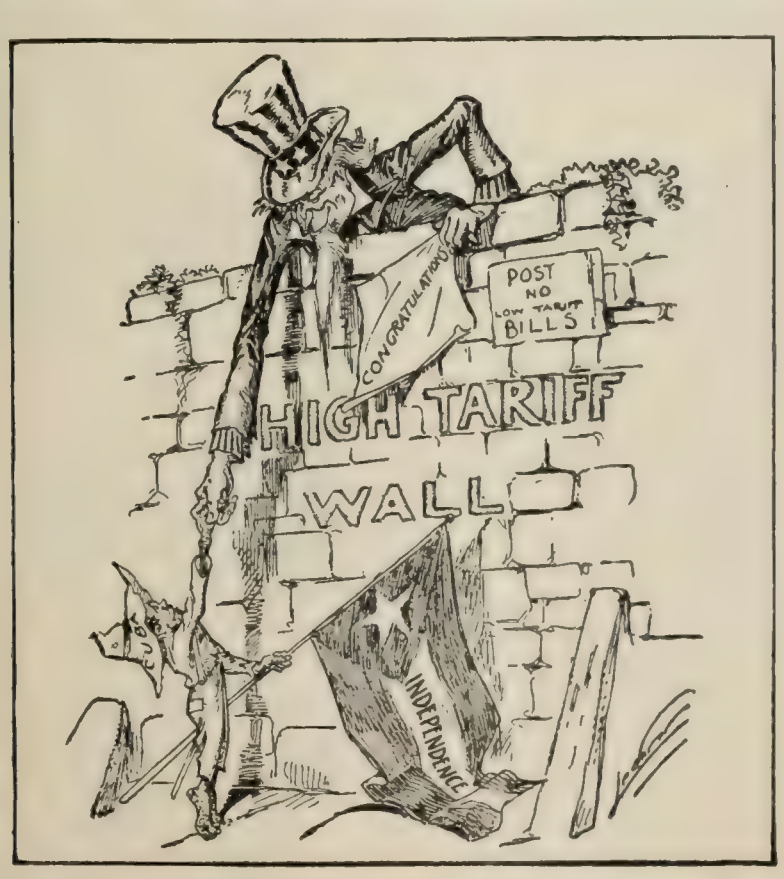
at the national capital can not help looking always somewhat queer."

The Philadelphia *Record*, however, thinks the gift eminently proper, and the great majority of the press either make no objection or consider the matter of small importance. The Washington *Star* takes a humorous view of it, and would prod Congressman Stephens on to attack all symbols and signs of royalty. It asks:

"Why reject statues and accept paintings of kings? And why not blot out such names as St. Louis, Louisville, and Maryland, and others, recalling royalty? And why not censure Washington for fighting alongside of 'king's men' for American independence, and Lincoln for his willingness to accept a Czar's aid when the Union was in danger? While we are about it, why not round up, after the Texas fashion, statues, paintings, names, everything recalling royalty and clap the hot brand of our disapproval on them? Let no guilty king escape!"

The Poles, however, have not forgotten Frederick's part in the partition of Poland. The historian Askenazy writes to *Czas*, a Polish paper in Vienna, entering a violent protest in the name of Kosciusko, Pulaski, and other Poles who fought for American independence, against our acceptance of the gift. The *Zgoda*, a Polish paper of Chicago, says:

"The United States is a real museum of statues of the great men of all nations. In the parks and squares of America we meet with statues of great Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, Italians, Hollanders, Poles, beside the statues of great Americans. There are statues here of Lafayette and Rochambeau, of Garibaldi and Shakespeare, of Humboldt and Goethe, of Kosciusko and Columbus, beside the statues of Lincoln, Washington, Grant, and others. But nowhere do we meet with the statues of despots, of tyrants, of shameless cynics, even tho they were able commanders and statesmen. There is no statue here of Peter I., nor of Catherine II., nor of Philip II., nor of Louis XIV. There is none, we believe, even of Napoleon, who, tho indeed a despot of his kind, fulfilled a great and useful historic mission, and who, after his fall, dreamed of becoming a citizen of the United States. The society of our bronze guests is a very select one, therefore. What will such a Frederick II. do in that society? Emperor William may make us presents of statues, if he pleases, but let him consider his choice. There are Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Lassalle, Liebknecht—let him choose any one of those and come over to attend the unveiling, and it



FELICITATIONS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

AN OLD PUZZLE, AND LOTS OF MARBLES.
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF CUBA'S TROUBLES.

will be hard to say anything against that. The Government of the United States ought to consider this matter seriously in order not to offend the nation. It is a hundred times better for every Government to displease a neighbor, especially one across the ocean, than to affront its own country."

In conclusion, the *Zgoda* says that even the Germans here should regard a statue of Frederick II. on American soil as an indignity to the German people. The *Zgoda* reminds them that Fredrick II. was no German, but a Prussian who did not acknowledge the unity of Germany, which was and is so dear to all German patriots. He fought Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, just as he did other nations, working only for the aggrandisement of Prussia. He spoke and wrote in French, and in his works he mercilessly derided the simplicity and honesty of the German people. His moral poison, poured slowly by Prussia into the veins of the great German nation, has vitiated its blood and converted the Germans into Prussians.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW PHASE OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

THE series of attempts to break the "solid South" that have been made by various Republican Administrations since the Civil War have all eventuated in failure, and in the appointment to federal office of the particular Southern leader whose efforts have proved futile. The most striking example of this was the appointment of General Longstreet; the latest example, the anticipated appointment of Senator John L. McLaurin. It is reported from Washington that the President has decided to appoint Senator McLaurin to the vacancy on the bench of the United States court of claims, caused by the death of Judge John Davis. The Charleston *News and Courier*, the Columbia *State*, and some other South Carolina papers think that Senator Tillman would not hesitate to invoke senatorial courtesy to prevent his confirmation; but others believe that Mr. Tillman will be glad to get rid of his rival in this way. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"This is the end of the McLaurin movement in South Carolina, and it also probably marks the end of President McKinley's great plan for the formation of a progressive party in the South. South Carolina was to be the starting-point of a movement which Mr. McKinley hoped would spread from State to State. He began by taking the federal patronage away from the Republican politicians and turning it over to expansion and protection Democrats. It was one of the things which lay closest to Mr. McKinley's heart. His tours of the South were all intended to help it along by contributing to the abolition of the old party lines and bringing about an era of good feeling.

"Mr. McLaurin was the chosen instrument of the plan in South Carolina, and his 'Commercial Democracy' watchword seemed to promise a better showing for the new movement than could be secured in any other Southern State. After the death of President McKinley, however, there was an evident disintegration of the movement in many Southern States. Even before he died it was evident that Mr. McLaurin was not going to be much of a success in leading the South away from the old lines. One of his strongest assets was the personality and the support of President McKinley, but even with that he did not make much headway. Since he has lost that his downfall as a leader has been rapid.

"He has conceded that his political career in South Carolina is at an end, and to make his fall as soft as possible, a life position on the bench has been provided for him. It is the judgment of well-informed Southerners here that Senator Tillman's hold on his State has never been so pronounced and so complete as it is now. It has been visibly growing in the last six months. When Tillman last ran for reelection, he placed the issue before the people, declaring that he would abide by the result of the primaries, and if they decided against him, he would not go before the legislature as a candidate.

"The primaries voted for him, altho he did not poll as large a vote as some other Democrats who were running for office at the same time. It is now seriously believed that if he were to go before the people at this time he would poll a bigger vote than he ever did before. 'He has utterly extinguished McLaurin and 'Commercial Democracy.'"

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AND ITS CRITICS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S words on lynching and his reference to Civil War controversies in his Memorial-Day address are deplored by some as lacking in that tact, taste, and courtesy expected in an address by the President. The New York *Herald* considers his speech "indiscreet" and "unfortunate," and the New York *World* thinks it "regrettable." One Southern Senator is quoted as expressing the belief that the President's remarks show him to be "an erratic and unsafe man to be President of the United States," and another is quoted as saying: "That was a very unwise address. It will serve no useful purpose. Its effect will be to arouse sectional feeling. I can not imagine a level-headed man saying such things. How differently Mr. McKinley would have spoken on such an occasion! In fact, it would never have entered Mr. McKinley's head to make such a charge as Mr. Roosevelt made to-day. I do not think the South will care much for Mr. Roosevelt after this. He is dead so far as my section is concerned."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to excuse the brutality in the Philippines by comparing it with lynchings in the South was a profanation of Memorial Day. The lynchings in the South and in the North are done by lawless mobs; making a wilderness in Samar and killing every male child over ten years old was done by reason of an official order. The President ought to see this difference. He will not do anything to prevent the butchery in the Philippines by any such unfair arguments."

After dwelling upon the courage and devotion of the men who fought in the Civil War, the President directed his remarks to the war in the Philippines, and went on to say:

"These younger comrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties, and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, can not be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future.

"Is it only in the army of the Philippines that Americans sometimes do acts that cause the rest of America regret?

"From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring. . . . . .

"It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them, but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves cravens and weaklings, unworthy of the sires

from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the Civil War. Your false friends then called Grant a 'butcher' and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as 'Lincoln's hirelings.' Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress in October, 1862—accused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of 'contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized war,' of subjecting women and children to 'banishment, imprisonment, and death'; of 'murder,' of 'rapine,' of 'outrages on women,' of 'lawless cruelty,' of 'perpetrating atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages'; and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for especial attack because of his 'spirit of barbarous ferocity.' Verily, these men who thus foully slandered you have their heirs to-day in those who traduce our armies in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished."

The critics of the President are themselves criticized by the Philadelphia *Press*, which says:

"On the first blush the President's pointed reference to the lynchings will provoke resentment in some quarters. But look out, critics, that you understand his logic and see where your own leads. The fact of lynchings is unchallenged. Does their existence brand the communities in which they are perpetrated? The President doesn't say so. On the contrary, his argument is that you have no more right to condemn a whole section because of some lynchings than you have to condemn a whole army or a whole campaign because of some cruelties. Is this true or not? What fault can be found except upon the plea that a reference to lynchings is an indictment of a section? And do not those who offer such a plea themselves imply precisely what the President does not?"

Return of the "Star Car" to Louisiana.—Louisiana proposes to return to the use of the old "star car," or separate cars for negroes, which were in use in the early sixties and were called in, according to the Washington *Post*, in 1868, when the Republican Government was installed, with "little if any manifestation of public disapproval." *The Post* says:

"For some years past, however, there has been a steadily increasing demand for separate cars. The advocates of the measure claim that the negroes, as a race, are reverting to hoodlumism, if not to actual barbarity; that their street manners have been rapidly deteriorating under the dispensation of freedom; that it is no longer safe to permit all colored men to enter cars in which there are ladies and children, and that since it would be unsafe to intrust conductors with the right or the duty of discriminating, the taboo must be drawn against them all. They show that the blacks have been actually free more than thirty-five years; that they have had every opportunity of education and advancement; that for nearly a decade they held control in politics and government. And now, as the argument runs, they find the negro lower in the social scale than he was during the era of slavery. His morals are lower, his criminal record infinitely more discouraging, his condition from every point of view deplorable. They can not legislate him into frugality, self-respect, good behavior, or civilization, but they declare that they will endeavor to contract the field of his objectionable activity.

"The proposed law as outlined in the New Orleans papers is very carefully drawn and promises a most effective operation. It provides for the arrest and punishment of any and every one who attempts to violate it, and it imposes heavy penalties on street-car companies whose officials neglect the least of its injunctions. The spectacle of New Orleans resurrecting after a generation of disuse the old, half-forgotten star cars of 1866 contains much food for disturbing thought. It proves, at least, that the community is convinced of the necessity of the expedient."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIKE NEW YORK.—Martinique, too, seems to be suffering from a demoralized Pelée's force.

PERHAPS if we acquire the habit of accepting the statues of dead kings it may provoke more of them to die.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. MORGAN says he is in Europe for the purpose of securing recreation. Goodness alive! Is Mr. Morgan going to capture that, too?—*The Commoner.*

HAVING no statues to give away, the minor monarchs of Europe are resorting to bomb scares as a means of achieving publicity.—*The Baltimore American.*

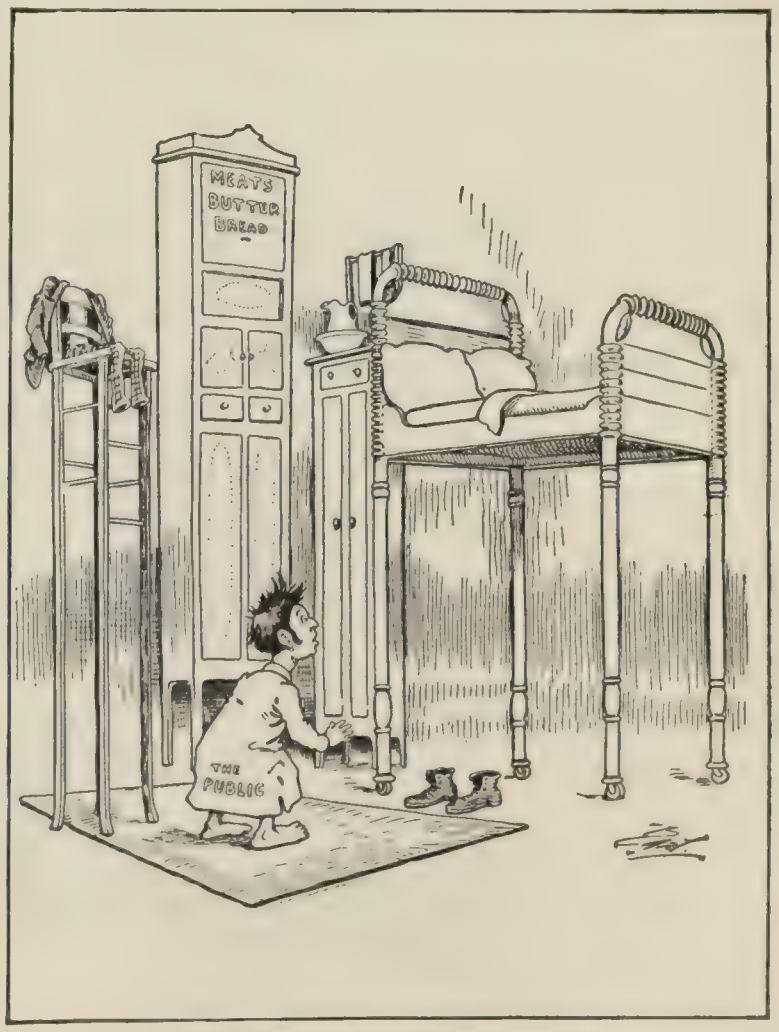
NOW is the time for the Kansas City street-cleaning department to point with pride. We may not have such another rain in a year.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Dattoes are figuring so numerously in the Philippines just now as to justify a suspicion that they belong to the Ditto family.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT is said that the coronation of Alfonso XIII. cost as much as would buy a battle-ship. Must have crowned him with a Panama hat.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"MR. MEREDITH, the novelist, is no longer able to take long walks in the country," writes a correspondent. Mr. Meredith has our sympathy. We have been thus afflicted for several years.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

HEARS SOMETHING PLEASANT.
—*The Cleveland Leader.*



AND NOW FURNITURE IS GOING UP.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

GOOD AND BAD NEWS IN CARICATURE.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.

A BILL is before Congress providing for the incorporation and official recognition of an "American Academy in Rome." The persons named as incorporators include the Secretaries of State and War, the Librarian of Congress, and the Supervising Architect, several college presidents, and many of the leading architects, painters, and sculptors of the country. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, who writes of the project in the May issue of *The North American Review*, regards it as of the first importance to American art and prophesies for it a function somewhat similar to that of the French Academy, "which since the days of Louis XIV. has trained for France the men who have given direction, unity, and lasting distinction to the art of that nation." The Academy had its genesis in the Chicago "World's Fair," and was organized in Rome in 1894 under the name, "The American School of Architecture in Rome," the object being "to enable American students of architecture to develop their powers under the most favorable conditions, as to both instruction and surroundings." Three years after the foundation of the school, the promoters enlarged its scope to include the allied arts of sculpture and painting. Senator McMillan continues:

"The first home of the American Academy was in the Palazzo Torlonia, and its first director was Mr. Austin W. Lord, of New York City, a member of the firm that has recently won the competition for the new building for the Department of Agriculture in Washington. In 1895, the Academy removed to the Villa dell' Aurora, once a part of the famous Villa Ludovisi, on the Pincian Hill overlooking the Villa Medici, the extensive and commanding quarters of the French Academy. Rising from a terrace elevated some twenty feet above the surrounding streets, the villa stands in the midst of a garden planted with trees after designs by the most celebrated of all landscape architects, Lenôtre.

"During the years since its opening, the Academy has been supported by the voluntary gifts of its founders, and the money raised has represented, in the main, the self-sacrifice and devotion of men in the active pursuit of their professions."

Of the appropriateness of the location of the Academy the Senator says:

"It is the general opinion that, for monumental work, Greece and Rome furnish the styles of architecture best adapted to serve the manifold wants of to-day, not only as to beauty and dignity, but also as to utility. Therefore, a school located at Rome, with the requirement that students shall spend a portion of each year in travel in Greece and Italy, offers the student an opportunity to make a thorough acquaintance with both classical models and also with the models which mark the revival of classicism known as the Renaissance.

"In the judgment of the founders of the Academy, it is of the highest importance that the student of art, before starting on his professional career, should study thoroughly in Italy, Sicily, and Greece the typical monuments of antiquity, and such works of the Italian Renaissance as are worthy to be ranked with them. Greece produced the greatest artists of the ancient world; but Rome, during her supremacy, became, and after her fall remained, the great reservoir of Greek art. Furthermore, Rome herself, as a powerful and far-reaching empire, adapted to her varied needs the art she had borrowed, so that the modifications of Greek art have a value to the student only second to that art in its original development."

Senator McMillan expresses the belief that there will be in this country an ever-growing demand for just the kind of talent that the Academy has been called into being to encourage. New government buildings are urgently needed, and the field for painters and sculptors is only less wide than that for architects:

"Among the projects now before Congress are the extension of the east front of the Capitol; the construction of an office building for the members of the House of Representatives; a new building for the Departments of State and of Justice, and another for the Department of Agriculture; a Hall of Records; new buildings for the National Museum and the Geological Survey; and an independent home for the Supreme Court of the United States, which always has occupied quarters in the Capitol. . . . There is universal agreement in Washington that, in the great revival of building about to begin at the national capital, the universal or classical type of architecture shall prevail. It is, therefore, necessary that opportunity be offered to American students to study in detail the architecture of Greece and Rome."

"With so much interest, both in this country and in Rome," concludes Senator McMillan, "and with such a strong demand for men of the widest and deepest training, the future of the American Academy in Rome would seem to be assured."

HOW TOLSTOY'S BOOKS ARE PUBLISHED.

THE intimate friends and literary confidants of Count Tolstoy, M. and Mme. Tchertkov, are now engaged, at Christchurch, England, in publishing a complete collection of the works of the illustrious Russian writer. The difficulties that have attended the publication of Tolstoy's works in their entirety are not unknown. While the Russian version of his works is almost always incomplete, the foreign translations, removed from personal supervision or even any control on the part of the author, are, for the most part, altered or mutilated. The edition of Tchertkov will give a complete Tolstoy with all the different readings that the author has employed in his works since their appearance. It will be composed of thirteen large volumes and a supplement containing about sixty small books and pamphlets. The first volume, entitled "The Confessions," has already appeared. This edi-

CHARLES NORWOOD GREIG,
Editor of *Pearson's Magazine*.

FRANK ANDREW MUNSEY,
Editor of *Munsey's Magazine*

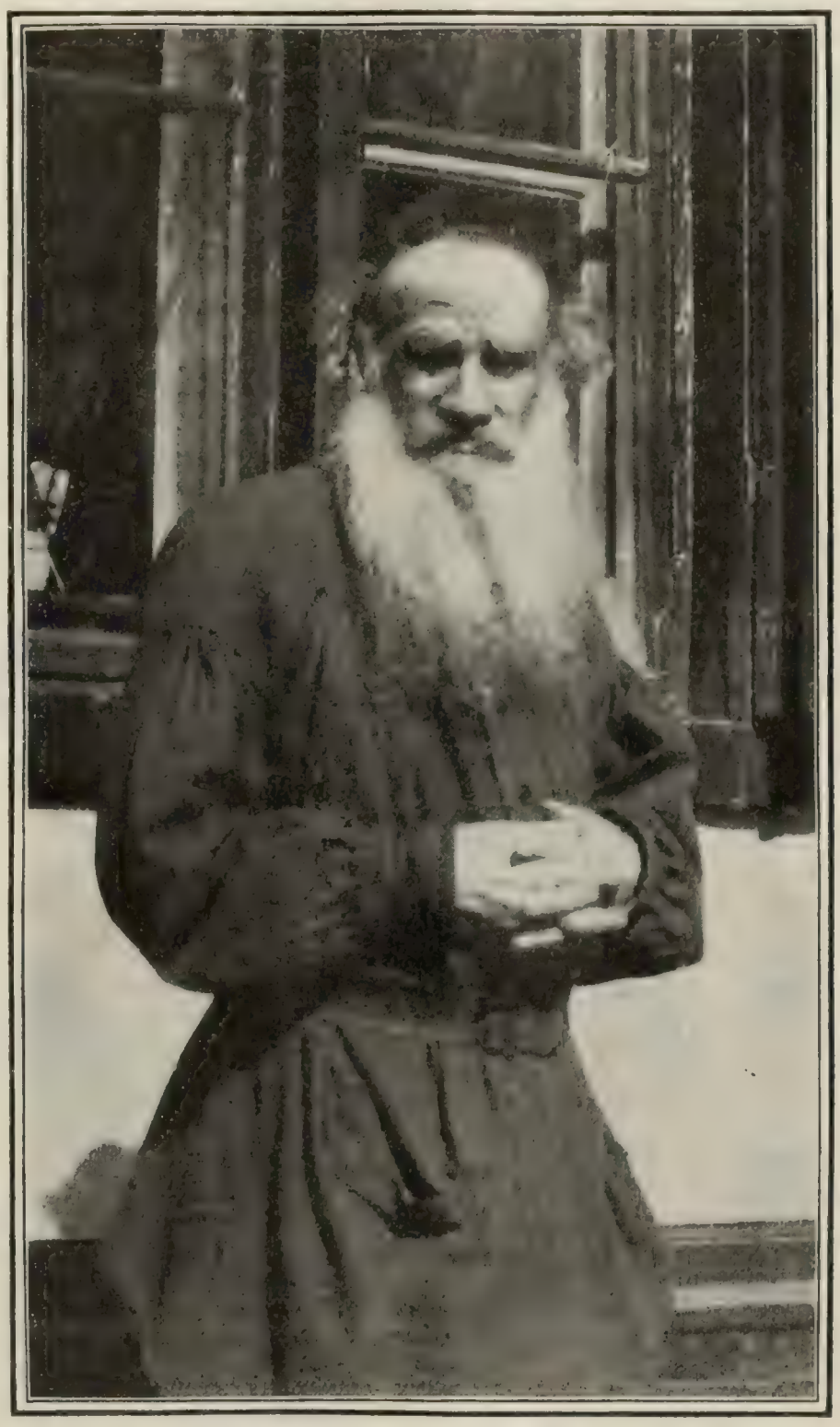
EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XII. PEARSON'S AND MUNSEY'S MAGAZINES.

tion will also contain a large number of letters, thoughts, and notes of Tolstoy that have never been published. "No writer of the present day enjoys greater respect or admiration that Léon Tolstoy," writes M. W. J. Bienstock, in *La Revue* (Paris). "The slightest article from his pen, his opinion upon any question whatsoever, soon make the tour of the world's press and are commented upon as a literary event of considerable importance. But while every one knows the writings of Léon Tolstoy, few know how they reach the public in their integrity and are disseminated beyond the frontier in spite of the Russian censure. The names of the devoted men who have consecrated their talents, fortune, and life to the difficult task of making known and spreading abroad throughout the entire world the works of their master and prophet "are unknown." The writer continues as follows:

"Fifteen years ago there was founded in Moscow a publishing house under the name of 'Posrednick' (Intermediate), directed by M. Paul Birkov, M. V. Tchertkov, and Mme. A. Tchertkov. The 'Posrednick' soon ranked in Russia among the first publishing houses: its success was primarily due to the great and energetic collaboration of Léon Tolstoy, a connection of the Tchertkov family. (The sister of Mme. V. Tchertkov, *née* Didrichs, is married to a son of Léon Tolstoy, André.) All the popular editions of the works of Tolstoy, his tales and popular narratives, appeared at the 'Posrednick,' the chief aim of which was to disseminate among the people the liberal ideas of the writer. Thanks to its great development, the 'Posrednick' issued hundreds of thousands of copies of each work at a price cheaper than had ever been known.

"The pamphlets were sold for five, three, two, one, and even half a kopeck (from about a quarter of a cent to two and a half cents). Besides these popular editions, the 'Posrednick' undertook others for 'the intellectuals,' which included the greater part of the masterpieces of Russian literature, and were also sold at a relatively low price. The Russian censors for several years opposed few obstacles to these publications, but finally bethought themselves that the ideas propagated by these books were not altogether in unison with the governmental *régime* of Russia, and from that moment the annoyances of the censors became more numerous with each day. Under these conditions, it became extremely difficult to continue the work begun; it was necessary to limit the choice of works to be published, to cut out passages, and in spite of everything the work was not always passed upon favorably by the censure committee. Of course, the 'Posrednick' was forbidden to publish the works of Tolstoy; everything that came from this house filled the censors, *a priori*, with veritable fright, so much so that the selected pages of Dostoievsky, Garchine, Potekine, and several others, formerly authorized, were later interdicted. The religious censure forbade even the fragments of the works of Tekhone Zadonsky, honored by the Orthodox Church as a saint, and, finally, to cap the climax, the publication of the 'Sermon on the Mount'—that is to say, according to the conceptions of the church, the words of God Himself—found dangerous for the people by the censors, was interdicted.

"In the face of these difficulties Tchertkov and Birkov considered the advisability of moving their publishing house to a foreign country. Their decision was hastened by events. In 1896 the Russian Government began to take extreme measures against the Doukhobors who refused to submit to the military service. Passing over the diverse phases and results of this struggle, there is only need of recalling that Léon Tolstoy and his friends took great part in it in behalf of the persecuted people. For this participation, after a series of annoyances on the part of the police, Tchertkov, Birukov, Boulanger, and several others were driven from Russia and took refuge in England. In the beginning of 1898 they established a Russian printing-office. The Tchertkovs first took up their quarters at Purleigh, near London, but by reason of material and personal considerations they transferred their establishment to Christchurch, on the south coast of England, where they are now living."



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF TOLSTOY.
(Taken since his recent illness.)
Courtesy of Ernest Crosby.

At first, proceeds M. Bienstock, owing to lack of pecuniary means the publications of V. Tchertkov appeared most irregularly. But so strong was the need of hearing free speech in Russia that England's guests received aid from every point of the Russian empire and from all classes of society. The present condition of this colony is thus described by M. Bienstock:

"At Christchurch, connected with the Tchertkov publishing house, lives quite a small colony of friends and disciples of Count Tolstoy. The head of the house, V. Tchertkov, is well seconded in his enterprise by his wife, Mme. A. Tchertkov. . . . Altho always suffering, Mme. Tchertkov passes her days in correcting proofs, drawing up bills, casting accounts, and takes charge of almost all the correspondence, which is considerable. Indeed, since M. and Mme. Tchertkov have become known as the sole depositaries of the writings of Léon Tolstoy, they have been overwhelmed with a deluge of solicitations from all parts of the world; they sometimes receive from publishers the most fantastic pecuniary propositions for the first editions of Tolstoy's works. But as the great Russian writer remains faithful to the principle of non-recognition of literary property, his mandatories, the Tchertkovs, positively refuse every offer of money, and confine themselves to giving the advance sheets of their publications to a few friends in divers countries. . . . . .

"This little colony, of about fifteen persons, dwell in the hospitable Tuckton House, situated a little apart from the main road between the old English town of Christchurch and the popular

seaside resort of Bournemouth. There they lead the simplest and most brotherly of lives, in accordance with the doctrine of Tolstoy. Each member of the colony takes part in the common work according to the measure of his ability; some occupy themselves with printing, some with the garden and the poultry, others with the housekeeping. At meal-times all assemble without distinction of master and servant around the kitchen table, where the bill of fare is solely vegetarian.

"When the Russian colony first settled at Christchurch—M. Tchertkov told me—the most extraordinary rumors were current concerning the newcomers. One of the most widespread opinions represented them as anarchists, engaged in preparing dynamite and bombs at their house; an English interviewer, attracted by these rumors, went one day to Tuckton House and asked Tchertkov if he might visit the storehouses of powder and nitroglycerin. However, little by little, the truth came to light, and the noise of the printing-press caused it to be understood that these liberal and good men were not seeking to make the world better through the use of bombs and dynamite, but by the development of free thought, by the propagation and practise of the law of love and fraternity."

The following paragraph from a recent issue of *The Academy and Literature* (London) indicates how great is the interest in Tolstoy literature in England:

"The publication of Mr. J. C. Kenworthy's 'Tolstoy, His Life and Works,' reminds us that, if the great Russian writer is not yet well known and understood in this country, it is not from lack of literature on the subject. So recently as 1900, Mr. Kenworthy gave us his account of a 'Pilgrimage to Tolstoy.' Last year we had from Mr. Aylmer Maude a book on 'Tolstoy, His Problems,' and from an anonymous writer a volume on his 'Life and Teaching.' In 1900 appeared 'Tolstoy, the Man of Peace,' by A. Stockham; in 1899, 'Tolstoy, How He Lives and Works,' by P. A. Sergyeenko; in 1898, 'Tolstoy, a Study,' by G. H. Perris; in 1897, 'In the Land of Tolstoy,' by J. Stadling; and in 1895, 'Tolstoy as Preacher,' by T. Harrison. How, by way of exposition, this is not so bad. But it is not all. In 1888, a 'Life' of Tolstoy, translated by Isabel Hapgood from the Russian, was published in New York and circulated in England. Tolstoy's autobiographical writings have also been freely circulated among us. A volume called 'Reminiscences' appeared here in 1886, when another named 'What I Believe' came over from New York, to be reprinted in 1895. From New York came also 'My Confession' (1887), and the 'Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth' of Tolstoy, published here in 1888, was reprinted in 1890."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PLEA FOR THE SILENCE OF THE NOVELIST.

MANY are the voices that have been raised in protest against the prevailing "over-production" of the novel, and various are the remedies proposed to cope with this latter-day problem. "Maxwell Gray," of London, the well-known English novelist, seriously states it as her opinion that "it would be a matter of small moment if no more novels were written for the next fifty years." If that seems an excessive term of silence, she adds, it would be a boon if there were no more novels, "say for twenty years, during which a generation might be reared with a taste for something nobler than novels, or at all events for the fine works of fiction that already exist and are so seldom read; or even for ten or five years." She continues (in *The National Review*, May):

"It is not that all the tales have been told; they had all been told many times over long before letters were invented. They always will be told in some form or other in prose or in verse, in speech or in writing, till the end of time, and they will always, these same old tales, be pleasant to tell and pleasant to hear till the end of time, because they tell of things that can never grow old, of the relation of man to man, and of the relation of man to the seen and to the unseen that surrounds and molds him. Also of the relation of man to his time, for tho you will say times change, yet man's relation to his time is constant. . . . No; the tales may be told and retold from every point of view and in every variety of detail and amplification, with every embroidery of thought and fancy and manifold beauty of setting, and never fail to charm, nor, if rightly told, to edify and instruct; tho amusement and not edification is the novelist's proper aim."

The root trouble is rather that the majority of those who essay fiction are either unable or unwilling to write novels that are entitled to rank as true literary productions. And so we have "novelettes, newspaper-corner serials made by the yard, and magazine stories with nothing to recommend them beyond a knack of putting together what arrests the flaccid attention of vacuous and brainless indolence, unable to endure a second without external diversion from inward monotony. It is weariness to think of these productions; the sight of the empty stuff piled on railway bookstalls produces moral and mental nausea." The writer declares:

"It was a sad moment for literature when the notion that novel-writing was a lucrative craft first got about, thanks partly to papers by James Payn, suggesting the training of average middle-class youth for this simple, inexpensive, and well-paid profession; partly to the genial and large-hearted Sir Walter Besant, who never tired of representing the literary profession, and especially fiction, as a profession, like any other, to be learnt and practised as an exclusive means of gaining a livelihood by the moderately endowed, such as swell the lower ranks of the medical, legal, and clerical professions. A man with no marked aptitude for his special profession and of general ability even beneath the average, may still be a respectable and useful lawyer, doctor, soldier, or clergyman, great numbers of which are needed to carry on the ordinary affairs of life, tho exceptional power and even genius is requisite in the higher walks of these vocations. But, while the rank and file of most callings can do very well with industry, training, and moderate intelligence, no one wants a mediocre novel, poem, or picture; unlike the hard-working doctor in a difficulty, the hard-working novel-writer can not call in a recognized head of the profession to disentangle a plot, supply a true conception of character, or give sparkle and music to a dull and dragging style. And a feeble novel is a serious evil."

MISS M. G. TUTTIETT
("Maxwell Gray").
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

What a blessing it would be, exclaims the writer, if it were only possible for the world to escape for a while from the present deluge of third-rate fiction! She goes on to say:

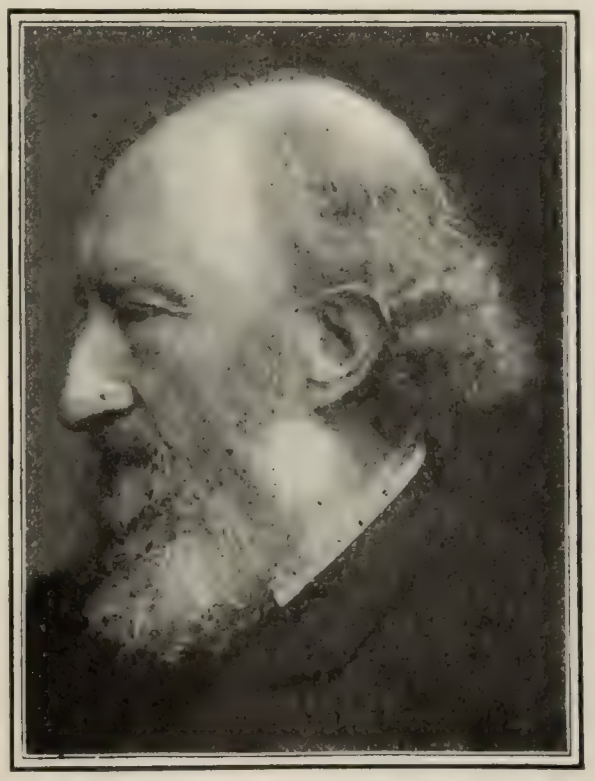
"In the event of this hastily desired temporary silence of the novelist becoming a reality, the novel manufacturer would probably disappear and betake himself to more remunerative trades, while the creator of character, the master of style, the builder of well-balanced story and harmoniously linked incident, the true magician, under whose subtly woven spells enchanted palaces and gardens of exquisite delight arise unbidden—that is to say the maker or inventor as distinguished from the manufacturer—would take breath and recover waning strength after undue toil. No longer forced, his conceptions would mature silently, his humor mellow, his wit brighten, his imagination recover elasticity and strength of wing. The pageant of life, whether in tragic

robe or comic mask, would unfold itself before eyes at leisure to observe and enjoy, and, preserved in memory, would silently impregnate brains that in due time would unconsciously reproduce the slowly developed pictures. There would be leisure not only to study but to assimilate the life of the past and of other countries and classes, time to enrich overwrought minds by learning and meditation. Even the reviewer might be made something of. Relieved from the necessity of noticing ten novels a day in paragraphs of three lines each, he might be introduced to classic works of fiction and instructed in the elements of literature and first principles of criticism. People with views might convey them to mankind by some more suitable channel than that of fiction, the present conduit for everything, and this would be equally good for the views and the fiction. Readers would have time to discriminate and select from the enormous mass already before them, and many of the best works, at present hurried through or altogether passed over in the headlong gallop down the serried ranks of fresh publications now necessary, might emerge from undeserved and undesirable obscurity. The newly risen generation might be introduced to the immortals: to Scott, Jane Austen, Thackeray, Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, all of whom, it is said, are strange to the young goddesses who cycle and play hockey and tennis and wear such an astonishing variety of hats and gowns, and to the young mortals, cigarette in mouth, who earn opprobrious epithets at wickets and goals, many hurts at polo and much satisfaction on golf-links, and who wear hats and coats of no variety at all. Even poetry might once more form part of the reading of the better educated classes in the vast spaces of leisure created by a few years' suspension of novel-writing, and in that case poetry might once more be produced by some 'mute, inglorious' Tennysons and Keats, now keenly aware that little but preciosity, brutality, slang, and doggerel charms the public."

In short, "there might be a literary renascence"; and reading would become a real means of popular education because it would give men the power to enjoy literature.

THE DECLINE OF HISTORICAL WRITING.

MORE than one recent writer has taken occasion to lament the decline in the literary value of historical writing. The question has been raised as to why we have no great historians nowadays. Says Mr. Frederic Austin Ogg (in the Chicago *Dial*):



SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

"That there *has been* a decline in historical writing, as judged by the canons of great literature, some might possibly deny, but the most of us would readily concede. One has but to mention Herodotus, Thucydides, and Tacitus, among the ancients, Caryle, Macaulay, Gibbon, and Green, in days nearer our own, to bring to mind some of the world's greatest masterpieces of prose writing. With these, the works of history produced during the last quarter-century, while almost legion in number, are in but very few cases even comparable as pieces of literary art. They may be, and without doubt frequently are, better histories; but they are certainly not so good literature."

John Richard Green, whose newly published "Letters," edited by Leslie Stephen, have attracted wide notice on both sides of the Atlantic, is credited with being the last of the "literary" historians. His "Short History of the English People," which has sold to the extent of hundreds of thousands of copies, is quite as notable for its luminous style as for its wide outlook. It was an eminently successful attempt, as is pointed out by a writer in the current issue of the London *Quarterly Review*, to make history interesting. Mr. Bryce said that "it was philosophical enough for scholars and popular enough for schoolboys." The late Bishop Stubbs, himself one of the greatest of English historians, declares: "Green combined a complete and firm grasp of the subject in its unity and integrity, with a wonderful command of details and a thorough sense of perspective and proportion. All his work was real and original work; few people besides those who knew him well would see, under the charming ease and vivacity of his style, the deep research and sustained industry of the laborious student." And yet Green was criticized by Freeman and others of the conservative school because he rejected what he termed "the merely external political view of human affairs" and insisted that "political history, to be intelligible and just, must be based on social history in its largest sense." The writer in *The Quarterly Review* adds:

JOHN RICHARD GREEN.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Co., New York.

"Green's 'Short History of the English People' is not the book of a doctrinaire, but of a fair-minded man with strong opinions, trying to judge justly in matters that touch him nearly. There is no bigotry about it. It remains the best general history of England, and, when it comes to be superseded, it will be by a history on the lines of Green rather than on the lines of his critics. The new book will have to be a constructive history also, not merely an uncoordinated array of facts."

The methods of Samuel Rawson Gardiner, the eminent English historian who died about three months ago, were very different from those employed by John Richard Green. His name is linked with that of Stubbs as an exponent of the "scientific school" of history, and his writings betray the fact that "scholarship, and not literary art, has been the primary consideration." Mr. James Ford Rhodes, an American historian of repute, pays a warm tribute to Gardiner in the May *Atlantic Monthly*, characterizing him, in words that Lowell once applied to Darwin, as "almost the only perfectly disinterested lover of truth" he ever encountered. "We know the history of England from 1603 to 1656 better than we do that of any other period in the world," observes Mr. Rhodes, "and for this we are indebted mainly to Samuel Rawson Gardiner."

The historical standards of the future seem likely to demand a combination of the distinguishing qualities of such natures as those of Green and Gardiner. We quote again from Mr. Ogg's article in *The Dial*:

"Some day there will set in a movement to coordinate the results of our specialized effort, and then may be expected to appear once more the literary historian. Scholarship will not be less valued, nor truth less highly regarded; but the art of pre-

senting truth will be given more attention. Nothing short of a transcendent genius, however, can ever again fill the place of the genuine literary historian. From our conscientious devotion to truth in the minute we shall never wholly recover; and of all historical writing we shall continue to demand absolute accuracy of detail—a standard which was unknown to Herodotus, Livy, Carlyle, and Macaulay. Thus the necessities which the literary historian of the future will have to meet grow greater with every passing day."

THE DEATH-MOTIVE IN LITERATURE.

FROM the earliest ages of human thought and experience men have pondered over the mystery of death, and its grim presence shadows the literature and folk-lore of the world. A writer in *The Edinburgh Review* (April), searching the mythology of the oldest European countries, finds the thought of death "systematically exteriorized" in the principal legends. "Around the most uncompromising, iron-wrought actuality of earth," he says, "series upon series of the most fantastic imaginations ever devised by the brain of man have arisen, and whether the person of death be conceived of as single or multiple, as one death or many deaths, the legends encircling it are numerous enough to form a deeply rooted tradition."

Dora M. Jones, taking up the same subject in *The Westminster Review* (April), points out that the poets have loved to dwell, sometimes almost morbidly, on the thought of death, "the great reconciler," which comes as "the natural rounding of the mortal day to sleep and forgetfulness, the evening that is ordained to follow the morning, summing up and closing all." She continues:

"That persistent sense of the survival of human personality after death, which is found in the early traditions of almost all races, seems to have been rather a source of pain than of comfort. The Hebrew Sheol, the Greek Hades, was a dim, comfortless region, a 'kingdom of shadows,' a feeble simulacrum of life, bearing the same relation to common daylight existence as the phantoms of a sick dream. But side by side with this conception we find the gracious vision of the genius of death, the twin brother of sleep, whose kiss on the fevered lips of the anguished and the dying charmed them into a repose forever undisturbed.

"Until the Christian era we find these parallel trains of thought about death; the belief, alarmed, or at least uneasy, in a possible survival of consciousness in the disembodied ghost, and the sense that, after all, the order of nature was right, and that a painless death at the close of a full life was, indeed, the last, best gift of a beneficent fate. Such was the euthanasia of Cleon and Bito, such the end of Pheidippides, who fell dead in the market-place of Athens, after he had run afoot from the battle-field of Marathon, crying 'Victory' with his last breath."

Shakespeare makes us think of death as the last inviolable refuge of the brave man driven to extremity, in the lines:

> That part of tyranny that I do bear
> I can shake off at pleasure.

Thus exclaims Brutus, and his friend replies:

> So every bondsman in his own hand bears
> The power to cancel his captivity.

The feeling of weariness, discouragement, impatience of life, is voiced by Edmund Spenser [whose name is spelled "Spencer" every time it appears in this article] in what the writer describes as "the tenderest lines ever written in the English tongue":

> He there doth now enjoy eternal rest
> And [illegible] wrath [illegible] want and crave
> And further from it daily wanderest:
> What [illegible] some little pain the passage have
> That makes [illegible] flesh to tread the bitter wave?
> Is not short pain well borne that brings long ease
> And lays the soul to sleep in quiet grave?
> Sleep after toil, port after stormy seas,
> Ease after war, death after life, doth greatly please.

There is a "love of death," declares the writer, which only in our own days has attained to self-consciousness, tho it permeates all tragedy from the beginning; it is "the close connection between sublimated sexual passion and death." On this subject she says:

"Maeterlinck has lately told the story of the nuptial flight of the bee, and how the bridegroom perishes in the ardor of the supreme embrace. Is not that the quintessence of every tragedy that deals with lovers? In spite of the demand for 'a happy ending,' there is an instinctive feeling that the story of heroic love should not end with the descent to the C major of this life, implied by the common formula. Can we imagine Romeo and Juliet 'marrying and living happily ever after'? Lancelot, Tristan, Antony, are the typical lovers, and all through the ecstasies of passion they are conscious that death waits his turn.

"It was Schopenhauer who formalized this instinctive sentiment with his dogma of sexual love as the most intense expression of the human will, the triumph of personality. It is the act of life calling forth fresh life, and so winding up its mission on this earth. Nature teaches the same lesson by the rose and the butterfly. The hour of death waits close on the hour of love, and they who have lived greatly, loved passionately, have nothing more to do but to die.

"The greatest work of the greatest musician of our day, the 'Tristan and Isolde' of Wagner, is entirely devoted to the expression of this idea. The scheme is very simple, it is love yearning and denied, love triumphant, then death. All through the first act death threatens, but his hour is not yet. In the great duet of the second act, in which the love of man and woman finds such transcendent expression as music never gave before, the thought of death is constantly called up, wooed, and dallied with: the lovers call upon night to enfold them and hide them. They have lived: let the rest be silence."

Yet, after all, "the world is for the living," and such philosophy as this can never be pleasing to the average healthy mind, nor is it conducive to strenuous and worthy living. The writer concludes:

"But, even for the strenuous and the worthy, there is comfort in the thought of the gray stones and long grass of the village churchyard, of the warfare accomplished, and the long task done. The more gallant and arduous the labor, the more natural and soothing is the thought of the rest that remains. It was not for some disappointed sybarite, some self-willed young lover, that Walt Whitman wrote his magnificent praise of death; but for Abraham Lincoln, the noble, selfless, much-enduring, sternly laboring man:

> Praised be the fathomless universe
> For life and for joy and for objects and knowledge curious,
> And for love, sweet love,—but praise, praise, praise,
> For the sure-enwinding arms of cool-enfolding Death,
> The night in silence under many a star,
> The ocean shore and the husky whispering wave whose voice I hear,
> And the soul turning to thee, O vast and well-veiled Death,
> And the body gratefully nestling close to thee."

NOTES.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE has effected what is described as the "greatest dramatic coup of the English theatrical world in a generation." He will revive on June 10 "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and has succeeded in engaging Mrs. Kendal and Miss Ellen Terry to appear respectively as "Mrs. Ford" and "Mrs. Page."

THE six most popular books of the past month, as given in the list compiled by the New York *Bookman*, are as follows: (1) "The Hound of the Baskervilles," Doyle; (2) "Audrey," Johnston; (3) "Dorothy Vernon," Major; (4) "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Hegan; (5) "The Conqueror," Atherton; (6) "The Lady Paramount," Harland, and "The Leopard's Spots," Dixon. The usual monthly lists compiled by *The World's Work* do not appear in the June issue of that magazine.

"THERE appear to be indications of a Carlyle boom this year," remarks the London *Academy*. Messrs. Chapman & Hall have a new edition, to be called the 'Edinburgh Edition,' in preparation, which is to be printed on India paper and to be completed in fourteen volumes. There are rumors, also, of other issues. It is obvious the Carlyle still sells largely, for Messrs Chapman & Hall, during the past three years, have sold on an average thirty thousand copies of his works a year. But is he so largely read? We suspect he is amongst the 'presentation authors' who occupy a good deal of shelf room. Yet the appeal of 'Sartor Resartus' and 'Heroes and Hero Worship' can hardly, to the young at least, ever fail." The current issue of the London *Bookman* is almost exclusively devoted to pictorial and literary matter bearing on Carlyle.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

BACTERIA ON MONT BLANC.

A BRIEF note on the recent successful search for disease germs in the snow and ice of Mont Blanc has already been printed in these columns. We are now able to give a somewhat detailed account of this interesting investigation, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 10) by the scientist who carried it out, Dr. Jean Binot, who is at the head of the Pasteur Institute laboratory. The summit of an Alpine peak would seem about as unlikely a place for germs as could be well selected; but purity of air or water is a relative quality, and M. Janssen, whose now celebrated observatory crowns the summit of Mont Blanc, suggested to Dr. Binot the search for microbes that he describes in the present article. Says Dr. Binot:

JANSSEN'S OBSERVATORY, MONT BLANC.

"The germs found on the top of Mont Blanc have been transplanted thither by the wind from adjacent wooded mountains and valleys. Some of the germs so brought adhere to the surface of the ice over which they sweep. These sink into ice or the old snow, which contains one or two to the cubic centimeter on the average [about 10 to 25 per cubic inch]. In the fresh snow, on the contrary, the number is infinitely small. Three times I collected 8 cubic centimeters of freshly fallen snow without discovering a single microbe in it.

"The sun is one of the most powerful natural agents in the destruction of germs. These analyses give a new proof of this fact by showing that in any given place a vertical wall sheltered from the sun generally contains more microbes than one that is in full sunlight.

"If we examine the results of the analyses of the annual layers, we see that the first layer contains fewer germs than the surface. The surface microbes, sporeless and of slight resistance, have in great part disappeared in this adjacent stratum, destroyed by natural physical agents. In the lower strata the spore-bearing bacteria, the yeasts, the streptothrices and some mucedines with resisting spores are dominant. In an analysis of the older layers the number of germs was seen to decrease regularly.

INTERIOR OF OBSERVATORY, DR. BINOT AND M. HANSKY.

"At the foot of the glaciers the number of surface germs is much more considerable: 6 to 65 per cubic centimeter at the Mer de Glace; 9 to 27 at the Glacier des Bossons, etc.

"The glacier streams are very pure; their purity is in proportion to the number of germs in the ice that gives rise to them. . . . . .

"The air on the summit of Mont Blanc contains a very small number of germs. I have analyzed 100 liters of air without finding a single microbe, and the number has varied from 4 to 11 per cubic meter.

"On the contrary, in the interior of M. Janssen's observatory on the topmost peak of the mountain, where I passed six days, two analyses made in two different rooms gave 540 and 260 germs. It is evident that these numerous microbes had been imported by the temporary guests of the observatory. This is why I took my specimens of air as far as possible from the observatory, taking care to place myself to windward of it. Speaking generally, the number of germs is larger as we approach the valley. . .

TAKING SPECIMENS OF ICE.

"I preserved more than 300 microbian species that are either new or difficult to determine. One-third of these I have since identified; the others are still under investigation. This collection furnishes very interesting types from the biologic and morphologic points of view, and even from that of pathology.

"In the ice of the summit I isolated a virulent type of pyocyanic bacillus. A vibrio that I found in the streams was exceptionally pathogenic for the laboratory animals. In the crystalline and admirably pure water of a spring on the trail from Montanvert, I found 12 colonies of virulent colon bacillus in one cubic centimeter. The presence of these germs is certainly due to insufficient filtration of the water through the thin layers of soil that cover the granite rocks of this mountain, on which herds live."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY VOLCANOES ERUPT.

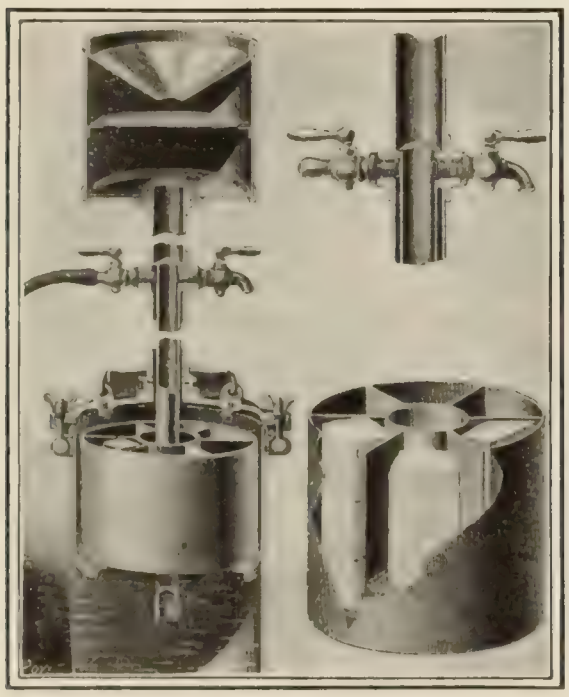
IN an article on the West Indian disaster, the following brief statement of the various opinions held by scientific men regarding the causes of volcanic phenomena is given by *The Scientific American* (May 24):

"Volcanic eruptions are generally attributed to the expansion of moisture in the heated subterranean rocks. The original theory that the earth is a liquid mass, covered by a thin crust of solid matter, is now entirely discarded by scientists. Such conditions would seriously interfere with the rotation of the earth and the stability of the crust. We know the effect of the moon's and sun's attraction on the thin skin of ocean that covers the surface of our globe. Tidal waves are continually sweeping around the earth in a direction contrary to the earth's rotation. In comparison with this we can easily see what a tremendous drag to the rotation of the earth would result were the entire earth a liquid mass covered by a mere shell of solid matter. Scientists tell us that the wave produced would be so powerful as to make even a solid steel crust of 300 miles of thickness yield like india-rubber to its deforming influences. The theory of a molten interior was based on the observation of volcanoes and on the fact that the temperature of the earth increases on the average one degree for every fifty feet of descent from the surface. Following this theory come others, in which the earth is supposed to have a solid core and an outer crust between which is a layer of liquid material. Any displacement of the crust covering this liquid layer, whether resulting from contraction of the earth or other causes, would force the lava to the surface through the weakest spot. In refutation of this argument the conditions at Hawaii might be considered. The crater of Mauna Loa is 13,650 feet above the sea-level, and that of Kilauea is 4,040 feet. These mountains are not over 35 miles apart and yet both are filled with lava. How could such varying levels be maintained, if both craters were fed from the same source? This query has forced many to believe that the liquid matter was contained in local, vesicular spaces beneath the crust. Both of these theories were brought forth to reconcile the requirements of physics with those of geology, which called for the existence of fluid matter at a small depth from the surface of the earth. At present geolo-

gists have pretty generally discarded these theories as unnecessary; for it is claimed that the powerful pressure due to the earth's contraction would prevent material from attaining a liquid form. Immediately on release of this powerful pressure, however, the matter would become fluid and pour out of the mountain in the form of lava. As stated above, the power which causes the upheaval is attributed to the expansion of imprisoned vapor. From the fact that volcanoes are usually found near the sea, it was at first argued that the water oozed down into the heated regions, either of its own weight or by capillary attraction. Many scientists think this theory to be absurd, for they argue that it would be impossible for the water to enter a region under such compression, also that long before reaching a sufficient depth it would be turned into steam and forced back through the very channels by which it entered. The most plausible theory, and one now pretty generally accepted, accounts for the presence of wafer in heated rocks as having occurred during their crystallization period. These rocks, in the course of time, were deposited in the sea by the action of rivers. After many ages, the water-bearing rocks are covered to a great depth under layers or 'blankets' of deposited matter, and the heat there enconntered finally brings the water to a sufficient tension to cause an explosion."

A NEW SOURCE OF OXYGEN.

IN a new method of producing oxygen invented by M. Jaubert, a French chemist, the gas is generated simply by pouring water on a new chemical compound devised by him. It is claimed that the new substance can be produced cheaply, and that in future the physician or chemist can have fresh and pure oxygen as he wants it instead of purchasing it compressed to a dangerous tension in heavy cylinders. M. Jaubert's method is described in *La Nature* (Paris, April 26) by M. J. F. Gall, who says:



JAUBERT OXYGEN APPARATUS.
Small size for calcium lights, etc.

"Certain metals, like sodium, potassium, and their alloys . . . possess the property, when heated in a current of air, of fixing the oxygen of the latter without combining with the nitrogen. Oxids of very different properties are thus obtained; some dissolve in cold water without any other phenomenon than that of simple hydration; others, particularly the higher oxids, are decomposed by cold water with a violent disengagement of pure oxygen. . . . These bodies M. Jaubert has named 'oxyliths' (oxygen-stones), and for their manufacture the Electrochemical Company has recently installed a factory of 5,000 horse-power.

"The oxylith is a substance resembling calcium carbid [such as is used for the generation of acetylene]; it comes in small pieces, but its color is white.

"When water is poured on a lump of it, it immediately gives off oxygen; but if we stop pouring, the oxygen ceases to be given off, so there is no overproduction."

This property makes it possible to construct a generator which shall give us a current of oxygen at ordinary pressure whenever we want it, on the same principle as the acetylene generators now in use, of which the smallest may be seen on an acetylene cycle-lamp; all that is needed is a supply of oxylith and of water and an arrangement for bringing the latter into contact with the former. The inventor has devised several forms of apparatus for this purpose, of which the illustration shows one, which is intended to furnish small quantities of the gas. It is on the principle of the laboratory apparatus for the generation of hydrogen. Blocks of oxylith are placed in a perforated vessel and the water attacks them from below. The writer goes on to say:

"Oxylith has considerable advantages over compressed oxygen. In the first place, the oxygen set free is chemically pure, and then the dead weight is four or five times smaller, and the liquid residue, which is chemically pure caustic, can be sold or utilized in other ways. The pressure of the oxygen thus obtained keeps rigorously constant, whatever the use may be and without the employment of any device for the purpose. Finally, there is no trouble in transportation: the apparatus can be packed in a box and the railroads will carry the oxylith at the same price as other chemical products. We can see how greatly the production of oxygen is facilitated by the use of this new substance."

The inventor, we are told, was led to his study of the subject by an endeavor to devise a renewer of the air in submarine boats. When thus used, his apparatus disposes of the carbonic acid in the foul air by absorption in the caustic, which, as has been noted above, forms the residue of the process. Experiments show that a few ounces of oxylith are sufficient to sustain the respiration of a man for an hour, and that a pint or so of the substance will keep the air of a submarine boat in respirable condition during the same period. M. Jaubert believes also that the gas from his apparatus may be used to actuate the motors that drive the boats, thus avoiding danger from the weight of electrical storage-batteries and from the gases that they give off."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRITON AND THE AMERICAN INVASION.

MOST English observers seem to be divided between abject fear that the scepter of industrial supremacy has been permanently snatched from their grasp, and an attitude of contempt for or indifference to American competition. Henry Labouchere rather assumes the part of the moralizing onlooker with no personal interest in the matter. In his paper, *Truth*, London, under the heading "Morganeering and the Moral," he tells the British nation that its supremacy in trade and commerce is doomed, and that the best efforts will scarcely prevent a retrograde movement. He says:

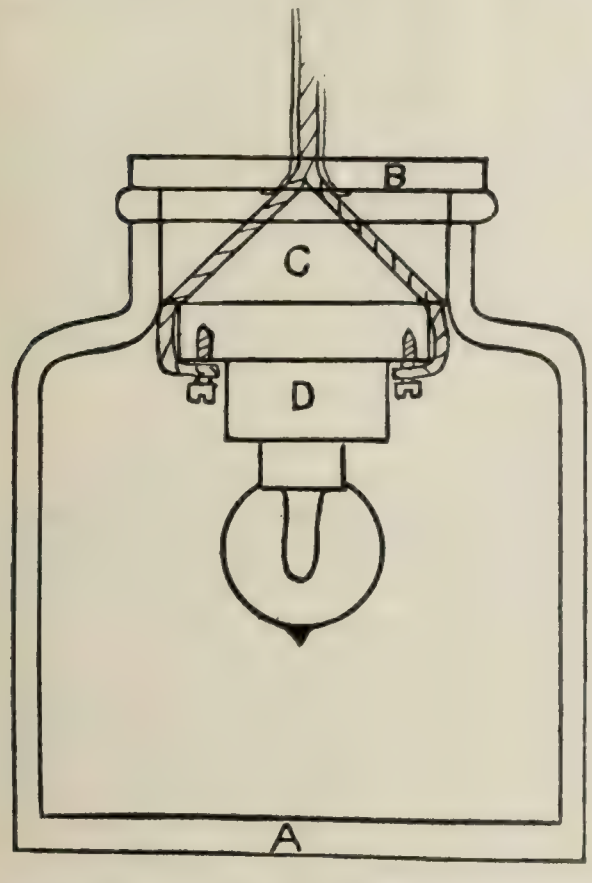
"To the impartial observer it is a trifle amusing to watch the perturbation of John Bull at the march of the American capitalist. For a generation or two past the gospel of salvation of mankind by the agency of British capital has been preached with sincere conviction by British politicians. British men of business and almost every British man in every British street, whether it was a dying nation in Europe or Asia, a rickety republic in South America, an unreclaimed region of Africa, peopled by idolators and cannibals, or even a poverty-stricken British colony, said that the means of regeneration were the same—let British capital and enterprise exploit the patient thoroughly and there would be an end to all his diseases political, economic, and social. Americans, in their turn, now aspire to regenerate the world by American capital and American enterprise. They practise upon us the doctrine which we so long applied to the rest of mankind. They acquire our underground railways with the kindly view of showing us how to work those antiquated undertakings profitably. They propose to provide poor old London with tramways and tubes which its people are too poor or too stupid to construct themselves. They acquire half the tobacco trade of these islands to confer upon us the benefits of being supplied with American goods and American principles. Lastly—for the present—they laid sacrilegious hands on the shipping, by means of which 'Britannia rules the waves.' No wonder John Bull is in a comic state of consternation. The world, from his point of view, is being turned completely upside down. He is no longer

'on top,' but underneath. Instead of the exploiter he is becoming exploited. Yet by utilizing to the best advantage our resources in raw material, capital and labor we can hold our own, even if we are forced to see Germany and America increase their output faster than we can. At the present crisis of our economic history, what are the objects which chiefly occupy our minds? They are the regeneration of South Africa by the introduction into that accursed land of British capital and labor; the expansion of our army at the expense of the labor market; squandering time, money, and energy on the empty ostentation of the coronation ceremony, which will suspend industry, dislocate trade, and divert public thought from matters of pressing and vital import."

FISHING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

AN electric-light equipment that will add to the interest of an evening's fishing, as well as to the length of the resulting string of fish, is described by a correspondent of *Amateur Work* (May). He says:

"The necessary materials are: a small incandescent electric globe and porcelain base of about three-candle power and three volts; a dry battery for same, of the kind used in bicycle or night lamps; several yards of two-way flexible covered wire of small diameter, some rubber tubing to cover the flexible wire, a glass bottle with large mouth, and rubber cement.



"The neck of the bottle should be large enough to easily admit the porcelain base. Cut a circular piece of wood, *B*, from a cigar-box, large enough to cover the top of the bottle, and in the center bore a hole to admit the rubber tubing with a tight fit. The porcelain base, *D*, is screwed to the cork, *C*, with two screws which should be long enough to reach into the wooden piece *B*. The flexible wire is then covered with the rubber tubing. An easy way to do this is to take a nail which will easily pass through the tubing, tie to it a strong thread, and from an upper window lower the nail into the tubing until it comes out at the other end. With the thread, a string is then pulled through, and with the string the wire in the same way. Firmly attach the string to the wire without any large knots, and also see that the ends of the wire are not likely to catch on the tubing. The wire on the lamp-end should extend about three inches to allow for connections in the bottle.

"Through the cork, bore two holes from the center of the top side to the edges of the porcelain base. The wire and tubing are then put through the hole in the wooden piece *B*, the end of the tubing being attached with bicycle or other cement to the underside of this piece. The two strands of the wire are then put through the holes in the cork and connected with the terminals of the lamp. The upper side of the cork is then covered with cement and pressed firmly against the piece *B*. When dry, the water will not reach the wire when the cork has been inserted in the bottle. The other ends of the wire are, when ready to use, connected to the battery, and the lamp will then light. The battery is kept in the boat. The wire not in the water does not require to be covered with tubing. In use, the bottle is weighted so that it will sink to the required depth. The battery is then connected to light the lamp. The light will attract many kinds of fish. The fisher and a properly baited line will do the rest."

ANOTHER NEW EXPLOSIVE.

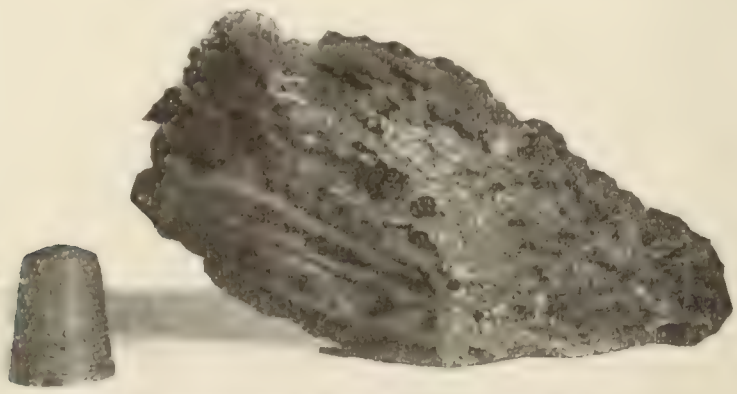
A SUBSTANCE named Masurite, described in *Cassier's Magazine* (May), is said in that magazine to be the latest high explosive on the market. "It appears to be in every sense a safe explosive, failing to detonate under the most trying conditions that are ever likely to be brought about accidentally, and yet affording admirable evidence of great destructive power at the right time." Recent tests are said to have demonstrated satisfactorily that it is insensible to shock, concussion, heat, or cold, as far as its liability to explode by any of these means is concerned, and that it can be exploded in the proper manner only by means of a double-strength exploder. Says the writer in *Cassier's*:

"One of the tests consisted in striking a quantity of the explosive with a hammer and a 16-pound sledge, both on stone and an anvil, and in allowing a 50-pound weight to fall 25 feet upon a masurite cartridge—all without other effect than breaking up the cartridge and scattering the explosive. Masurite in cans was shot through with both steel-jacketed and mushroom bullets, and even heated by burning coal and then shot through without exploding. Red-hot irons were run through the powder, both loose and in cartridge form, the result being simply to fuse and burn it while in direct contact with the heated surface, the powder going out upon removal of the iron. A bundle of parlor matches ignited in masurite had their flame immediately extinguished. Black and smokeless powder were set off on top and below a heap of masurite, and merely blackened it. Electric sparks were made to play in contact with the material, and no explosion resulted. For friction tests masurite was rubbed to dust between sandpaper and emery cloth. In a series of detonation tests it was found that a masurite cartridge on exploding would explode another one placed in contact with it, but when it was 12 inches distant the unprimed cartridge was simply torn and the contents scattered. With a 40-per-cent. dynamite cartridge exploded at a distance of 12 inches from a masurite cartridge, the latter did not go off; but with reversed conditions an unprimed dynamite cartridge readily exploded. To show that masurite does not freeze at low temperature, a cartridge of masurite was placed in a freezing mixture at 6° below the Fahrenheit zero for three hours. When taken out, it was found to be entirely loose, and was immediately exploded with great violence by means of an electric fuse. To show the relative force of masurite for rock work, a large boulder, in which were placed twelve cartridges in two bore-holes, was blown to pieces. The masurite used in all these tests had a strength equal to 40-per-cent. dynamite, and this can be increased or decreased, as desired, in making the explosive. A notable feature of masurite is the flameless character of its explosion. This was particularly evident when dynamite and masurite were exploded together, the former giving off a vivid flare of light."

In this absence of flame it is claimed, lies the great value of masurite for coal-mine work, as it will not ignite coal-gas or dust in the neighborhood of a blast.

A Lump of Smoke.—"Of late years," says *The Scientific American* (May 10), "a great deal of attention has been drawn to the question of London smoke, and during the recent great fogs in that city, a number of experiments were conducted by Sir William Thistleton-Dyer, which showed that solid matter, consisting of soot and tarry hydrocarbons, was deposited during the worst fogs at the rate of so many tons to the square mile every week. The fogs of the Thames Valley can, of course, never be avoided; but that particular quality of fog which takes its distinctive name from the great city itself could be prevented if its citizens were willing to use smokeless coal in place of the highly bituminous coal which they favor at the present time. There is a society in London known as the Coal-Smoke Abatement Society that has strenuously grappled since 1898 with the problem, and with the very best results. At a recent meeting of the society, Prof. A. H. Church exhibited a specimen of a remarkable atmospheric deposit, which had been taken from the cornice below the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is believed that this specimen, which is herewith illustrated, had taken about two

hundred years to form. According to *The Illustrated London News*, to which we are indebted for our illustration, the mass contains one grain of carbon per 100 grains, and about half a grain of tarry matter in the same weight of deposit. The chief constituent is gypsum or crystallized sulfate of lime, produced by the action of the sulfuric acid of the city atmosphere on the



SMOKE DEPOSIT FROM ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
The size of the mass is shown in comparison with the thimble.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

carbonate of lime of the stone of which St. Paul's is built. This sulfate of lime is first dissolved by, and then deposited from, the rain-water. During the formation of the coral-like mass, the tarry particles of soot are enclosed within it. In order to give an idea of the size of the piece, an ordinary thimble is shown beside it in the illustration."

More Missing Links Found.—The portions of a skeleton discovered by a Dutch army surgeon in Java and asserted by him to belong to a hitherto unknown creature, intermediate between monkey and man, have not yet been taken at their discoverer's valuation by all geologists, altho there are plenty of scientific men who agree with him that in them we have the long-sought "missing link." But the "pithecanthropus erectus" (erect ape-man), as Dr. Dubois named his find, is now threatened with quite a number of rivals, we are told in *The British Medical Journal*. Says the writer:

"Whether this particular skeleton link is maintaining its full original interest and reputation after the repeated examinations and criticisms to which it has been subjected is a little doubtful, and for the present also it would not do to dogmatize when speaking of the newest discoveries. Four sets of human remains have already been discovered in the grottos near Mentone during the researches lately ordered by the Prince of Monaco. They are stated to have belonged to the quaternary period, and they were found at no great distance from the surface. . . . The race they represent is believed to have had low-pointed features. The arms were long and distinctly negroid. The summary of the examination so far by Dr. Verneau seems to favor the idea that these human remains belonged to creatures holding a place between the baboons and negroes. The paleolithic age, geologically speaking, is not so very far away from the existing period, and Quatrefages believed that man had seen the miocene period; but he goes further than this. In his 'Human Species,' he says: 'We know that, as far as his body is concerned, man is a mammal and nothing more. The conditions of existence which are sufficient for these animals ought to have been sufficient for him also; where they lived he could live. He may then have been contemporaneous with the earliest mammalia, and go back as far as the secondary period.'"

Is Obesity a Disease?—The conclusion that obesity does not depend altogether upon the quantity or quality of food or water absorbed—in other words, that it is not a matter of regimen only, is reached by Dr. Gabriel Leven in a recent thesis, published in Paris (1901) and noticed in *Modern Medicine* (May). "He considers it a nervous disorder, and cites the influence of various nervous effects upon the deposit of fat. He regards obesity not as a disease, but as a symptom which may appear in a great variety of conditions, having, however, for a general foundation a disturbance of nutrition, the most common cause of which is a form of dyspepsia. The therapeutic management of obesity, in the author's opinion, consists in treatment of the dyspepsia upon which the disorder depends." This view, *Modern Medicine* goes on to say, "seems rather extreme; nevertheless it contains a sufficient amount of truth to make it worth while to keep in mind, when dealing with cases of this sort, the possible existence of gastric disorder."

The Deadly Oyster.—That the oyster often contains the germs of typhoid and that therefore it should not be eaten raw unless its origin is well known, are facts recognized by all medical men. Now we are told in addition by an Italian physician, Dr. Zardo, who writes in *Le Sperimentale*, that the oyster has its own pet germ which it nearly always contains, and which he has named the bacillus of Mytilus. Says *Modern Medicine* (May), in a brief abstract of Dr. Zardo's article:

"This germ apparently produces no harmful effect if the stomach and intestines are in a normal state, but if the gastric juice is not normal, in other words, if it is lacking in germicide properties, and especially if the intestine is not in a perfect condition, gastro-enteritis and general infection occur, which may result in death. In experiments upon guinea-pigs, it was shown that the injection of this germ beneath the skin or into the peritoneal cavity gave rise to general infection, the germ being found everywhere in the body, even in the blood. The poison produced by this germ, when introducted into the body of a guinea-pig in any way whatever, gave rise to interstitial hemorrhage, fatty degeneration of the liver, and necrosis. From these facts, it is plainly evident that the oyster is a very unsafe article of diet, especially when eaten raw or imperfectly cooked, and that no person can safely swallow one of these bivalves unless assured that his stomach and intestines are in a thoroughly sound state. Even thoroughly cooked oysters may give rise to serious symptoms if there happens to be present a considerable number of poison substances previously formed by the germ, for while cooking destroys the germ, it does not destroy the poison produced by it."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WE are warned by *The Lancet* (London) not to open letters at the breakfast-table. They are usually laden with germs which it is not well to mix with food. The envelope flaps and stamps that have been moistened by the human tongue may be bristling with contamination. The envelope itself may have picked up infection while on the way, and if it has dropped in the mud, it probably is loaded with all sorts of contagion.

THE solar temperature is investigated anew, in the light of the latest observations, by Professor Wilson in a memoir presented to the London Royal Society. Says the *Revue Scientifique*: "Researches made with a differential micrometer and published in *The Philosophical Transactions* for 1894 gave the mean value of 6.200° C., absolute temperature. New observations made under new conditions devised for the purpose of remedying certain defects in earlier methods gave a mean temperature of 5.773°, using Rosetti's coefficient of 0.29 for the absorption of the earth's atmosphere. If Langley's value of 0.41 were taken for this, the figure would be 6.085°. Finally, if the absorption of the sun's atmosphere be also taken into account, according to the experiments of Wilson and Rambaut, we obtain the value 6.863° for the effective temperature of the solar photosphere."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE German high-speed experiments in electric traction, about whose stoppage there seemed to be some mystery, were, it now appears, suspended temporarily because the road-bed was not strong enough to bear such high velocities. Says *Engineering* (London, April 25): "At high speeds great trouble was had with the tracks. The rails weighed only sixty-seven and one-half pounds per yard and were spiked, for the most part, to wooden cross-ties, altho a few iron ties were also used. As long as the speed did not exceed 100 kilometers per hour no evil effects were noticed, but when the speed went to 140 kilometers (87 miles) per hour the carriage began to roll a little, owing to the lightness of the permanent way. The experiments show that eighty-five-pound rails would be heavy enough for speeds up to 100 miles an hour. . . . The tests were finally stopped on account of the yielding of the track, both horizontally and vertically. . . . Heavier rails are to be put down and the road-bed improved to permit the equipments to attain the full speed for which they were designed."

A BUILDING WITHOUT CORNERS.—The new St. Bartholomew's Hospital in New York is so constructed that there are no internal corners to catch the dust. Says a writer in *The Evening Post*: "There are absolutely no angles or projections in the building above the basement. All intersections of all surfaces meet with a uniform curve; this has been carried out in all details, not only the walls, ceilings, and floors, but also the stairs, shelf and table standards, window recesses, etc., throughout. The sash and doors are so constructed that there are no moldings or broken surfaces between the frames and glass or panels. The surface of the frame meets the glass with a feather edge, and the corners of the sash and door panels are also rounded, so that there may be no lodging-place for the collection or dirt or foreign matter. The angles or corners above the wainscot line are run in plaster. . . . Especial care has been taken in the construction of the operating-rooms. The room for more important operations on the fifth floor is considered the most perfect yet built. The corners of the room are rounded to a large radius and the ceiling domed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE MARTINIQUE CALAMITY.

HOW can the horrible catastrophes by which tens of thousands of lives have been destroyed in the West Indian Islands be reconciled with the thought of a loving God? This question, which is being seriously discussed by several of the religious papers, raises anew a problem of some importance. The New York *Truth Seeker*, the organ of the Free-Thinkers, has the following to say on the subject:

"It was the Lisbon earthquake which shook Voltaire's faith in a God who governs, who pervades all places and ages, and who has established a direct relation between himself and mankind. He was compelled to ask, What was my God doing? Why did the Universal Father crush to shapelessness thousands of his poor children, even at the moment when they were upon their knees returning thanks to him? The tragedy of St. Pierre ought to drive a sincere Theist insane.

"How the Christians can reconcile such an appalling calamity as this volcanic eruption with the conception of a good God who cares for his children, and without whose watchful supervision not even a sparrow falls to the ground, is one of those things which astonishes men who think. The inhabitants of St. Pierre were literally burned up and buried in the white-hot mud which came from the crater and dropped upon the town. Such an act occurring through personal volition of any being would stamp that being as a demon of infinite cruelty. Nothing could equal it except the creation of a hell in which billions instead of thousands are to burn forever. There are no words in any language which can describe such a being."

The calamity at St. Pierre is viewed by many of the inhabitants of neighboring islands as a judgment of God. "While in St. Lucia," declares an officer of the British steamship *Horace* (as reported in the New York *Herald*), "I heard several of the residents telling one another that they believed the destruction of St. Pierre was a terrible punishment sent by the Almighty on account of the wickedness of the city." A New York clergyman, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, has not hesitated to draw a similar conclusion. In a recent sermon on "Providence and Biblical and Recent Catastrophes," he compared the calamity in Martinique to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. He said further:

"A whole land is often saved from terrible calamities on account of the churches and praying people, and this world itself is but saved from flames that to-day would lick the very heavens and wrap the very highest mountain-tops in tongues of fire on account of the little band of God's elect who are in it, and who fear His name, and whom He wills not to harm."

Such views as this, however, are prominent because of their very isolation, and are anything but representative. Yet all of the religious papers seem ready to admit that there is a grave problem involved. Says the Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.):

"Why, oh, why, asks some troubled Christian, should these joyous, simple, believing people meet the fate of the godless and unspeakably wicked Pompeii and Herculaneum of old? Why is darkest London spared, while St. Pierre perishes? There is no better answer than that implied in the question of our esteemed contemporary, *The Catholic Citizen*, of Milwaukee: 'Why do cities seat themselves in these volcanic valleys? Why do men expose their lives and the lives of their families to the dangers of such location?' As the rain falleth upon the just and unjust, so will the deluge of fire and lava overwhelm impartially saint and sinner in its progress. Christian faith finds its comfort, in such calamity, in the thought of life everlasting; the conviction that God's mercy overshadowed all the horror; and that the innocent and the penitent souls entering into the place of refreshment, light, and peace, through that awful trial by fire, say now with the apostle: 'The sufferings of this life are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come.'"

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) says:

"This problem baffles the author of the Book of Job, and all the discoveries of science and the light of the Christian revelation do not resolve the thick darkness that settles about it. When trouble comes for which we can see no moral antecedent and no good result, the irrepressible cry bursts from every human heart, 'Why?' And there is no answer but the answer of Job: 'Tho he slay me, yet will I trust in him.'

"From our point of view the events of life are often wholly irreconcilable with our faith in the divine goodness. And yet we do not lose our faith. We believe that God is working out for us and for the race purposes of goodness that we can not understand. That, it seems to us, is the Christian attitude toward this problem. Christianity does not resolve it, while it makes many other solutions of it untenable. But Christianity, in its revelation of the Father, inspires a confidence in Him that is not shaken by our inability to understand His way."

The Pittsburg *Methodist Recorder* insists that great good follows even in the footsteps of the worst calamities. "With the earthquake's shock," it declares, "human nature asserts itself and a thrill of sympathy moves all hearts. The nation is richer because of the wealth of affection and charity which it poured out for these cities sitting desolate and in distress." And so disaster, while it is to be deprecated, yet "shows the better side of human nature and makes us respect ourselves and our humanity more." *The Church Advocate*, an organ of the "Church of God," published at Harrisburg, Pa., takes a decidedly original view of the "wholesome moral effect" produced by cataclysms. It says:

"They teach us how insecure are the most stable earthly things. The everlasting hills shall be removed. The earth itself shall perish, but the word of the Lord endureth forever. They remind us of the approaching end. And they may suggest how the final conflagration may originate. True, we do not positively know how. Yet it is our conviction that the fire for which the heavens and the earth which are now are kept in store, and by which the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up, is of natural, and not supernatural, origin. For there are allusions to volcanic fires as a mode of final destruction in certain very striking expressions in Revelation, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and even in Luke. And even the very nature of the soil of Italy, and of some of the groups of islands south of the Philippines and the Lesser Antilles has forced on many a mind in different ages the thought of physical preparedness almost for such a catastrophe. 'Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh.' These events are not any less of God because between him and them are natural causes of whose existence the divine will is the cause."

HIGHER CRITICISM IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THAT the "time-spirit," which has compelled a restatement of the Presbyterian faith and a readjustment, among religious thinkers everywhere, of so much of the theological doctrine that was once accepted as fundamental, is also penetrating the Roman Catholic Church, has been apparent for some time to close observers. The cases of Dr. St. George Mivart and of Dr. Zahm are taken as indications, at least, of serious unrest, and the recent appointment of the Roman Biblical commission is construed to mean that the Pope finds it no longer advisable to resist the demand for a thorough investigation of the claims of the higher criticism. In the opinion of "Austin West," which *nom-de-plume* is believed to cover the real name of one prominent in the councils of the Roman Catholic Church, the full significance of this papal commission is hardly as yet understood. To comprehend its true meaning, he declares, it is essential that we should be acquainted with the present condition of religious thought in the French Church, and with the record of the Abbé Alfred Loisy, who has been for some time the recognized intellectual leader of the radical school among the French Roman

Catholics. In the opening sentences of an article in *The Contemporary Review* (April), this writer states:

"For nearly eighteen months past there has been pending in Rome before the Congregation of the Index and that of the Inquisition—commonly known as 'The Holy Office'—a case of exceptional interest, fraught with weighty consequences for the future of Biblical criticism within the Roman communion. Abbé Alfred Loisy, D.D., of Paris, who for some years has figured among the front rank of living exegetes in the Roman Catholic Church, and whose scholarly attainments in every branch of Semitic lore have won him more than European fame, has been accused before the Roman tribunals by Cardinal Richard, as one who by his active sympathies with modern critical science is a troubler of the Catholic Israel."

For twelve years Dr. Loisy held the chair of Biblical exegesis in the Institut Catholique in Paris; but he was compelled to withdraw from that institution on account of the objection of its board of managers to his views on Biblical inspiration. On his retirement from professorial work Dr. Loisy was offered a chaplaincy at a nunnery in Neuilly-sur-Seine, which he accepted. During this period of comparative seclusion he redoubled his intellectual activities, contributing essays and articles to the leading ecclesiastical reviews of France. About eighteen months ago the Abbé was appointed lecturer on the comparative history of religions at the "École Pratique des Hautes Études" in Paris, and he still holds this influential position. Dr. Loisy's conclusions in regard to Biblical criticism are summed up by the writer in *The Contemporary Review* as follows:

"(1) That the Pentateuch, as we now possess it, can not be the work of Moses.

"(2) That the early chapters of Genesis—probably the first eleven—do not contain an exact and real history of the origins of the world or of man; but rather the religious philosophy of that history. At the same time, these chapters may contain traditional memories of historical significance.

"(3) That the whole of the Old-Testament literature (and various parts of single books) does not possess a uniform historical character, all the historical books—even those of the New Testament—having been edited on freer principles than those now in vogue in historical composition. Hence, as a legitimate result of liberty in the composition, a corresponding liberty in the interpretation. The form of an inspired document being historical does not involve necessarily a real historical character; *e.g.*, Our Lord's Gospel parables of the Good Samaritan, Dives and Lazarus, etc. It is the nature and content which determine the character of inspired records; it is the character which should guide sound exegesis in its interpretation.

"(4) The history of religious doctrine as set forth in the Bible bespeaks a vital development, in all its component parts, of the doctrine itself; *e.g.*, the Idea of God, of human destiny, of moral laws.

"(5) The Sacred Books, in all that pertains to natural science, present no contrast to the quasi-scientific conceptions which prevailed in the ancient world; and these conceptions, moreover, have left their traces not in Bible literature only, but likewise in Bible beliefs."

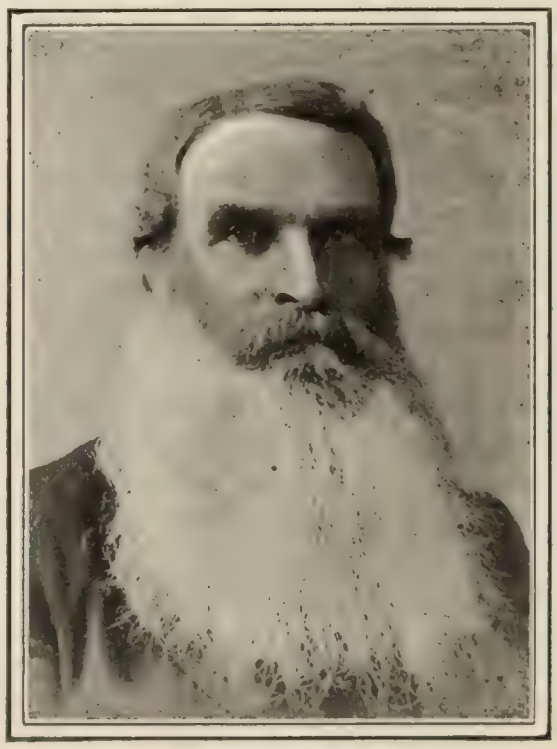
Dr. Loisy's writings have been severely censured not only by Cardinal Richard, but by other prominent French Roman Catholic thinkers, including Père Fontaine, S. J., Père Charles Maigen, and the editor of the Dominican *Revue Thomiste*. On the other hand, at least one French Jesuit review has opened its pages to an indorsement of his views; the new Roman Catholic critical review in Italy—*Studi Religiosi*—has maintained a sympathetic attitude; and the English Catholic scholar, Prof. V. McNabb, O. P., has supported the Abbé's conclusions in articles contributed to *The American Ecclesiastical Review*.

It was this "case of Abbé Loisy," more than any other single influence, maintains the writer in *The Contemporary Review*, that impelled the Pope to appoint a Biblical commission, whose *personnel* represents the most broad-minded thought in the Roman Catholic Church. The writer concludes:

"Be its future what it may, the international Biblical commission is of memorable importance in the third longest pontificate of history. It serves to mark a new epoch in the history of Roman Catholicism. It owes much to the loyalty and persevering labors of the Abbé Loisy, of whose denunciation to Rome it is the immediate sequel. Already there are omens of a coming agitation against the commission by adversaries scarcely yet recovered from their astonishment. But the Catholic *savant* finds his consolations in history, as Boethius found them in divine philosophy. He can have no misgivings whatever as to ultimate results. The modern scientific movement within the Roman communion has come to stay and to increase; and the mature decision of Leo XIII. can not but be regarded as a providential check upon that blind theological fanaticism, within even as without the church, which, with Canute-like arrogance, elects to sit by the shore with its face to the sea, cursing the inevitable incoming tide."

"THE GREATEST MISSIONARY SINCE THE DAYS OF ST. PAUL."

SUCH is the proud title bestowed upon Bishop William Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in Palo Alto, Cal., on May 18. "He was the greatest and most successful of all the Methodist evangelists," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, and "ranks with Francis Xavier and Adoniram Judson in the pioneer character and wide area of his work." "His heroism," adds the Atlanta *Constitution*, "while not that of battle and blood, or of shipwreck and earthquake, was none the less splendid because it was that which calmly defied death in myriad forms and chances to make Christ known around the circuit of the world." Says the Springfield *Republican*:



BISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR.

"Taylor was a man of superb presence, tall, strong of frame, and when his great genius of evangelism was certified by his appointment as bishop he was so splendid of eye, so gray of head, and so profuse of beard, that many noted his striking resemblance to John Brown. He believed in Brown and had many points of likeness in character; but he was more often compared to Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles—tho he certainly differed as much as possible from Paul physically, seeing that the apostle's bodily presence 'was weak and contemptible.' Taylor was an enthusiast. He never lost a particle of his fire from the time when as a youth of 20 he heard a voice in a dream saying: 'William, God has a great work for you to do, and if you will not confer with flesh and blood, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left, but follow the leading of the Holy Spirit, your wisdom will increase like a continual dripping into a bucket.' He was then a raw Virginia country boy; but the echo of that voice never faded from his consciousness."

Bishop Taylor began his Gospel work as a street preacher in San Francisco. In the fall of 1856 he conducted an evangelistic campaign in Canada. Later he spent seven months in Ireland and England, and visited Australia. "The work in Australia was continued two years and a half," declares *The California*

Christian Advocate, San Francisco (Meth. Episc.), "and over six thousand souls were converted under his ministry." We quote further from the same paper:

"In 1865 he went to South Africa. Here the same divine power attended his ministry. In Queenstown District, Natal, Cape Colony, and among the Kafirs, his success was such as to awaken the entire mission-field. This was his first grapple with heathenism. Over seven thousand Kafirs were converted. He did not spend much time speculating about how best to proceed, but simply and sublimely went at his task. He paid no attention to miasma but sailed up the rivers, along the estuaries, slept where night overtook him, in the jungles, among savages. The very wild beasts of prey, as in the case of Daniel, seemed to recognize that the hand of God was upon him.

"In 1877 he opened work in South America. Here he came in direct contact with the Roman Catholic Church in its most conservative form. He took a new tack. He began by opening schools. The whole country was densely ignorant. The English people who had settled in that country became at once his support.

"He revisited India and spent the early eighties strengthening his missions in India. In 1884 he was a member of the general conference at Philadelphia. The general conference had decided to elect a missionary bishop for Africa. . . . Bishop Taylor was elected with great enthusiasm and, tho he was 63 years of age, he put in twelve great years of service. He took hold of the dark continent with the grip of a giant. . . . . .

"Bishop Taylor had a remarkable personality. He was not only tall and powerfully framed, but he had an eye as dauntless and penetrating as that of an eagle. He had self-concentration, self-reliance, and almost military control over himself. There was nothing difficult to him. He would seize his ax and whipsaw and put off into the Mendocino redwoods and come back in three months with a barge of lumber. He would carry a steamer over the Stanley Falls on the Kongo. His faith and energy were alike indomitable.

"Bishop Taylor has been a sort of an embodiment of the great world-wide missionary spirit and impulse of the church. Methodism has given to the world a Simpson, the greatest preacher of the century; she has also given the world the greatest missionary evangelist, William Taylor."

AN ENGLISH WESLEYAN SCHOLAR'S "HERESY."

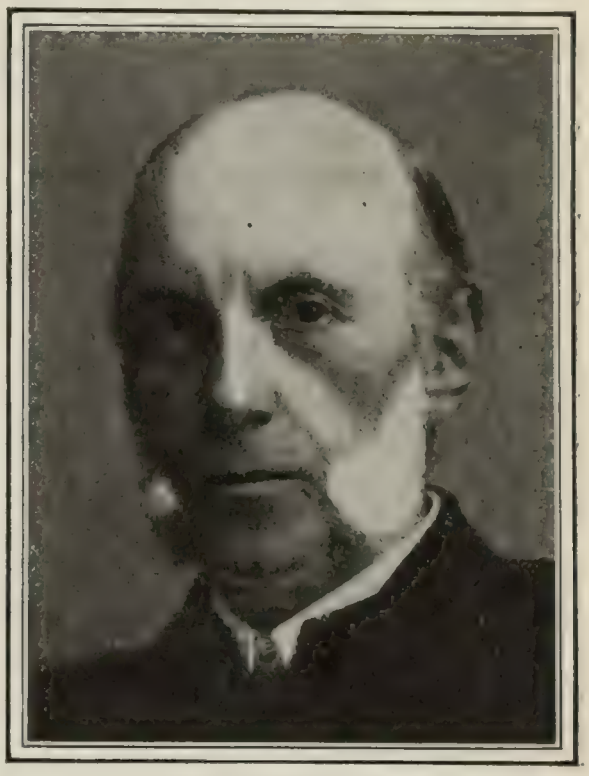
WIDESPREAD surprise has been created in English religious circles by the initial steps that have been taken to remove Prof. Joseph Agar Beet, D.D., from the position he has held for seventeen years as principal of Richmond College. This is the most important theological training-school of the Wesleyan Methodists in England, and Professor Beet, who has lectured in this country at the University of Chicago and the Chatauqua Summer Schools, is generally regarded as one of the leading representatives of his denomination. The following view of the facts in the case is taken from *The Christian Commonwealth* (London, nonconformist):

"The general committee which governs the four Wesleyan colleges, and periodically nominates the teaching-staff for election by the annual conference, has taken the extraordinary course of nominating some one else in place of Dr. Beet. He was appointed to his present chair in 1885, and in accordance with the rules of the church a fresh election takes place every six years. Dr. Beet has twice been reappointed, as a matter of course; but an attempt is now being made to depose him from his important office. This proceeding is the more inexplicable and lamentable in view of the great services Dr. Beet has rendered to Methodism and the church universal. Coming of an old and honorable family, whose devoted attachment to Wesleyanism dates back to the time of the founder of the Connection, Dr. Beet has proved himself an exact, profound, and conscientious scholar, a brilliant and successful teacher, and a true friend and helper of young men preparing for the ministry. If Dr. Beet was old and infirm, the action of the committee might be understood, tho even then their method of procedure would be deplorable; but, as a matter of fact, the learned and devout principal was never so well fitted for his important position as he is to-day, in his sixty-second year. His faculties are at their ripest, his experience is rich and varied, his enthusiasm for his church and the cause of Christ generally is unabated, and his physical health is excellent. Why, then, seek to depose and supersede so honorable, distinguished, and capable a servant of Christ?"

The answer to this last question is probably found in an interview in the same paper, in which Dr. Beet gives what he believes to be the cause of the hostile action taken against him. The objection made to his teaching, he affirms, is doctrinal, and is based on his views of the future punishment of sin expressed in his two books, "The Last Things" and "The Immortality of the Soul." We quote from the interview:

"'What are the views to which you refer?'

"'I am not prepared to assert the endless suffering of the lost, nor do I assert the ultimate extinction of the lost. I do not think that the Bible authorizes us to teach dogmatically either of these two views."



PROF. JOSEPH A. BEET.

"'Do you hold any more positive views than these on questions of eschatology?'

"'I protest against the doctrine of the necessarily endless permanence of the soul—that is, the inherent immortality of every individual.'

"'On what grounds?'

"'The absence of evidence in the Bible. The natural immortality of every individual is not taught in the Scriptures, and I can not find any evidence outside of the Bible to justify the assertion.'

"'What kind of immortality, then, do you believe in?'

"'Eternal and blessed life for the righteous through Jesus Christ.'

"'What do you think will be the fate of those who die impenitent in this world?'

"'What their ultimate fate will be I do not know. I am convinced that they will be punished, but I can not say how long the punishment will last, because the Bible does not tell me.'

"'How do you interpret such passages as those which say that the wicked shall be cast into a furnace of fire, where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth?'

"'That phrase occurs seven times, but in not one place is anything said about duration.'

"'You are, of course, familiar with the argument that as the same word is applied to the duration of the felicity of the blessed as to the duration of the condition of the lost, a time limit in the latter case would, inferentially, involve a possible time limit in the other case?'

"'Yes; but I do not see that punishment necessarily involves consciousness. The loss of eternal life would itself be eternal punishment.'"

Dr. Beet maintains that these views are not inconsistent with the standards of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Two Anglican bishops, the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Dr. Chadwick, and the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Gore, have "publicly avowed the same belief"; and Mr. Gladstone, in his "Studies Subsidiary to Butler," assumed "precisely the same attitude." It is true that in two of Wesley's sermons the endless torment of the lost is taught, but neither of them is included in the Fifty-three Sermons which Wesley himself selected as an embodiment of his

teaching. The real issue at stake in this whole controversy, declares Dr. Beet, is "whether the Wesleyan Church shall permit or forbid its ministers to discuss those minor doctrines about which they differ." The latter alternative, if accepted, saddles the Wesleyan Church with a policy that is "Romanist, not Protestant; Russian, not English." He says further (in a letter to *The British Weekly*):

"Whatever success I have gained is due to the fact that my whole life has been devoted, with the best aids within my reach, to study the Bible, as the only safe method of learning the truth revealed in Christ; that, whatever I have thus learnt, I have stated in plain and clear language, without fear and without reserve. This method, applied to eschatology, has roused the antagonism which now threatens to cut short my work at Richmond. But I can not disavow principles which a life of study declares to be sound; and therefore I shall not shrink from their consequences. Altho the evening of life is approaching, I am well able to continue the work I have done so long; but am not able to begin a new kind of work. If, in consequence of my loyalty to that I believe to be true, that work be interrupted and this eventide be overcast, I shall accept whatever may come, and lay it with joy as a lowly sacrifice on the altar of Him who, in order to bear witness to the truth, laid down His life."

The final decision in this case will not be reached until July, when the nominations for Richmond College will be submitted to the 600 ministers and laymen composing the representative session of the Wesleyan Conference.

"WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON A CHRISTIAN?" —THE CASE FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE.

IN last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST we presented the argument made by Mr. Archibald Hopkins, clerk of the court of claims in Washington, in support of his contention that George Washington was a Deist, but not a Christian. The New York *Tribune*, which gave publicity to his statement, has since printed several interesting rejoinders. The first is from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, himself the author of a biography of George Washington. He regards the following facts in regard to Washington's religious life as beyond question:

"Washington had a profound belief in God and in an overruling Providence. This is manifested throughout his letters in utterances so numerous that it is not necessary to cite them. Even those who dispute his Christianity admit that he was a Deist.

"He was a regular and constant attendant on the Episcopal Church.

"He was a vestryman for many years of his parish church, and it is at least unlikely that he would have held such a position in that church unless he had been regularly admitted to the communion and was in good and regular standing.

"He not only went to the church regularly, but he fasted on appointed days, as is proved by at least one entry in his diary.

"He believed in the efficacy of prayer, for he prayed regularly, and the proof is abundant that he would retire for prayer in times of stress and trial.

"He was generally believed by his contemporaries, with few exceptions, to be a Christian. Chief Justice Marshall, who was an accurate man, both in observation and statement, explicitly says that Washington was a Christian, and any one who will take the trouble to examine the orations and addresses at the time of Washington's death will find that such was the general opinion of men who knew him."

There is also evidence, continues Senator Lodge, which is "absolutely conclusive" as to Washington's belief in the divinity of Christ. On this point he says:

"In his circular letter to the governors of the States, dated June 8, 1783, a state paper of the first importance, and prepared with the utmost care, Washington uses these words (Vol. X. of Ford's edition of Washington's Writings, page 256): 'The pure and benign light of Revelation,' and on page 265 he uses this phrase: 'The divine author of our blessed religion.' These last words are as distinct a declaration of belief in the divinity of Christ as any man could make, and they are deliberately used in a state paper of great moment."

Charlotte Morrell Brackett, of New York, supplements Senator Lodge's arguments with an account of General Washington's communion at Morristown, N. J., during the war. This is not a matter of "tradition," she declares, but of authentic history, preserved in the annals of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. The record runs as follows:

"While the American army, under the command of Washington, lay encamped in the environs of Morristown, N. J., it occurred that the service of the communion, then observed semi-annually only, was to be administered in the Presbyterian Church of that village. In a morning of the previous week the General, after his accustomed inspection of the camp, visited the house of the Rev. Dr. Johnes, then pastor of that church, and, after the usual preliminaries, thus accosted him: 'Doctor, I understand that the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated with you next Sunday. I would learn if it accords with the canons of your church to admit communicants of another denomination?' The doctor rejoined, 'Most certainly. Ours is not the Presbyterian table, General, but the Lord's table, and we hence give the Lord's invitation to all his followers, of whatever name.' The General replied: 'I am glad of it; that is as it ought to be; but as I was not quite sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on that occasion. Tho a member of the Church of England, I have no exclusive partialities.'

"The doctor reassured him of a cordial welcome, and the General was found seated with the communicants the next Sabbath."

Finally, the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Washington, adds his testimony in support of the view that George Washington was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He declares:

"Major Popham was a Revolutionary officer with Washington, and his high character is attested by Bishop Meade and Dr. Berrien, of Trinity Church, New York. In a letter to Mrs. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, he affirms that he attended the same church (in New York) as Washington during his Presidency.

"'I sat in Judge Morris's pew, and I am as confident as a memory now laboring under the pressure of eighty-seven years will serve that the President often communed, and I have had the privilege of kneeling with him. My elder daughter distinctly remembers hearing her grandmother, Mrs. Morris, mention the fact with pleasure.'

"Dr. Berrien states that Major Popham's mind and memory at the time that he wrote these words were not impaired."

General Porterfield testifies directly to the same effect, but the report of what he said comes through a third person. Dr. McKim quotes, in addition, from Bancroft, Sparks, Washington Irving, Lossing, Chief Justice Marshall, President Madison, Bishop Meade, Dr. McGuire, and Robert C. Winthrop, to sustain his conclusion that Washington was a Christian. He adds:

"The alternative is clear and unavoidable: either Washington believed in the Christian religion as a revelation from God, and in Jesus Christ as its divine author, or he counterfeited that belief and is convicted a deceiver and a hypocrite.

"It is safe to say that the world will never believe that the latter alternative represents 'the true George Washington.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT last week's session of Methodist Episcopal clergymen, held in Pittsburg, Bishop J. W. Hamilton announced that the annual reports of the Methodist Church show an increase of 50,000 members for the year just closed. This growth has largely been registered west of the Mississippi.

THE Federation of American Zionists held its annual convention this year in Boston. Over 160 delegates participated in the deliberations, which were marked by considerable disorder. Rabbi Gottheil, of New York, acted as the presiding officer of the convention, and letters were read from Dr. Herzl, Dr. Nordau, Israel Zangwill, Hall Caine, and others. *The American Hebrew* (New York), while deprecating the lack of harmony which characterized the sessions, thinks that "the national organization emerges strengthened."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BAD COMPANY.

THE German Emperor will associate with almost any one who has plenty of money, even tho the man who has the money made it himself,—such is the accusation brought against William II. by influential organs of German conservative opinion, which are asking if the monarchical principle can survive when millionaires are treated as if they were as good as Prussian barons. Says the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*:

"It would be irrelevant to say that the Emperor can pick his company where he pleases. Certainly, he can do that. On the other hand, the people are at liberty to draw their own conclusions from such associations. Let us even assume that representatives of capitalism are accepted in court society. No German citizen would be entitled to utter censure on this account. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that politically such a thing must be of the most far-reaching import. The next thing in order is that aristocrats by birth and aristocrats of finance shall stand on the same level. In the end, however, the nobility would be borne down by the money princes, for in such a competition the former can not survive. The liberal press would hail such a 'rejuvenation' of court society with hymns of great praise, and inform every 'citizen' he had thereby himself won a victory and could feel individually flattered by it. . . . Above all things, however, let it not be forgotten that the money aristocracy, through its capital—without court favor or high influence—has already great power. If now it is placed above the German aristocracy, it will have everything. In this way would we really come to that Americanization of the world which Mr. Stead has set before us. For what is the fundamental idea of this American system? That the man who adds most to the national wealth and accumulates the greatest fortune is to be most honored."

If, therefore, it is really the case that the conservative agrarians are to be thrust to the rear while those are to be brought forward who have written industry and commerce, world politics and world trade on their banners, then Germany is on the eve of the greatest internal revolution that history can show. Thus the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*. To which the *Hamburger Nachrichten* retorts:

"How would this transformation continue if the German Emperor had to grasp the sword and perhaps find himself obliged to march the German army columns both East and West in defense of the fatherland? Would the new aristocracy in such an event prove as strong a bulwark as the old?"

The welcome given by Emperor William to the newly rich is "one of the most noteworthy symptoms of the new time," says the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Leipsic), adding:

"It looks as if the tremendous upheavals of modern life would overwhelm what is known in the baronial hall and on the paternal acres as the old Prussian tradition. The Anglo-Saxon conception of life, which sees its goal only in commercial undertakings and disparages every other pursuit, is throwing its shadow more and more over our people. . . . Many signs show that the Emperor's interest is most shown in the politico-commercial sphere, and in that mental energy which takes the direction of capitalism. His guests [on his yacht] were not the heads of the old conservative noble families, not even representatives of distinguished German citizenship, nor men who can be deemed guardians of the spirit of national idealism. Herein is a certain peril. For years, the representatives of the old Prussian tradition have had to stand aside."

The gloomy upshot of it all, according to this exponent of the good old times, is that "the conservative elements, those especially of the Prussian state, feel themselves placed more and more on the defensive, that in the hard battle they are fighting for the traditions of the past and for their own existence, they see diminishing the sympathy of him who has styled himself the first nobleman of Prussia." The pass to which things have come prompts the Social-Democratic *Vorwärts* (Berlin) to offer its condolences with much ironical solemnity:

"Such is the new court society. Meantime the country squires in their rural seats raise the cry of fatherland, and as the commercial treaty combination steams northward with the Emperor, the tariff commission in Berlin imposes one hunger tax after another."

The "Emperor's friends" and the way they are to be treated are considered in a different spirit, however, by the *Schlesische Zeitung*, which is indignant at what it seems to consider an attempt to raise dissension between the throne and the nobility. It adds this warning:

"Nothing is so dangerous to monarchy and so subversive of it as servilism and Byzantinism. The most disastrous results may conceivably ensue upon the popular mind if the notion is disseminated among the masses that they have no place even in the slightest thought of those in high position [that is, the Emperor himself], and that the people's most pressing needs are not to be taken into account. . . . It can only be deemed insulting to the wearer of the crown, and an attempt at subversion of the monarchical principle to convey the idea that those in high position may be affected by insinuations of the nature alluded to."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "AUSGLEICH" DIFFICULTY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE act of union between Austria and Hungary is called the *Ausgleich*. A crisis has asserted itself with reference to the renewal of this instrument and all the press organs pronounce it grave. Mr. Szell, the Hungarian premier, and Dr. von Körber, the Austrian premier, have had fruitless consultations in Budapest. The trouble is due mainly to economic questions which the allied monarchies regard from opposite points of view. The commercial union of the two divisions of the monarchy seems about to be modified, and this is taken to portend ultimate political severance. In fact, the leader of the party of Hungarian independence, Franz Kossuth, son of the great Kossuth, has set himself boldly against any concession to Austria. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says:

"In Hungary hitherto the insistence of the Austrian Government upon a hastening of the *Ausgleich* negotiations, and the support which the ministry receives throughout Austria have been regarded with equable indifference or at least with the calmness of absolute certainty. But now the Hungarian opposition has spoken, and that, too, in the most emphatic manner. Herr Franz Kossuth alleges that he hears a rumor that the crown has taken the side of Austria in the economic strife between that Power and Hungary. With a logic peculiar to Hungarian minds, he finds a confirmation of this rumor in the circumstance that Austrian parties which have hitherto fought one another are now united in the economic struggle with Hungary."

The paper then proceeds to deny that there is any foundation for the "rumor" reaching Franz Kossuth, either as regards the crown or as regards the significance of Austrian political unification. It concludes:

"From the fact that Herr Kossuth, altho warning the independence party against Austria's 'exorbitant' demands, can allege nothing more definite than these rumors so laughable to the well informed, it is clear that Austria contemplates no injury to Hungary and asks nothing but what is indispensable to her economic existence. To us over here it sounds, in view of all that has happened, like a mockery of Austria when anything is said of Austria's exorbitant demands."

Notwithstanding the repudiation of the rumors referred to in the above almost official utterance, the well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* in the Dual Monarchy says:

"There is reason to believe that the Emperor-King is using the full weight of his influence with a view to promoting a compro-

[illegible] between the two governments. In urging the two prime ministers to settle the question involved in a sense favorable to the renewal of the *Ausgleich* the sovereign is said to have observed that he would have lived all these years in vain if at the end of his reign the two halves of the monarchy should fall asunder. What hope remains of an agreement, and there is still some hope, is centered entirely in the great influence which the venerable monarch continues to exercise throughout his dominions."

The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) insists that all the difficulties come from the Austrian side, and it warns the von Körber ministry not to insist upon impossible conditions. It also alludes to vague threats against Hungary which it says will have no effect. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

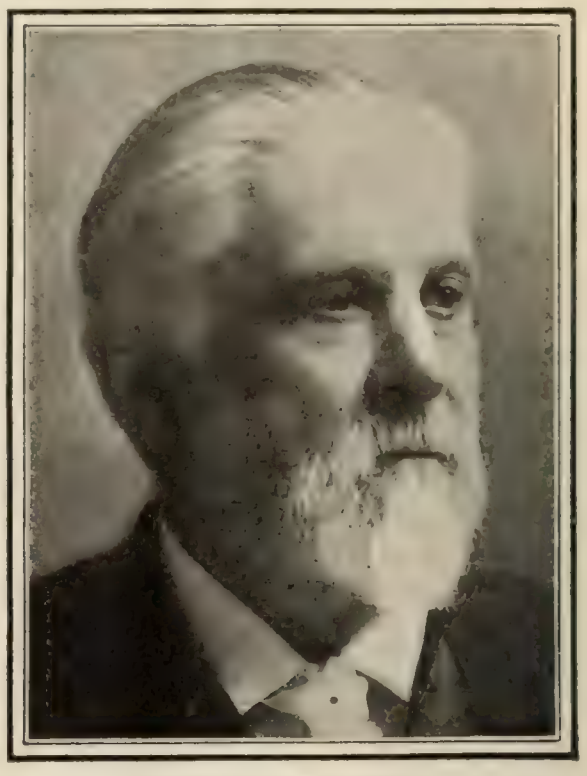
THE TASK OF YOUNG KING ALPHONSO.

THE press of Spain has practically ceased to be taken seriously as a means of gaining information respecting the state of young Alphonso's realm. The ministerial newspapers are either hopelessly perfunctory in their comments or absolutely unilluminating. The opposition papers are apt to reflect the

KING ALPHONSO XIII.

personal views of some politician or they are in a state of censorship. Hence the sanest views of the outlook, now that the young King has taken the oath and the regency has ended, are to be gleamed in the non-Spanish press. Interesting, as coming from a Clerical source, is this from the *Correspondant* (Paris):

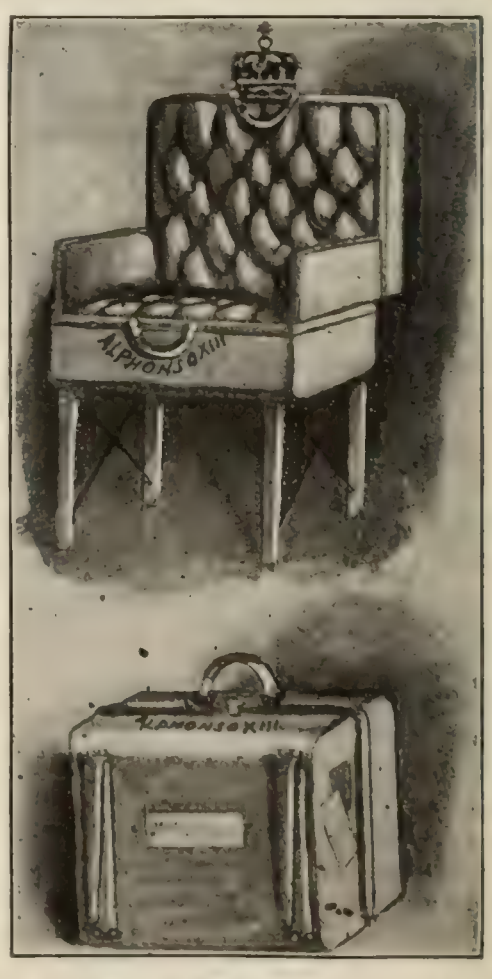
"Alphonso XIII. may have a mission to fulfil in the great game of life or death that the Latin race is about to play on the shores of the Mediterranean. For many reasons, that the voice of the Vatican has uttered time and again, it is the duty of the Conservative elements of the Peninsula to refrain from destroying one another with internecine strife. The peril is pressing enough to make harmony possible around this new name. If monarchies can not be restored everywhere, republics can not be acclimatized everywhere either, and the particularism of Spain requires a tie that can bind without compressing her union. The Catholics, among whom Carlist loyalism has found its best recruits, remain the hope of their disturbed country. They can do nothing better than defend principles of public order, among which is respect for the constituted authorities. . . . What has been the strength of Spain? The popular constancy of her religious feeling, inspired, animated by the priest, wholly of the people in his good and bad qualities, the friar, the monk."



HON. J. L. M. CURRY,
Representing our State Department at the Spanish Coronation.

The education of the young King has been of such a nature as to make him peculiarly a victim of his own inexperience, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"The youthful monarch has thus far come not at all into contact with the people. He does not even know the men who hereafter may be called upon to conduct the affairs of the state. Tho he has occasionally left the protecting walls of the royal palace, no journey has taken him abroad. He assumes authority at a serious juncture, when his country, after many a riot, strike, and political crisis, is rent by Carlist and Clerical uprisings, and the specter of Anarchy haunts Spanish soil. In the middle of these extremes, in a chaos of opinions and tendencies, appears the royal youth and takes in hand the reins of royal power."



A PATENT THRONE FOR ALPHONSO XIII. OF SPAIN.

Can also be used as a trunk marked "Exile." — *Ulk.*

Unless the newly sworn King shows unexpected strength, stormy times are at hand, observes the London *Spectator*:

"The reorganization of the army with the view of reducing the excessive number of officers is inevitable, and it will be most difficult to postpone the question of the tenure much longer. Much of Southern Spain is held on the old *latifundia* plan, that is, in great estates, which are not let out in smaller blocks as in this country and Northern Italy, but are worked direct by the owners through bailiffs and laborers. Thus the peasants are not peasants in any true sense at all, having no rights, and living in villages often at a great distance from their work. They are therefore angrily discontented, and Señor Canalejas, tho a member of the ministry, has just publicly declared that the agricul-

tural problem *must* be solved, especially in Andalusia and Estremadura, if there is to be peace. This ministry will not attempt that task, and before the year is over Spain, if she is to be kept quiet, will need a very strong hand."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DICTATORSHIP IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE dictatorship established by the German imperial Government in Alsace-Lorraine, the provinces wrested from France a generation or so ago, has been modified by Emperor William. The step is deemed radical by the European press, which seems to have been unprepared for the imperial order for the repeal of the so-called "dictatorship paragraph" in the conquered provinces. Says the London *Times*:

"The history of the paragraph in question may be briefly summarized. It was taken over into the new constitution of Alsace-Lorraine in July, 1879, from the law of December, 1871, which invested the Chief President, as he was called in those days, with powers 'to adopt without delay in the event of danger to the public safety all measures which he considered requisite' in order to deal with the crisis. . . . In its practical aspects the existence of the dictatorship paragraph amounted to what has been called a latent state of siege. The Statthalter, if he regarded the public safety as imperiled, could without warning expel any Alsace-Lorrainer or any German from the Reichsland, and he could suppress any newspaper appearing in that territory. On several occasions these powers were actually exercised."

The action of the German Emperor in directing the repeal of this paragraph is a gracious concession to the people of Alsace-Lorraine, and an indication that their loyalty to the German empire is appreciated, says the Conservative *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin):

"The dictatorship paragraph has always been regarded as a weapon only for an emergency, or, as the late imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, observed, as a warning against anti-German agitation. Indeed, the present Secretary of State, von Koeller, said in the Reichstag a few years ago that he had been four years in office in Alsace-Lorraine as Under-Secretary of State without having read the dictatorship paragraph. That certainly shows that the exceptional provision had no practical significance. The matter remained completely ignored for years. Only recently has it been brought forward, since it was apparent that the thing could be magnified as a means of agitation, to inspire discontent and mistrust. If such a handle for agitation can be got rid of without thereby surrendering any powers or diminishing them, the step can only be approved."

The measure shows that Alsace-Lorraine is firmly united to the German fatherland, says that middle-class organ, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a view which is echoed by the pro-German *Post* (Strasburg). The *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls the imperial action one of "conciliation politics," which it does not wholly trust. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) is somewhat disgusted with the proceedings:

"The Emperor's generous act is not without its serious side. The French influences and tendencies have by no means ceased in the imperial territory. Not until a critical period arrives with its threats of war and revolution will it be possible to decide whether Emperor William's act, which doubtless makes him popular in Alsace-Lorraine, was justified."

The French papers express delight at the news for the sake of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, but they seem unwilling to enter into its larger aspects. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

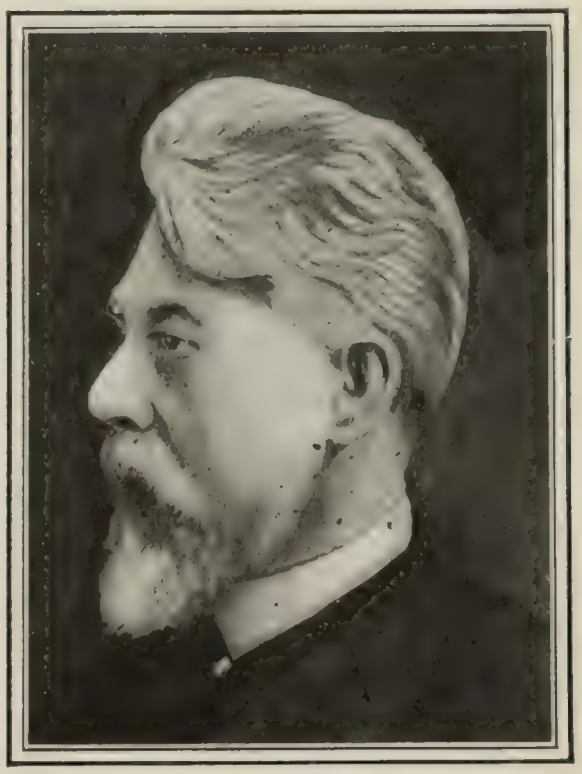
"The people of Alsace-Lorraine must alone be thought of by congratulating them upon a measure of clemency which makes life more endurable to them. And if it happened that William II. was inspired on this occasion, tho only slightly, by his often expressed wish to establish better relations with our own country, he has shown a consideration which can not be disregarded."

There is another side to the picture of Alsace-Lorraine, and it is given in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), by the writer signing himself "Calchas," in an article entitled "The Revival of France." He wrote, of course, before the Emperor had issued his order:

"She [France] will not challenge war on her side, because of Alsace-Lorraine, but if war is to be faced, she will wage it for Alsace-Lorraine. Her bright temperament will never lose the touch of corrosion, which has eaten into it since 1870, until her pride of honor is restored. Her serenity is troubled, the verve of all her purposes is disturbed, there is an injury to all the luster of her past, a doubt as to the future, a doubt as to herself. Germany has not assimilated her annexations. France has not forgotten. The Alsatian conscript speaks German in the army, but French to the girl he weds. A generation after the conquest, provinces which would be two of the leading departments under the French republic are governed under the dictatorship paragraph, not like Bavaria or Baden but like Togoland and the Cameroons. Than the recently appointed State Secretary, Herr von Koeller, there has, at Strasburg, been no more despotic and vehement type of the Prussian bureaucrat. The immigration from across the Rhine, of which so much has been made, is considerably smaller than is frequently imagined, and it would take several generations more, if reliance were placed upon that movement alone, to create a German-minded majority."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REACTION AND REFORM IN RUSSIA.

IN a guarded way the Russian papers are now discussing the significance and probable results of the new ministerial appointments. The place of the assassinated Sipiaguine, Minister of Internal Affairs, has been given to V. K. Plehve, who was never identified with Liberalism. There has been talk of the granting of a constitution by the Czar, and the papers, without referring directly to these foreign reports, show their cognizance of them by recalling the projects of Loris-Melikoff, the dictator under Alexander II., who was known to favor a relaxation of autocracy. It is admitted that the Czar was about to yield to Loris-Melikoff, and at the last moment changed his mind and definitely joined the reactionary wing of his ministerial council. According to Prince Mestcherky, the Czar, in accepting the minister's resignation, expressed displeasure at his lack of sympathy with the principle of absolutism.



G. E. ZENGER,
New Russian Minister of Education.

Plehve is declared to be a Conservative and bureaucratic official, and his task is to restore order and suppress peasant and factory-labor agitation. The new minister of education, G. E. Zenger, is suspected to be even more reactionary, even more opposed to the reform spirit. He has been teacher, professor, and associate minister, but he is a "classicist." He has adopted

and translated Latin classics and written many monographs on classical subjects.

The great problem in Russia, in education, is the modernization of the secondary institutions, the gymnasia. Vannovski, the minister who has resigned because, it is said, his reforms were not approved by the Czar, believed in eliminating Latin and Greek from the curriculum of the gymnasia and in making it liberal, progressive, and in harmony with the trend of education in the world at large. His successor is suspected of hostility to those ideas, and no one knows what the fate of the Vannovski proposals will be.

V. K. PLEHVE,
New Russian Minister of Internal Affairs.

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* says that Zenger is not an old-fashioned classicist, and that he will support the cause of freedom in university life and liberalism in education. The *Novoye Vremya*, also anti-classicist, agrees with this view and expresses the hope that the reforms embodied in the Vannovski projects will not be shelved as the result of the change. The Moscow *Viedomosti*, ultra-conservative, resents this veiled suggestion and says:

"Minister Zenger is in need of no advice as to his policy: he knows perfectly well what he is to do under present circumstances, and all loyal subjects will pray that he may not encounter any obstacles to the restoration of order in our schools."

Novosti replies to this by saying that no minister is entitled to scorn proper advice, and that there are councils and committees whose special duty it is to discuss, correct, and revise ministerial projects. Are not these committees desirous of knowing what the public and press think of current questions and needs? it asks. But the tone of all comment is uncertain.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AFTER THE CORONATION.

SOMETHING important, as affecting the destinies of the British empire, is expected to occur at the conference of colonial premiers in London, immediately after the coronation of King Edward VII. The entire British press is taking up the topic, *The Saturday Review* (London) remarking:

"Opinion concerning the colonial conferences which are to follow the coronation is rapidly crystallizing. The whole empire is awakening to consciousness that great issues hang upon the deliberations of Mr. Chamberlain and the colonial premiers. Mr. Deakin, the attorney-general of Australia, said in Melbourne on Monday that Mr. Barton was leaving on the greatest mission that had ever gone from Australia and Mr. Barton himself assured the gathering that the conferences will be no mere appendix to a series of festivities. In 1897 the colonial representatives undertook to do all in their power to further the cause of imperial solidarity; much has happened since, and 1902 will show how far we have drawn nearer to the reality of federation. There will no doubt be some straight talk on the part of the colonial premiers whilst they are in touch with Mr. Chamberlain. They are coming to London in a very business-like mood if we may judge from their various utterances. Sir Wilfrid Laurier especially will have the opportunity, if he cares to seize it, of informing Mr. Chamberlain of the real sentiments of Canada toward the United States. The anti-Canadian and therefore anti-British action of the great republic has developed with the quickening of Canadian loyalty."

Nothing so very important, however, will be done at the conference, says *The Weekly Scotsman* (Edinburgh):

"It would be unwise to look for any immediate great and definite results. But if the other members of the Colonial Conference go into it in the same generous and untrammeled spirit as the Australian premier, seeking the general welfare rather than local advantage, we may be sure that the fruits of this imperial family council will be a blessing and a profit to the empire and to its every member."

A Canadian view of the matter is afforded in an editorial utterance in *The Herald* (Montreal) which considers the Australian premier the most important factor in the situation. But:

"We shall have the Canadian ministers attending the conference desirous only of conferring on matters of trade, and the Australian ministers unfavorable to military or political changes, and probably not desirous of any new trade arrangement other than might be secured by the operation of new steamship lines, the reduction of cable charges, and the like. If Canada and Australia are represented at the conference by statesmen who take that view of the matter, there is little likelihood of other projects of any magnitude being evolved by it, whether the meetings are held in private, as they probably will be, or whether they are held in public, as Earl Grey thinks they ought to be, so that in all parts of the empire the proceedings might be commented upon from day to day, and pressure be brought to bear if the ministers do not rise to the occasion."

THE BOER MOUTHFUL.

CHAMBERLAIN: "Can't you eat any more?"
JOHN BULL: "Not when I think what it cost me." —*Postmon.*

Meanwhile Australian public opinion would like to know how the new commonwealth is to be governed in the premier's absence. Says *The Argus* (Melbourne):

"All are agreed that Mr. Barton ought to attend the coronation. It will be an imperial event at which the Commonwealth should be represented, and would be most fittingly represented by its first minister. . . . There is no trouble about the temporary leadership except the trouble of an embarrassing choice. No criticism on public affairs while the prime minister is on the high seas or in Great Britain would be very convenient for the men in office and the party in power. . . . A mistake in management might lead to a deadlock. The federal constitution might be endangered at the outset."

WHAT A FRENCH DEPUTY MUST DO.—The much-mooted French elections have prompted an elaborate study of the average deputy in the clerical *Correspondant* (Paris). "Here, for example, is a family composed of three boys and two girls. The oldest returns from military service and wants a place. For, in the three years of barrack life, he has acquired a distaste for all free callings. He wants a post under some government department. It is the deputy who is charged with finding it for him. The second is conscripted, but with a little influence he may perhaps be exempted. It is the deputy who is burdened with the undertaking. If he does not succeed, effort will be made to reduce the period of service by repeated permission and leaves. Again, it is the deputy who is commissioned to write the colonel, the general, the minister of war. The third is at his studies. Would it not be possible to get him a scholarship? Another demand to the deputy. The daughter has taken it into her head to be a teacher. The deputy must recommend her to the examiners, to the academy inspector, to the rector, to the prefect. The second is to be married, perhaps, and the father commends his son-in-law to the deputy. Has he a lawsuit? He applies to the deputy for a recommendation to the judges."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOME CLEAN FRENCH EMOTIONS.

MONICA AND OTHER STORIES. By Paul Bourget. Cloth, 5⅝ x 7⅝ inches, 289 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

PAUL BOURGET has long since won his place as one of the foremost of those literary craftsmen of France who are grateful purveyors of beautifully written fiction to the reading world and who rouse the admiration of his brothers in art of whatever nationality. He is a Frenchman with a cosmopolitan training. The French language not only lends itself peculiarly to style; it almost coerces a writer to it. Paul Bourget's accords well with his personality and his mental and moral characteristics. It is suave, polished, graceful, and stamped with gentlemanly strength.

But it is not as a stylist that he most commands attention and rewards it. It is the adequacy of psychological analysis, the assured insight with which he lays bare an emotion, the art with which he discovers the filaments of human passion, and coordinates them. He rarely takes a great crisis of the soul, some tragic force which is in itself rending. His skill and individuality as a writer are more concerned in treating a situation not in itself especially striking or unusual, with a mastery that evolves poignancy.

PAUL BOURGET.

This is shown in the four stories contained in this collection, which, by the way, he gracefully dedicates to Mrs. Edith Wharton, thereby acknowledging an artistic kinship which the lady on her part undoubtedly perceives. Henry James, Mrs. Wharton, and Paul Bourget are a trio of the same artistic proclivities. The Frenchman has the greater simplicity, lucidity. He does not cloud the idea in a mist of words. If he has not *naivete*, his well-bred repose of manner is approximate to it. Henry James and Mrs. Wharton model themselves on the French. Bourget is the French. None of them is great, but, of the three, Bourget has the most finished excellence.

The first of the stories, "Monica," is an admirable example of M. Bourget's merit. Even when he takes as his theme the sexual passion so constantly chosen by French writers, he refines it. In these stories, there is not a trace of that. "Monica" is refreshingly pure. Hippolyte Franquetot is a restorer of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the master cabinet-makers who contributed to the artistic glory of the reigns of the Louis. He is an artisan, *un eberriste* with a passionate love of the beauties of line, color, form, and workmanship which Boulle, Riesener, Cressent, Oeben, and others wrought into their pieces of furniture. A sturdy peasant type, as are his wife and daughter, Franquetot is elevated by this passion far above his class.

Monica is a foundling, whom Franquetot found in a basket, brought home and adopted. She develops the same tastes which distinguish him, and his love for her breeds jealousy in his wife and daughter. The latter tries to undo the gentle girl by imputing to her a theft. Bourget shows the nobility of Monica's character in the most tender fashion. The rugged bed-rock quality of the peasant nature in Franquetot and his wife is also splendidly portrayed. In this sketch, so simple in *motif* and dealing with the humblest material, the artistic touch of Bourget is finely felt.

The other stories are "Attitudes," "Gratitude," and three slight incidents of war told with dramatic feeling. In "Attitudes," a widow, who has been married to a man master of every grade of simulation, discovers in her growing daughter the same aptitude and passion for pose. She also sees that an estimable young man is victim to these simulations, and frees him by a, to her, heroic measure, which lets him see her daughter as she is.

The book is interesting, as are all of Bourget's, by reason of his perfect technique, and the first story has a nobility which would commend it even if inartistically presented. It is not time lost to read them all.

A FIRST BOOK IN GORKY.

TALES FROM GORKY. Translated from the Russian by R. Nisbet Bain. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 285 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

A TASTE for the "bitter," whether in English ale or in Russian literature, must be acquired. Maksim Gorky (Maximus the Bitter) is the apt pseudonym of the latest, and, in many respects, the most typical of Russian novelists, Aleksyei Maksimovich Pyeshkov. He was introduced to the American public less than a year ago through a translation of his first, and at that time only novel, "Fomá Gordyeéf," which was reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST under the heading, "A Jeremiad in Fiction."

And truly, with its caustic satire and mordant invective, it was a bitter book for the American public to begin on; nor did it turn, like St. John's book, to honey-sweetness when swallowed. We wanted to like Gorky, we felt that we ought to like him, but we couldn't.

England had a better introduction. It was R. Nisbet Bain, translator of the present collection of stories, who, almost two years ago, in *The Pilot*, of London, first called the attention of English readers to the "strange history of a Russian tramp of genius," and, in other magazines, began publishing, from time to time, translations of Gorky's shorter tales. These were the works by which the author acquired his sudden and overwhelming popularity in Russia, and, with due allowance for national difference in literary taste, it is only natural that these were the works which would prove most palatable to non-Russian readers. Mr. Bain, by collecting his translations into one volume for publication in America, as well as in England, has therefore rendered excellent service both to the author and the Anglo-Saxon public.

MAKSIM GORKY.

Of the nine tales in the book, "Chelkash" is the most noteworthy. On its appearance it was immediately hailed by the Russian critics as a masterpiece. It will be so recognized by the American reader, and, therefore, is the tale to begin on, especially as it contains the germ of Gorky's social philosophy, which he developed in less artistic but fuller form in "Fomá Gordyeéf." As an exposition of the distorted "ethics of the tramp," the writings of Gorky will strangely startle and beneficently disturb the most complacent of bourgeois souls.

CONCERNING THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, AN ACCOUNT PERSONAL AND HISTORICAL OF NICARAGUA AND ITS PEOPLE. By. J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N. Illustrated by original photographs and map. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ inches, 3[illegible]9 pp. Price, $1.25. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

LIEUT. J. W. G. WALKER, U. S. N., has produced a rather valuable "handy-book" of the regions to be traversed by the Nicaragua canal. He sets forth the main points in the political history of the country and also in the history of previous canal projects, and explains the present plans, and in the course of a narrative of his experiences as a surveyor along the route of the canal, during which experiences he passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he presents a fairly vivid picture of the country and its inhabitants. It is rather difficult to ascertain whether the book is intended as a special plea for the Nicaragua canal route or not. The author says in his preface that, in making the inevitable comparison between the Nicaragua route and the Panama route, "the construction of a canal at either location is perfectly practical," and "the cost of completing the channels would be practically the same"; but the Nicaragua route would cost about $1,300,000 more to operate than the Panama route. To offset this excess of cost, the hygienic conditions in Nicaragua are superior to those in Panama; the canal would be the means of establishing valuable commercial relations with Nicaragua and developing the country; and the sailing-vessels from the United States would save time by the more northern route. He passes over rather lightly some of the objections which have been made by geologists to this route, and, among others, the very important objection that the country is liable to disturbances from earthquakes and volcanoes. In this he follows the course of reasoning adopted by the government reports. "Volcanic activity," says Lieutenant Walker, "near the canal line is in a state of decadence." He acknowledges, however, that near this line there was a slight eruption as late as 1883. A prediction similar to Lieutenant Walker's was made by the advocates of a previous route in Nicaragua, who pointed out that the cathedral at Leon, near which the route was to pass, had withstood earthquake shocks for centuries. Presently thereafter an earthquake came which marred the cathedral at Leon and completely destroyed another church in the town. Geologists who can have no personal preferences in the matter of route are still not convinced that there is no danger of volcanic disturbances which might imperil a Nicaragua canal. There are other objections, such as the danger that Lake Nicaragua will not maintain its present height (statistics seem to show that it has fallen considerably within the last half-century), which Lieutenant Walker does not treat, and the reader would do well to consult other sources before making up his mind definitely that the Nicaragua route is best. But the history of the various canal projects, the history of the country, particularly of the fascinating passage which includes the exploits of Walker the filibuster, are very neatly presented by the author. His style is clear and pleasant.

DRIED LAVENDER AND CUPID'S DART.

THE WESTCOTES. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, [illegible] pp. Price, $1.00. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

IT is long enough since the last novel of Mr. Quiller-Couch appeared to make the public glad for this modest volume. "Q" has his *clientèle* of appreciative readers on both sides of the Atlantic, for he has a literary flavor of his own which one can not but relish. In "The Westcotes" he has taken a small canvas, but the conscientious, enameled elegance of his technique is well in evidence in the picture he has painted on it. Quiller-Couch is better at the short-story than at the novel, resembling Rudyard Kipling in this. "Naughts and Crosses," the collection of short stories by which he became well known, has some excellent specimens of this dainty branch of literary craftmanship.

In "The Westcotes," there is little plot, but despite its staid, non-committal title, the love interest is quite marked and decidedly unusual. As *The Saturday Review* said of it: "'The Westcotes' is an episode treated with infinite delicacy," and the episode is a love passage between Dorothea Westcote and Charles Raoul, French prisoner on *parole* in Axcester, a small town in Devonshire. But the lady in question is thirty-seven years of age, while the fascinating Gaul is a boy about twenty-one!

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.
Courtesy of *Current Literature.*

Here is a situation that calls for all of "Q's" excellent judiciousness of touch to escape being ridiculous. It does escape that, and the *dénoument* is quite in Quiller-Couch's manner. In his stories you get that most delightful, as it is also the rarest, thing in a story, a surprise. He swims smoothly along the limpid stream of his narration, and suddenly the unexpected rises, as suddenly as a trout to a fly. The shock is exhilarating as a douche, tho sometimes, as in "The Westcotes," it has a shiver in it.

The atmosphere of the story is vivid and true: this quiet, country town with its aristocratic county family of the three Westcotes—Endymion, forty-five; Narcissus, forty-two; and Dorothea, their half-sister. The time is about 1810, and a number of French prisoners taken in the war with Napoleon make an odd element in the sweet little village. General Rochambeau, the Vicomte de Toqueville, and old Rear-Admiral Wailly-Duchemin are among the more prominent ones; but the young Raoul is the figure of the story. Everything is with the soft pedal down, and altho Dorothea's love-affair is a tremendous thing for her, it does not appear on the surface.

A BRILLIANT ROMANCE BY A NEW WRITER.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. By Emerson Hough. Illustrated by Henry Hutt. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ inches, 452 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bowen Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

IT would be an easy matter to pick flaws in this as a work of fiction; the very reins which the author gives his imagination, together with the supernormal achievements of his hero, John Law of Lauriston, are enough to quicken cheap witticism into motion. And yet it is the rapid flow of the author's creative imagination that gives his story distinction and lifts it far above the dreary level of the average historical romance now issued. No new ground has been broken, for the territory covered has been fairly well traveled by other romancers. The scenes are laid shortly before the opening of the eighteenth century, when William and Mary ruled Britannia, Louis XIV. was on his death-bed, and Philippe of Orleans was looking to become Regent of France. London, the American wilderness, and brilliant Paris, each in turn tax the author's resources, and at no turn in the changeful route does his pen falter.

John Law, a hitherto unknown Scotchman, of Highland blood, comes up to London to press his fortunes. In the street one day with his younger brother, they notice Lady Catherine Knolleys drive past in her carriage. Law at once makes up his mind that she is to be his wife, and with no aid save that of ready wit and audacious will he forces himself upon her acquaintance and lays siege to her heart. The adroitness with which the love passages are handled displays at once the work of a born romancer; and between Law's success in love and winnings at the gaming-table, amid the highest London society, the reader's interest is kept agog. While we watch Law's tactics as master in the art of gambling, we are conscious the while of the masterly handling of his story through which Law's creator makes us know that his hero's success is no mere trickery, but the result of an inherent genius for finance. We are, in a way, prepared for the startling rôle which this young Scotchman plays several years later in floating the "Mississippi Bubble" in Paris, after fate, in the shape of an intriguing woman, has come between him and his true love and fooled him through his weakness of sex.

Neither Dumas nor Balzac, in their different ways, has ever worked out more successfully a love passage on the lower human plane than that in which we see Lady Catherine Knolleys's unprincipled friend come between her and Law, when the latter is in trouble, and wreck their love epic. How Law escapes to America with the woman who makes his luck a mockery, the separate rôles which he and she play in Virginia and New France, their separation and return to France (each under different auspices), and how Law's financial genius makes him practically master of Paris, must be left to the reader to discover.

EMERSON HOUGH.

The scenes at the French court are masterly in brilliancy of detail and audacity of fancy. In Law's final rescue, through the womanly mercy of Lady Catherine, the susceptible reader will be likely to close the book with a sigh of content; for Law is the type of hero he could not brook to see go under, even tho his sins were tenfold what they are.

A NOVEL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

DANIEL EVERTON, VOLUNTEER-REGULAR. A Romance of the Philippines. By Israel Putnam. Illustrations by Sewell Collins. Cloth, 12mo. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York and London.

NEGROS, Panay, Iloilo, Manila,—have not these very swiftly become American sounds? Five years ago, following Daniel Everton across these lands and the purple straits that lie and wind among the tropic islands, we should have pronounced "Abracadabra" with as much significance. Since then we have learned the topography, and are half at home at the rich hacienda of Señor Paris, and find the dim outline of Corregidor almost familiar, as we look out with Constance to watch the smoke pillars of the steamers entering the bay. Altogether the best touches in this book are the scenic suggestions, of which the reader even wishes there were more, and that some we have might have been extended. To have exchanged some of the less important dialogs for more scenery might have considerably strengthened the work.

The writer, however, has told an exceptionally good story. The dramatic progress is well organized, and the fortune of the central characters is not buried under side issues. When Daniel has married a *mestiza* to realize the means of saving his father's honor, a less humane author might have bound him to his wheel as a mere matter of cold realism. But Mr. Putnam is an exponent of the "romantic" school, and so he considerately connives at the elopement and tragic death of the "half-caste" wife, and a triumphant reinstatement of the hero in the love and confidence of the heroine.

There is a glimpse in this book of a problem that is likely to be of more future interest than the political status in the Philippines. What are to be the social relations between Americans and Filipinos? Is there a society in the islands with which Americans can mingle on terms of social equality? Mr. Putnam has not discussed this question at length, but he has raised it with considerable acuteness and force. It is possible that public interest in his novel will chiefly concern this question. The significance of it will increase with the progress of our plan of "benevolent assimilation." Taking this story as expressing the views of an honest and intelligent writer who has personally observed the conditions of which he writes, it would appear that the task of *social* assimilation is about as hopeless as a similar effort would be in Mississippi; while the repute of our democracy presages a shock of disappointment with a people who are proud enough—some of them—to constitute a local aristocracy, and who are tolerably certain to resent an American claim to social superiority. What will be the effect of our social and racial assumptions, when it comes to an actual assimilative process, as yet not fairly begun? As a novel that raises these questions, and hints at some of the vast difficulties in the way, this book may certainly claim to be timely.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books

"The Truth in Christian Science."—Herbert E. Cushman. (James H. West, $0 60.)

"Miss Petticoats."—Dwight Tilton. (C. M. Clark Publishing Company.)

"State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the End of the Century: A History."—3 vols., edited by Edward Field. (Mason Publishing Company.)

"A Welsh Witch."—Allen Raine. (D. Appleton & Co., $0 50.)

"Animal Forms."—David L. Jordan and Harold Heath. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.10 net.)

"The Courage of Conviction."—T. R. Sullivan. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 50.)

"My Captive."—J. A. Altsheler. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Code of Joy."—Clarence Lathbury. (The Swedenborg Publishing Association.)

"Some Fragments and a Few Poems."—Hallett Abend (Published by Author at Lewiston, Idaho.)

"Sonnets."—Hallett Abend. (Published by Author at Lewiston, Idaho.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Sheaf of Verses.

By FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

A SIMPLE STORY.

She sewed the little caps and frocks
And bought the cradle-bed,
"Tho I may die, he shall not want
For anything," she said.

One morn within her arms they laid
The long-awaited guest—
The mother lived, but ah! the child
Was cold upon her breast!

And sadly in that careful drawer
With tiny clothes replete
They left the fair white things untouched,
All save the winding-sheet—

All save a little doll-like robe
Fetched forth with tears to be
The silent stranger's only dress
Until eternity.

LOVE'S WORLD.

The earth upon its axis span
Or e'er our Father fashioned man.
He viewed his worlds and called them good
In their new-quickened lustihood;
The flowers made riot with perfume,
And every grot was rank with bloom,
Yea, death-doomed beauty made so free,
It mimicked immortality—
Wings cleft the air, fins clave the deep,
All day was song, all night was sleep,
But still, O still, unborn were three—
Pain, Sin, and History!

God knows how much those Junes have missed,
Where lips of woman ne'er are kissed—
Ah, lonely lanes be they, God knows,
Where never lover plucks a rose!
The Sun, to his new course addressed,
Feels his slow way across the West—
Before one guest his door unbars
God lights his chandelier of stars;

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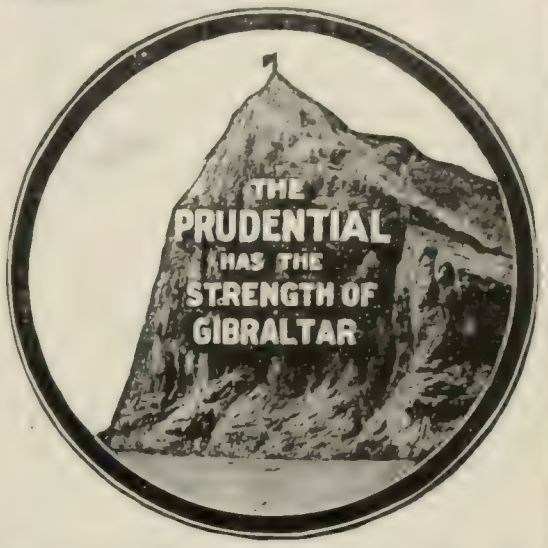

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The moon looks down on grass and wave.
And sees an Earth without a grave!
For still, O still, unborn are three—
Grief, Death, and Memory!

O love, lean close! My spirit's drouth
Is quenched of thirst against thy mouth;
I crave thy human warmth, my soul
Thou fillest as an emptied bowl!
Pour in this cup all mad desire,
Pour longing with its ruthless fire!
I drain the liquor to the lees—
Did Eden know fierce joys like these?
O dearest, what could life have meant
To one in that fair prison pent—
That hapless world without these three—
Love, Sympathy—and Thee!

Song.

By Robert Loveman.

The sun, and the sea, and the wind,
The wave, and the wind, and the sky,
We are off to a magical Ind,
My heart, and my soul, and I;
Behind us the isles of despair
And mountains of misery lie,
We're away, anywhere, anywhere,
My heart, and my soul, and I.

O islands and mountains of youth,
O land that lies gleaming before,
Life is love, hope and beauty, and truth,—
We will weep o'er the past no more.
Behind, are the bleak fallow years,
Before, are the sea and the sky,
We're away, with a truce to the tears,
My heart, and my soul, and I.

In May *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.*

A Casualty.

By Edgar Wallace.

The sculptur'd stone, the graven praise;
The tablet in the chancel dim;
The churchyard by familiar ways,
Are not for him.

A strange hand turns a stranger sod,
And strangers bear him to his rest,
Far from the homeland paths he trod,
And loved the best.

—In May *Ainslee's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Gambetta as a Spy.—The recently published letters of Bismarck contain allusions to certain mysterious journeys to Germany made by Léon Gambetta. The *Echo de Paris* has been interviewing old friends of the French statesman on the subject. One of these, Gambetta's former stenographer, recalled one of his trips, which occurred in 1876. Gambetta, not being able to obtain from the French embassy at Berlin, or from any other source, reliable information concerning the increase of the German navy, resolved to investigate the matter for himself. How secretly

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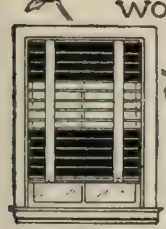

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he did so is shown by the following anecdote related by the stenographer:

Gambetta went to Berlin with his valet and engaged the best suite of rooms in a fashionable hotel. He had shaved off his beard and would not have been recognized on a Paris boulevard. He took his meals in a private room adjoining the public dining-room, with which it communicated by a curtained window.

On two or three occasions Gambetta saw this curtain move and inferred that he was being watched. Finally, one day, instead of his own valet who usually waited upon him, a hotel waiter appeared and said, in good French:

"Monsieur, I am sure that you are M. Gambetta."

"Nothing of the sort. Who said so? I don't even know the man."

"I can not be mistaken, monsieur. I am a Frenchman and I have waited on you in a Paris café. I fought for my country in 1870 and I feel compelled to warn you that Bismarck is having you watched and that the police are at your heels."

"I thank you very much, my man," said Gambetta.

"Another word, M. Gambetta," the waiter continued. "When you declare war again, I will come back and fight for the flag."

Gambetta pressed the man's hand, enjoined silence, and left Berlin by the next train.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Senator Frye and Agassiz.—Senator William P. Frye, author of the Ship Subsidy bill, is an ardent lover of the sport of fishing. On one occasion, says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), after his return from his summer outing to the Penobscot woods of Maine, he met the celebrated naturalist, Agassiz, to whom he described his experiences.

"Among the triumphs," said he, "was the capture of a speckled trout that weighed fully eight pounds."

Doctor Agassiz smiled, and said: "Reserve that for the credulous and convivial circles of rod and reel celebrants, but spare the feelings of a sober scientist."

"This is not a campaign whopper I'm telling; I weighed that trout carefully, and it was an eight-pounder."

"My dear Mr. Frye," remonstrated Doctor Agassiz, "permit me to inform you that the *salvalinus fontinalis* never attains that extraordinary weight. The creature you caught could not have been a speckled trout. All the authorities on ichthyology would disprove your claim."

"All I can say to that," replied Senator Frye, "is that there are, then, bigger fish in Maine than are dreamed of in your noble science." As they parted, Mr. Frye added, merrily: "If you will established a summer school somewhere under the shadows of Mount Katahdin, I'll wager that it will not be long before yon will have occasion to alter your text-books."

The next season found the statesman at his usual avocation in the Maine woods. One day he caught a speckled trout that weighed nine pounds. He packed it in ice and sent it to Doctor Agassiz.

A few days later he tramped to the station where he received his mail and telegrams. One of the latter was an epigrammatic message from the great scientist, which Senator Frye cherishes to this day. It reads:

"The science of a lifetime kicked to death by a fact. AGASSIZ."

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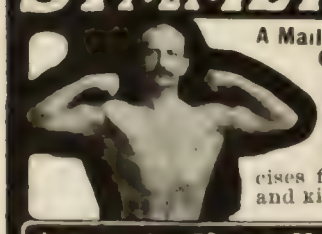

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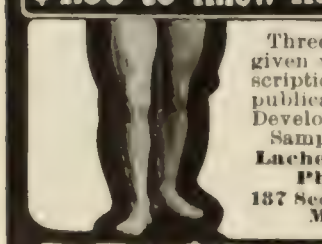

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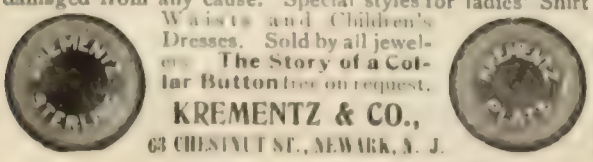


KREMENTZ & CO.,
63 CHESTNUT ST., NEWARK, N. J.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

That Sore Arm.—

Vaccination,
Inflammation,
Radiation,
Petulation,
Observation,
Revelation,
Agitation,
Consternation.

Recreation
Deprivation,
Wonderation,
Explanation,
Habitation
Occupation,
Trepidation,
Ministration.

Congregation,
Aggregation,
"Thunderation!"
Indignation,
Altercation,
Castigation,
Transportation,
Central Station.

Degradation,
Accusation,
Confirmation,
Judication,
Castigation,
Valuation,
Liquidation,
Lamentation.

Vaccination
Combination—
Inflammation,
Aggravation,
Altercation,
Central Station,
Litigation,
Lamentation.

—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Price of a Shave.—A man walking through the suburbs of a certain large town noticed a barber's pole to which was attached a signboard with the inscription, "Shaving One Halfpenny."

His chin being rough and his funds low he promptly entered the shop, seated himself in the chair, and asked to be shaved.

The knight of the razor carefully lathered and scraped away at one side of the customer's face sponged it, and drew the cloth away with the usual flourish.

"But you don't call this finished?" expostulated his victim, keeping his seat.

"Beg pardon, sir, do you want the other side done as well?" said the barber with a hair-oily smile.

"Cert'nly I do. Do you think I can go out in the street half-shaved?" replied the other.

And the barber proceeded to operate on the other side of his customer.

When the job was finished the man, who began to smell a rat, fumbled in his pockets and fished out a halfpenny, which he tendered to the barber.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE EXCLUSIVELY
Buyers get our free monthly catalogue
Owners send details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 6 E, Tribune Building, New York.

DEVITT, TREMBLE & Co
HIGH GRADE BONDS

A Bond

is the most perfect form of investment known. It combines in the highest degree, all of the elements essential to the absolute safety of both principal and interest.

Investors

of public funds such as Savings Banks, Insurance Companies and Trust Funds are the largest buyers of bonds because the element of risk is less in bonds than in any other form of investment.

Safety

of principal is the first consideration and rate of interest secondary in the selection of bonds we offer. Our offerings this month include several issues to net the investor 5%

Special circulars giving complete information and price will be mailed upon application.

DEVITT, TREMBLE & CO., Bankers
230 First Nat'l Bank Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

A Burglar Is a Coward

He fears a sudden noise next to death. It means his capture. To scream or attack him in your house induces him to murder you. But the explosion of a blank cartridge at door or window terrifies the boldest thief and awakens help. The Eagle

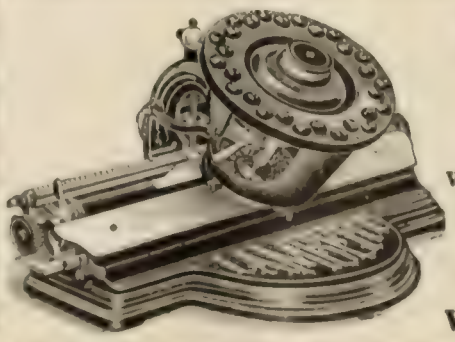
CANNON-LOCK

Locks a window shut or open any distance for *ventilation* and bolts the door securely. It holds like a giant and fires a blank cartridge when molested. There is neither trouble or danger in using it. It is absolutely harmless even for children to play with when loaded, yet a thousand times more protection than a revolver. Timid women feel doubly safe at home, and travelers use them in hotels. Made of steel—resembles a fountain-pen—shoots a blank cartridge (22 caliber)—will last a lifetime.

Price 50 cents. But if you order two from this ad we will send one extra, making three Cannon-Locks for $1, and refund your dollar if you don't say it is the only true burglar alarm

THE EAGLE STEEL COMPANY
655 TRUST BLDG., CINCINNATI.

Placed in this manner against base of door or upper sash of window



Lambert Typewriter

Newest and Best.

Superior to any other. Easiest to operate. Does better work. Least liable to get out of order.

Price, $25.00.

Descriptive Catalogue on application

Walbridge & Co., 392-394 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DISCRIMINATE.

THE CHICAGO WRITING MACHINE CO.

has made possible superior writing machines at just and equitable prices.

The Chicago No 3

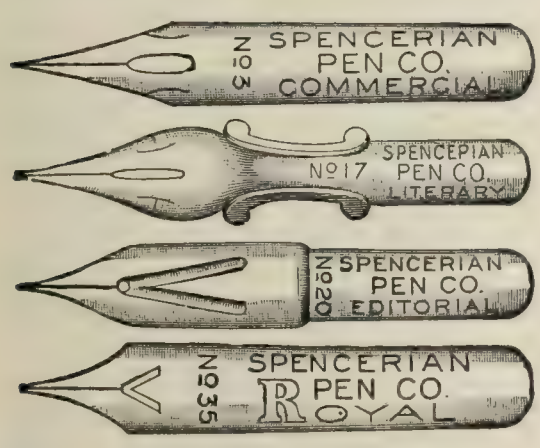
$50

Is the concrete expression of all that is known about typewriter construction by the world's master builders, and demonstrates the great stride that has been made in the application of better materials. THE CHICAGO TYPEWRITERS UNCONDITIONALLY EXCEL IN QUALITY AND LASTING POWER ANY MACHINE HERETOFORE OFFERED THE PUBLIC FROM ANY SOURCE WHATSOEVER REGARDLESS OF PRICE AND REPUTATION. Send at once for information that has revolutionized typewriter prices.

Chicago Writing Machine Company
87 Wendell Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

SPENCERIAN

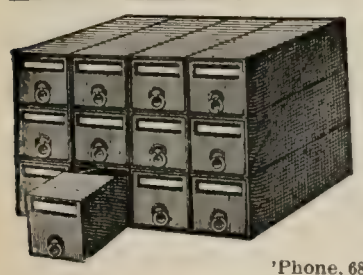
The Standard of Excellence for over forty years **STEEL PENS**



Select a pen for your writing from a sample card of special numbers for correspondence. 12 pens for 10c., postpaid.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.

349 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

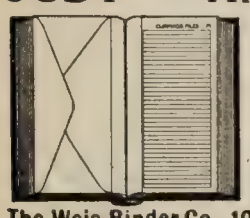


Sent on Approval

This filing Cabinet is made of Tarboard with 12 drawers strongly built, cloth covered, elegantly finished with brass label holders, a magnificent Desk ornament. Size 14 x 18 x 10. Special sizes made to order. Price $3.00 f. o. b. New York.

A. DAVIDSON,
18 Spruce Street, N. Y.
'Phone, 688 John. Established 1888.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED.



The Weis Envelope Scrap Book

For unpasted clippings, cooking recipes, etc. Will hold and index for ready reference 500 to 1,000 clippings. Nicely bound in vellum de luxe. Size 6 x 10 inches. Only 75c. At stationers or from us by mail.

The Weis Binder Co., 103 Jackson St., Toledo, O., U. S. A.

"Another halfpenny, if you please, sir," said the latter.

"What? You've got on your board outside, 'Shaving a ha'penny.'"

"Very true. But if you will have the goodness to observe, you'll find that that inscription is on each side of the board."

"I know that."

"Very good, sir. There are two sides to my board—and two sides to your face."

"I see," replied the man, with his hand on the door-knob; "and, if you will have the goodness to observe that ha'penny, you will find there are two sides to that as well."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

June 10.—Convention of the Knights and Ladies of Security at Louisville, Ky.

June 10–12.—Convention of the National Association of Credit Men at Louisville, Ky.

June 10–14.—Convention of the American Local Freight Agents' Association at Chicago.

Convention of the American Water-Works Association at Chicago.

June 10–16.—Convention of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America at Galesburg, Ill.

June 11–13.—Convention of the American Nurseymen's Association at Milwaukee, Wis.

June 11–15.—Convention of the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries of North America at Mountain Lake, Md.

June 12–14.—Convention of the National Master Steam and Hot-Water Fitters' Association at Atlantic City, N. J.

June 15.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting at Belleville, Ill.

June 16–17.—Convention of the American Booksellers' Association at New York City.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

May 26.—A provisional government, with M. Boisrond Canal as president, is formed in Haiti.

It is reported that a force of Venezuelan revolutionists, aided by the Colombian Government, is preparing to invade Venezuela from Colombia.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 26.—Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, the eminent French painter, dies in Paris.

May 27.—Further volcanic disturbances are reported from Martinique.

A rehearsal of the coronation procession takes place at London.

King Christian of Denmark accepts the proposal of the United States to extend for a year the time limit for the ratification of the Danish West Indian treaty.

President Loubet returns to France.

May 29.—The Seventh International Red Cross convention is opened at St. Petersburg.

May 30.—It is reported in London that Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of the British Embassy in Paris, will succeed Lord Pauncefote as British Ambassador at Washington.

The King's birthday is celebrated in Great Britain.

May 31.—The polo match at Hurlingham, England, for International Challenge Cup, is won by the American team, two goals to one.

Governor Taft is unable to open the Philip-

THE **EQUITABLE**

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

J. W. ALEXANDER, PRESIDENT — J. H. HYDE, VICE PRESIDENT

THE TWO GREAT AIMS

of a man's life are—protection for his family—provision for himself.

Endowment Assurance effects them both.

Here is the result of Endowment policy No. 247,619 for $5,000 taken out 20 years ago at age 35:

CASH $7,556,05

This is a return of all premiums paid with $2,556.05 in addition; to say nothing of the 20 years life assurance.

Send coupon below for particulars of such a policy issued at your age.

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, *Dept. No. 56*
120 Broadway, New York.

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $.....
if issued to a man.....years of age.

Name .....

Address .....

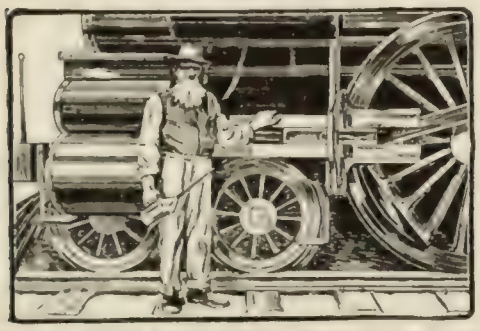
Greatest Household Necessity FREE!

Wash Day No Longer a Drudgery. No More Stooping, Rubbing, Boiling or Wearing Out of Clothes.

THE "1900" BALL BEARING FAMILY WASHER SENT FREE without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. It is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. **Entirely new principle.** It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks, or complicated machinery. It revolves on **bicycle ball-bearings**, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that are needed. It will wash **large quantities of clothes** (no matter how soiled) **perfectly clean in 6 minutes.** Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

A Convincing Testimonial



Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Hudson Division, No. 135.

SPARKILL, ROCKLAND, CO., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1901.

"1900" WASHER COMPANY

I have given your washer a fair trial. It is one of the best washers I ever saw. It washed three pairs of my dirty and greasy overalls and overshirts in ten minutes and washed them clean. My housekeeper says it would have taken her two hours to have washed them the old way. It will wash ten shirts, with collars and cuffs, in seven minutes.

My name is known on nearly every railroad in the United States and Canada. I am an engineer of the New York Division of the Erie road **and have run an engine for forty years.** EDWARD KENT.

REMEMBER, you take absolutely no risk, incur no expense or obligation whatever. The washer is sent by us on 30 days' trial, freight paid going and coming, and positively without any advance or deposit of any kind. Write at once for catalogue and full particulars to

"1900" WASHER CO.,

211Y, State St., - BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

GOOD INCOMES MADE By selling our celebrated goods. **25** and **30** per cent. commission off.

"BOMOSA" the Most Economical 33c 1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

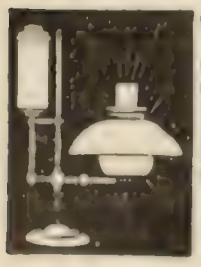
The Great American Tea Co.
31-33 VESEY ST., NEW YORK
P. O. Box 289

The IDEAL SQUARE STEAM Cooker

With Doors. Cooks a whole meal over 1 burner, on *gasoline, oil, gas, or common cook stove.*

Reduces Fuel Bills One-half

Has **water guage** and replenishing tube on outside. **Makes tough meats tender.** Will hold 12 one-quart jars in canning fruits. We also make the world renowned round **Ideal Cooker with whistle.** *We pay express.* The Housekeeper's Friend. Agents Bonanza. Send for illustrated catalogue. **Agents wanted.**
TOLEDO COOKER CO., Box 5 Toledo, O



THE "BEST" LIGHT

Is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2cts per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every Lamp warranted.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio.

pine negotiations at the Vatican owing to an attack of tonsillitis.

June 1.—An official despatch from Lord Kitchener, announcing that a document containing the terms of surrender had been signed in Pretoria by all of the Boer representatives, is received by the British War Office.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 26.—*Senate:* Senator Patterson, of Colorado, speaks against the Philippine Civil Government bill. Senators Foraker, of Ohio, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, debate over President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos.

House: The day is devoted to business connected with the District of Columbia.

May 27.—*Senate:* Senator Patterson, of Colorado, finishes his speech in opposition to the Philippine Civil Government bill. Another fruitless effort is made to secure an agreement on the time for a vote on the measure.

House: The Shattuc Immigration bill is passed. A lively debate on the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at immigrant stations is precipitated by an amendment offered by Congressman Bowersock, of Kansas, to prohibit such sale, which was adopted, 83 to 18. Congressman Landis, of Indiana, also offers an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors in the Capitol, which was adopted by a vote of 108 to 19.

May 28.—*Senate:* An agreement is reached by which a final vote on the Philippine Civil Government bill and all amendments will be taken on June 3; Senator Burrows, of Michigan, speaks in defense of the Administration's policy.

House: The bill to increase the coinage of subsidiary silver is discussed. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, offers an amendment to make the subsidiary silver a legal tender.

May 29.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. Senators Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Morgan, of Alabama, speak in support of the bill while Senator Clay, of Georgia, opposes it.

House: The bill to increase the coinage of subsidiary silver is passed. The conference reports on the Omnibus Public Buildings and Fortifications. Appropriation bills are adopted.

May 31.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, concludes his speech which began on May 29. The other speakers are Senators Pettus, of Alabama, McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Carmack, of Tennessee.

The House does not assemble.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 26.—The President nominates Robert S. McCormick, now United States Minister at Vienna, to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

May 27.—The sentiment of the Ohio Republican State convention at Cleveland, is unanimous in favor of Senator Hanna.

May 28.—General Wood arrives in Washington.

May 30.—Memorial Day is generally observed in all the States. President Roosevelt makes a speech at Washington in answer to the charges of cruelty against the army.

May 31.—By direction of the President an order is issued reducing the total strength of the army to 66,497 men; a decrease of 10,790.

Señor Buencamino, a Filipino leader, appears before the House Committee on Insular Affairs and makes a statement in favor of American sovereignty in the Philippines.

June 1.—The French battle-ship *Gaulois* sails from Boston with a few members of the French mission. The others remained for a more extended visit in this country.

Sent Free and Prepaid.

to every reader of LITERARY DIGEST, who needs it and writes for it, to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y., a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. Only one small dose a day perfectly cures catarrh, flatulence, indigestion and constipation. It clears the liver and kidneys of all congestion and inflammation and takes all irritation and catarrh from the bladder and all pain and trouble from prostate gland.

How to Breathe for Health, Strength, and Endurance.

The aim of every system of physical exercise is to invigorate and rebuild the internal organism—the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Intestines, etc. By intelligently applied

Breathing Gymnastics

I accomplish this directly. My method enables the weakest woman to invigorate her internal organs as thoroughly as though she possessed the muscles and endurance of a Hercules. I *first* develop your lungs and teach you how to breathe deeply, causing an abundant supply of rich blood to flow through every vein in the body. *Then*, I develop your external body. Adopting any other method is like beginning at the end and working backwards. *I guarantee unquestionable results.* Let me send you my handsomely illustrated book, "Experience *versus* Experiment," descriptive of my course and methods. IT'S FREE.

NOTE.—I publish a 64-page illustrated book on Breathing and Exercise, including a Chart of valuable Exercises for the development of the lungs and muscular system. It is the most instructive treatise ever published on this subject and is well worth ten times the small price asked. Sent on receipt of ten cents.

P. von BOECKMANN, R.S.
1134 Hartford Building
UNION SQUARE, - NEW YORK CITY

every man at some time or other

experiences a tired-out, worn-out condition. It is when he is called upon to accomplish more work than usual that he realizes he has not the reserve to draw upon. An

O=P=C suspensory

will enable any man to accomplish more work—not because it will develop his brain or his muscles—but because it will save—reserve—foster—the energy or nerve force that is consumed or wasted by the strain which every man experiences. Many thousand alert, vigorous men wear the **O-P-C** because they find it a help for body, brain and nerves.

We authorize every druggist to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

Get the Right Brand. Should you be unable to get an **O-P-C** from your druggist, we will supply you, postpaid, upon receipt of price

No. 2 O-P-C lisle....$1.00
No. 3 O-P-C silk.... 1.50

"The Struggle for Supremacy"

A booklet giving the reasons why, under the rush and grind of modern life, every healthy, normal man should wear an **O-P-C** suspensory. IT'S FREE—write for it.

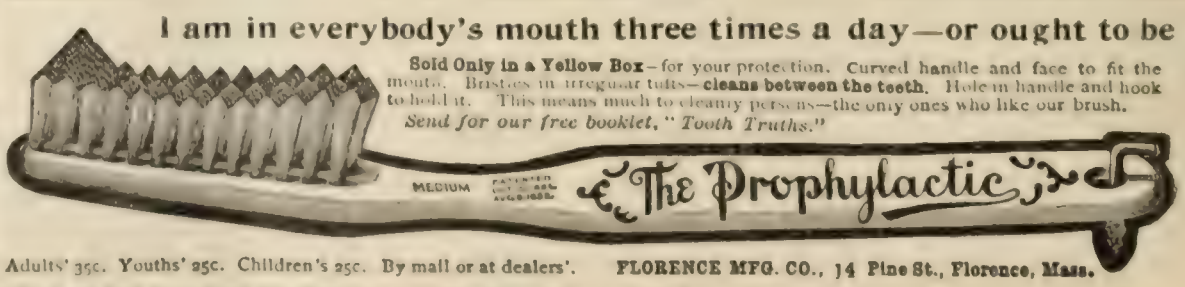
Bauer & Black, 267-25th St., Chicago, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of Frost King and Frost Queen Chamois Vests, Rex Porous Plasters, Blue-Jay Corn and Bunion Plasters.

$2 Fine Bath Cabinet $2
Placed in Your Home on payment of

Write to-day for our special 10 day offer. **State Agents wanted. Position worth $1200 to $1500 per year and expenses. Send for particulars** and new book. **Purify your blood before hot weather.**

Robinson Thermal Bath Co. 764 Jefferson St., Toledo, O.

I am in everybody's mouth three times a day—or ought to be



Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. **FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.**

Bright's Disease and Diabetes

University Chemist Acting as Judge

Irvine K. Mott, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, demonstrated before the editorial board of the *Evening Post*, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the merits of his remedy for kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the *Post*, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured, Harvard University having been chosen by the board to make examination of the cases before and after the treatment. Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate, or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M.D., 123 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DENT'S CORN GUM CURES CORNS-BUNIONS-WARTS.
Easy to apply. Does not spread. Gives almost immediate relief.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS 15 CTS. OR BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE
THE GENUINE IS IN TIN BOXES.
C. S. DENT & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Bicycles Below Cost

5000 Bicycles, *overstock*. For 30 days only we will sacrifice at *less than actual factory cost* **New 1902 Models.**

"Bellise," complete **$8.75**
"Cossack," Guaranteed High Grade **$9.75**
"Siberian," a Beauty **$10.75**
"Neudorf," Road Racer, **$11.75**
no finer bicycle at any price.

Choice of M. & W. or Record tires and best equipment on all our bicycles. *Strongest guarantee.*

We **SHIP ON APPROVAL** C.O.D. to anyone *without a cent deposit* & allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** before purchase is binding.

500 good 2nd-hand wheels $3 to $8.

Do not buy a bicycle until you have written for our free catalogues with large photographic engravings and full descriptions.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 62 N Chicago.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, **instantaneously**. Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**
PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 51, St. Louis, Mo.

Corns Cured Free

ALLEN'S ANTISEPTIC CORN PLASTER *cures corns*. To prove it I will mail *free plaster* to any one. Send name and address—no money.

GEORGE M. DORRANCE, 221 Fulton St., Dept. H, New York.

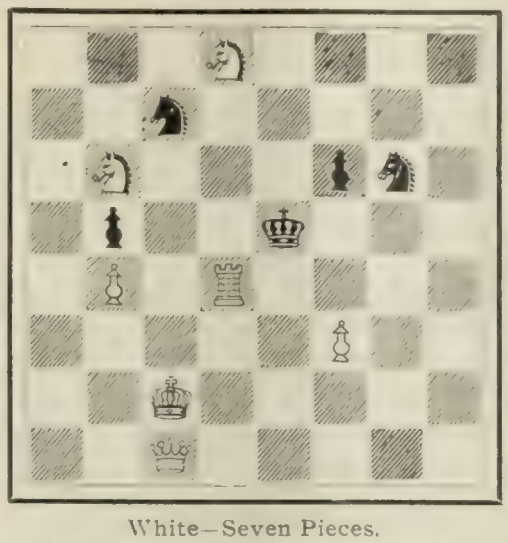
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 675.

By ROSENBERG AND MAXIMOFF.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

3 S 4; 2 S 5; 1 S 3 p s 1; 1 p 2 k 3; 1 P 1 R 4; 5 P 2; 2 K 5; 2 Q 5.

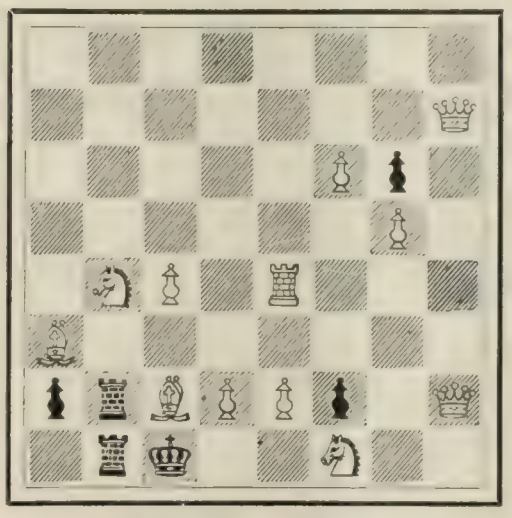
White mates in two moves.

Problem 676.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By C. D. P. HAMILTON.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

8; 7 Q; 5 P p 1; 6 P 1; 1 S P 1 R 3; B 7; p r B P P p 1 K; 1 r k 2 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 669: Key-move, R (Kt 5)—Q R 5.

No. 670.

1. B—R 7 / K—B 3	2. R x Kt P, dis. ch / K—B 2 (must)	3. B—Kt 6, mate
1. ..... / Q—B 3 ch	2. R—Q 5 dbl. ch. / K x R	3. P—K 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. B—Q 2, mate
1. ..... / Q—Q sq	2. Q—B 5 ch / K—B 3	3. R—K B 4, mate
	2. ..... / Q—Q 4 ch	3. R—K 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,

MODENE

HAIR ON FACE NECK AND ARMS
INSTANTLY REMOVED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE MOST DELICATE SKIN

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis.

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing-cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage-stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
Every Bottle Guaranteed
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B-Kt 6 caught many of our best solvers, but it will not do. Look at this.

1. P—Kt 6 / Q—Q sq 2. Q—B 5 ch / K—B 3

Now R x K; P dis ch is not mate, for 3. ..... / Q—Q 5.

In this variation the mate must be given by R—K B 4, hence, you see the necessity for B—R 7 instead of B—Kt 6.

J. L. D. and J. P. got 665, 667 and 668. J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind., 667.

A Hint to New Solvers.

We receive almost every day attempted solution of problems published in THE LITERARY DIGEST, with the key-move a "capture" or a "check." You may be certain that you are wrong if you attempt to solve our problems by taking a piece or by giving check, on the first move. We *do not publish* that kind of problems if we know it. The Chess-editor is too busy to write to every person who attampts to solve problems in this way. You may be sure of this fact: the solution published in THE DIGEST is the *only* solution. If you tried it any other way you are wrong.

The Franklin-Manhattan Match.

A match was played on Memorial Day, between 15 of the members of the Franklin Chess-Club of Philadelphia, and an equal number of the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York, at the rooms of the latter club. Result, 9 to 6 in favor of the Manhattan Club.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

PILLSBURY OUTPLAYS MASON.

Irregular Opening.

MASON. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	MASON. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	29 Kt—K 4	Q—B 3
2 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	30 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 2
3 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 4	31 P—R 3	B—R 2
4 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	32 K—B sq	P—B 4
5 P—Q 4 (a)	Kt—B 3	33 Q—K 2	K—K 3
6 B—K 2	P—Q R 3	34 K—Kt sq	Kt—K sq
7 Castles	P x B P	35 P—K 4	B—Q 5
8 B x P	P—Q Kt 4	36 P x P ch	P x P
9 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	37 Kt—Q sq	Q—B 5
10 P x P	B x P	38 Q—Q 2	P—B 5 (f)
11 P—Q R 3	Castles	39 B x B	Q x B
12 P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 3	40 Q—B 2 (g)	Kt—Q 3
13 B—Kt 2 (b)	Q—K 2	41 Kt—B 3	Q—B 5
14 Q—K 2	Q R—Q B sq	42 Q—Kt 2	Kt—B 4
15 K R—Q sq	P—K 4	43 Kt—K 2	Kt—Q 5
16 Kt—Q 2	B—Kt sq	44 Kt x Kt ch (h)	P x Kt
17 Q R—B sq	Kt—Q sq	45 Q—Q 2	P—Q 6
18 Kt (B 3)—K 4	Kt x Kt	46 K—B sq	K—K 4 (i)
19 B x Kt	R x R	47 P—Kt 3	K—B 4
20 R x R	Kt—K 3	48 P x P (k)	Q—K 5
21 B x B	Q x B	49 K—Kt sq	Q—K 7
22 Q—B 3	Q—Q 2	50 Q—B 3	P—Q 7
23 Kt—B sq (c)	R—Q B sq	51 Q—B 5 ch	K—K 5
24 R x R ch	Q x R	52 Q—B 2 ch	K—Q 5
25 Q—Q 5 (d)	P—B 3	53 Q—Kt 2 ch	K—Q 4
26 Kt—Q 2	K—B 2	54 Q—Kt 3 ch	K—Q 3
27 Q—Kt 3 (e)	K—K 2	55 Resigns.	
28 Q—Q 3	P—Kt 3		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) Which turns the game into a Queen's Gambit Declined.

(b) The position now shows an even development, but Black has gained a move.

(c) Preferable, perhaps, was Kt—Kt 3.

(d) Q—R 8 was hardly better.

(e) To guard against Q—B 7. Better was P—Kt 3 or P—R 3.

(f) An important move; Black now obtains a decided advantage.

(g) An exchange of Queens would prove disastrous, since the Black King would quickly enter the Queen's wing, capturing the Pawns

(h) White might have played K—B sq, followed eventually by K—K sq, bringing his King into play. The text-move wins the game.

(i) Q—Kt 6 at once could have been played. The text-move invites the P—Kt 3 play, which will make Black's Q—K 5 move more formidable.

(k) Q x P ch, would have lost speedily, since Black wins the Pawns on the King's side.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD ULTIMATE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

ANY one who reads the papers carefully has noticed a slight but perceptible change of helm lately by a number of Republican journals in their course of thought on the Philippine problem. During the last few weeks, while the achievement of Cuban independence has been such a prominent topic, the idea has gained currency that some time the Filipinos may be given their independence in the same way. The President himself, in his Memorial-Day address, said a few words on this matter that have aroused comment. He remarked:

"We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge, their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest."

Such a possibility, that the Filipinos may some time "exist independently of us," has not heretofore been openly considered by the journals that support the Republican Philippine policy, and their indorsement of it is a new position. Whether it is the beginning of a general movement toward treating the Philippines as Cuba has been treated or is only a passing phase of popular thought, it is too early to say.

A number of influential Republican journals have been strong and consistent advocates of ultimate Philippine independence ever since the discussion began. Among them may be named the Philadelphia *Ledger* and *North American*, the Boston *Advertiser*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and the San Francisco *Call*. There is no change in their attitude. But it is something new for the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) to say that "what the United States has done for Cuba may be done some day for the Philippines," and for the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) to remark that "in time the United States will produce in the Philippines the same miracle which was wrought yesterday in Cuba." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) admits that "perhaps independence may be granted some day," and the Chicago *Tribune* believes that if the Filipinos "are a progressive race, as the Japanese have shown themselves to be, the future will see them independent if they desire independence." And it is predicted by the Boston *Record* (Rep.) that "before September 15, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt will have taken the first official steps looking to the establishment of self-government in the Philippines along much the same lines as those laid down in Cuba." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"At every stage the Republicans have kept the ultimate disposition of the islands an open question. Ultimate independence may be the solution, but nobody can say that is the wise solution till peace is established and the capacity for independence tested. It is not a thing to be promised blindly, even to disarm enemies. It is not a thing to be made a party shibboleth and turned to the encouragement of those enemies to persist in war till they can extort the independence which their advocates here tell them they ought to have. First must come peace, bringing to the Filipinos civil government and personal freedom according to our bill of rights. Then our Government and the Filipinos can consider how best their happiness can be subserved."

Another equally loyal Republican paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, also makes the Cuba-Philippines comparison and urges that the Filipinos be made "free and self-governing as are the really free peoples." To quote:

"The United States has brought Cuba to a point where it was best for Cuba to withdraw, and the United States has withdrawn.

"As this promise has been kept—tho all the world doubted—so our promises in the Philippines will be kept. The task is harder. The problem is more complex. Mixed races and an Asiatic environment render progress slow. But the work will be done. Peace has come. Order will be created. The reign of law will begin. Self-government will succeed. Autonomy in due season will be possible. Whatever is then best for the Philippines and the Asiatic problem, of which it is a part, will be done, whatever may be done, exactly as now we are doing what is best for Cuba and the American problem, of which it is a part.

"The Cuban promise has been kept. The Philippine pledge will be kept. The American people can be trusted. It seeks no conquest. It desires no alien territory. But where the American flag is put it will 'stay put' while it has work to do, as it has in Cuba and as it will in the Philippines—the final solution being dictated by the purpose and determination to make its people free and self-governing, as are the really free peoples."

The Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"It appears that the only difference between the avowed policy of the Democrats in the Senate and of the Republicans is that the former would promise the Filipinos independence without condition except to protect them against foreign interference, while the latter would make it conditional upon their capacity and purpose to maintain an independent government. If the long and aimless discussion has had any influence whatever, it has been to drive the Democrats in Washington to practically abandon the policy of 'scuttle' and adopt the more honorable one of occupying the islands with the promise of independence

when the inhabitants are able to maintain stable and free government."

The declarations in favor of Philippine independence made by President Schurman of the first Philippine commission and by ex-Secretary Long should also be noticed here. None of the anti-expansionist papers seems to be coming over to the expansionist side, but a number of the leading Democratic papers, such as the New York *Journal*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Nashville *American*, and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, have favored the expansionist policy from the beginning, and show no signs of shifting the rudder now. Nor have the rank and file of the Republican press experienced the change of thought indicated in the above quotations. The leading organ, perhaps, of those who are determined that the flag shall "stay put" is the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). It says:

"The flag which is up in the Philippine islands will stay up. . . . Two or three years hence, when all the Filipinos will be shouting for the retention of American sway in the archipelago, the present flag-furlers will be either denying that they ever proposed to sneak out of the Philippines, or will be acknowledging that their course, if followed, would have been disgraceful for the country and fatal to all chances for the regeneration of the islands. The Republican party, the party which does things, is as united, as harmonious, and as enthusiastic to-day as it was during the canvasses in which it elected Lincoln."

IT is thought Uncle Paul Kruger has managed to save a portion of his salary out of the wreck.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

CECIL RHODES will probably never forgive himself for not holding on a few weeks longer.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is understood that England will not be ready for another "little war" until she has spent some little time in recuperation.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PERHAPS the Boers held out so long hoping to get a Panama hat for each of the burghers. Glancing over the peace terms, there appears to be nothing else left out.—*The Chicago Evening News.*

CORONATION NOT SO USELESS AFTER ALL.
—*The Detroit News.*

EFFECTS OF THE BOER SURRENDER.

THIS country and the world at large, so several papers remark, will soon find some phases of the South African peace decidedly interesting. Great Britain's visible loss of commercial prestige has been coincident with her expenditure of nearly $500,000,000 a year in war and the withdrawal of nearly 200,000 men from productive occupations. Now that peace has come, this expenditure will cease, this force of men will be returned to industrial activities, the Boer forces will line up in the British industrial ranks, and the gold-mines of the Rand will pour from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year into the world's money market. What the result of all this will be upon the currents of trade, the conditions of prosperity, and the level of prices here and abroad is a question the answer to which is awaited with considerable interest and concern.

That the terms of peace will make for the prosperity of South Africa is pretty generally conceded. The Chicago *Evening Post* calls the terms "surprisingly generous," and the Richmond *Dispatch* considers them "exceedingly liberal." Some of the British war party, indeed, it is reported, think them entirely too liberal. Secretary Chamberlain, who, the Boston *Journal* remarks, "has been kept in the background" during the present negotiations, is said to be of the opinion that the King's desire for the consummation of peace before the coronation has resulted in a bad blunder, and that "the empire has been sold for a circus." King Edward has exerted a surprisingly strong influence over the Government, it is said, and his efforts have been ably seconded by General Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa. The terms are far better than those offered to the Boers a year ago, and the Detroit *News* and other papers remark that the seemingly useless fight that the Boers have kept up has brought them very substantial returns in favorable peace conditions.

The pro-Boer papers in this country

THE ONE INHARMONIOUS NOTE.

ANGEL OF PEACE: "Come, Uncle Sam, stop chasing that Filipino boy, and join the choir!"
—*The New York American and Journal.*

BRINGING HOME THE NEW PET.

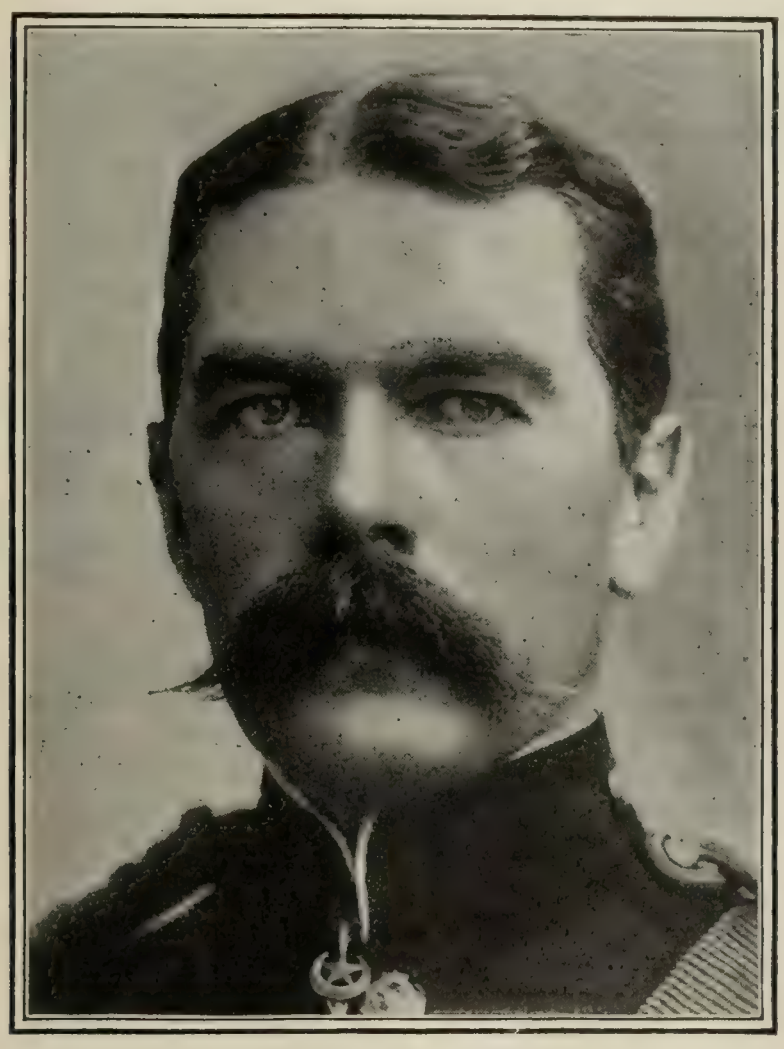
JOHN BULL: "And now, my dear, all 'e needs is just domesticating."
—*The Chicago News.*

THE SURRENDER IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

seem to accept the peace terms as cheerfully as do the burghers in South Africa. Thus the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The Boers have forfeited their independence, which they must have done in any probable event; but their long struggle againt overwhelming odds has not been fruitless. The more closely the terms of peace are studied the more clear it must appear that they are surprisingly favorable to the Boers. The Boers have been forced to abandon their demand for amnesty for all British subjects who took up arms in the Boer cause; but on the other hand they have secured from General Kitchener the assurance that while all Cape and Natal rebels are to be disfranchised, in no case shall the death penalty be inflicted.

"In other respects the Boers have gained practically all the conditions Botha previously offered to accept. All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, including prisoners of war, who declare themselves British subjects, will be returned to their homes without loss of liberty or property, and the British Government will make a grant of $15,000,000 for the restocking of the Boer farms and inaugurate a liberal system of land loans. Furthermore, no special tax will be imposed on landed property to defray the expenses of the



VISCOUNT KITCHENER.

war, so that in a material way the Boers will not fare badly. The distinct pledge is given that a civil government will be established at the earliest possible date, and, following that, representative institutions and self-government, when circumstances permit, will be introduced. The Dutch language is to be taught in the schools where desired, and allowed in the courts. This again violates the precedent which Chamberlain set himself in Malta.

"On the whole, the settlement promises well for the future of the annexed territory. The chief danger will lie in Cape Colony, where the continual presence of a large body of Dutch, who are barred from the franchise for life, will tend to embitter all of Dutch descent and leanings against the Government. In all probability, if events progress satisfactorily, the British Government in due time will find it expedient to remit the penalty of disfranchisement now imposed upon subjects who have been in armed rebellion."

A less optimistic view, however, is taken by the Chicago *Tribune*, which says:

"The Boer republics have been blotted from the map, but the Boers remain. The Boers have ceased their fight for independence, but they still cherish the thought of independence. So long as they do that and have the superiority in numbers in South Africa, so long will the South African question remain un-

A NEW PORTRAIT OF KING EDWARD.

settled. The wounds of a civil war are soon healed. The Whigs and Tories of the revolution soon forgot their animosities. The North and the South are at peace. Where civilized men of one race are subjugated by civilized men of another race a spirit of undying hostility appears.

"The Irish are unreconciled still. The Polish provinces of Prussia have been a part of the kingdom for more than a cen-

SIR ALFRED MILNER,
British High Commissioner of South Africa.

tury, yet Prussia finds it necessary now to take steps to strengthen the German element in the Polish provinces. It is proposed to spend over $50,000,000 in colonizing German farmers in East

Posen and Posen. If Great Britain can colonize South Africa with men whose children will not imbibe the sentiments of the Boers when they grow up and can send enough of them there to outnumber the Boers, then there will be an English South Africa. Otherwise at some future day the Boers will seek independence and a great Boer republic may succeed the two small ones which have been extinguished.

"Great Britain has disposed of the first great problem, that of compelling the Boers to lay down their arms. There now awaits it the second great problem, that of governing the men whom only the direct need has driven to submission. It is a problem the solution of which calls for the greatest tact, delicacy, gentle firmness, and many other qualities needed for the successful goverment of an unwilling people. There have been occasions when the British Government or its agents have been lacking in these qualities. Until it shall have been demonstrated that the English are able to Anglicize South Africa it will not be expedient to assume that Boer independence is dead. It may be merely sleeping."

The end of the war brings into greater prominence than before the general who brought it to a successful close. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"Another name is added to the roll of Great Britain's national heroes. For some years Kitchener of Khartoum has been a marked man. To-day he is in the foremost rank of those whom the British, from King to commoner, delight to honor. The King promotes him from the rank of a baron to that of a viscount, and the House of Commons by a practically unanimous vote—for the Irish opposition was a perfunctory matter, of course—votes him a bonus of $250,000. In popular favor there is only one name in the British army to-day that ranks with his, and disparity of age and the sure processes of time will presently leave that of 'good old Kitchener' supreme.

"From the American, and therefore democratic, point of view the career of Lord Kitchener is full of sympathetic interest. It is a noteworthy instance of rising from the ranks by sheer force of merit. Born a commoner, without family influence or political 'pull,' Horatio Herbert Kitchener has attained such success as only a handful of men of his generation in England have known. In his time he has played many parts, and he has played them all well. Volunteer in the Franco-German War, surveyor and mapmaker of Palestine and of Cyprus, planner of the one practical scheme for the rescue of Gordon at Khartoum, which failed only because it was negatived by the crass folly of political superiors; Sirdar of the Egyptian army, redeemer of the fellaheen, destroyer of Mahdist deviltry, and avenger of that Gordon of whom he was not permitted to be the rescuer; author and founder of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, organizer of victory in South Africa and preserver of the British empire in that quarter of the globe, and henceforth destined to be at the head of the Indian army, and doubtless commander-in-chief of the British army, he is a fine example of what may be done by one of humble origin, even in a land of hereditary privilege and aristocratic pride."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OREGON ELECTIONS.

THE result of the elections in Oregon on June 2 has elicited considerable press comment. Outside the fact that it was the first state election of the year, it also shows, according to the Republican and a few independent papers, that the policy of the present Administration is upheld by the Republicans in Oregon. The Chicago *Post* (Ind.) thinks that the election "indicates that there is no dissatisfaction among Oregon Republicans and Independents with the policy of the Roosevelt Administration and of the party now in power," and the New York *Sun* (Rep.) says it "indicates no reaction on the Pacific coast against the Administration and Republican policy in national affairs." The Hartford *Times*, which is an anti-expansionist paper, believes that "with no diminution of the Republican majorities for members of Congress it may be argued that Oregon says, 'Hold on to the Philippines.' We admit that this election result means just that, and it also means 'never mind the wishes or the hopes of the people of the Philippines.'"

The Democratic candidate for governor, George Chamberlain, was elected by a small plurality, but all the rest of the state ticket was elected by the Republicans with about 10,000 plurality. It is stated that the election of Mr. Chamberlain was due to a split in the Republican ranks, and that the trouble was due to the fact that Furnish, the Republican candidate for governor, was a gold Democrat, who went over to the Republicans after 1896.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.), however, looks upon the election of Chamberlain as a significant Democratic victory. It says:

"The result of the Oregon election is the greater surprise because it has been commonly believed that the Pacific slope was enthusiastically in favor of expansion in the direction of Asia and would give an emphatic indorsement of the Administration's Philippine policy. Instead of that the Republicans are congratulating themselves on what they saved out of the wreck. . . . .

"The Oregon election comes as a message of good cheer to Democrats everywhere. Like the town elections a few months ago, it indicates that the people are weary of Republican misgovernment, and are ready to make a change. And certainly it is time that they should do so, for never was a country being placed more rapidly in the control of privileged classes than this one is."

FINANCIAL FAILURE OF THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

THE Charleston Exposition, which closed May 31, is reported to have been a financial failure. The amount of the deficit has not been ascertained. "The Exposition was not a financial success, but its losses were not overwhelming by any means," says the Charleston *Post*, for "they should not be considered otherwise than as investments, just as advertising is." The Columbia (S. C.) *State* says:

"The successful expositions that have been held in this country have been held in large cities, with many suburban towns and planted in thickly populated areas. They were easy of access to millions of people, and the attendance of millions was secured by quick transportation at low rates. How different it was with Charleston! The white people of that city number only about 24,000, and outside the city the white population is very sparse until a distance of about 100 miles from the coast is reached. The negroes constitute a negligible quantity in exposition attendance, so the abounding black population of the coast region did not count for the success of the big fair. And there were not as many white people within 75 miles of Charleston as within 25 miles of Nashville or Atlanta. Thus, most of the visitors to the exposition had to be drawn from the middle and upcountry of South Carolina and from other States, and the time and money required for these long trips kept the number of such visitors down to a minimum. . . . . .

"There can be little doubt that the exposition, difficult as it was to draw crowds to it, did pay the people of Charleston—who did not contribute to it. There's the pity! The business man who was cautious and selfish, who risked nothing and gave nothing, or but little, received good returns from the patriotic investments of his neighbors. Many of the contributors, no doubt, were well rewarded; but many more, we fear, did not profit as they should have done. Nevertheless, it is likely that the community as a whole received as much from the exposition as it expended. It may even have received more, for it is testified that the retail business increased from 50 to 75 per cent. during the exposition."

"The people of this country are tired of expositions," says the Chicago *Tribune*, for "since the World's Fair at Chicago, exposition has followed exposition in rapid succession, and nearly all, if not all, have been reproductions of the Columbian Exposition in the leading features, but on a smaller scale." The postponement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis for a

year was wisely determined upon, says the same paper, for "had it been given in 1903, the time originally fixed, it would certainly have invited the fate which overtook Omaha and Buffalo and has visited Charleston."

FAMOUS AND UNKNOWN AMBASSADORS.

SOME remarks on the kind of men the United States sends to the Court of St. James and Great Britain sends to Washington have been called out by the appointment of Michael Henry Herbert to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote as ambassador. Nothing but good words are heard for Ambassador Herbert, but it is noted that he is comparatively unknown beyond the British Foreign Office. The same was true of Lord Pauncefote, who made his reputation here. The press despatches from London speak of Mr. Herbert as being comparatively unknown there also. He was Secretary of Legation in Washington in 1888–89 and 1892–93, and married an American wife, Miss Leila Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson of New York, and sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; but he does not seem to be known outside of the diplomatic and social circles of Washington and New York. The New York *Times* notes these facts "with a sense of regret, a feeling akin to humiliation," and contrasts the names of the men we have sent to the Court of St. James—Lowell, Phelps, Bayard, Hay, and Choate.

MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT,
New British Ambassador to the United States.

No reflection upon the worth or ability of the new ambassador seems to be intended in these comments, but rather a wish that Great Britain would adopt the American plan of sending prominent public men abroad as representatives at foreign capitals. There is no expectation that Great Britain will reform its diplomatic service along this line, but it is reported that the British Government will do the next best thing—place their embassy at Washington on a level with their embassies to the other great Powers. The Boston *Transcript* says:

"The announcement that with Mr. Herbert's accession to office the British embassy to this country will be raised to the first rank, in standing, pay, and emoluments, if correct, means that the British Government has with its slow conservatism at last come to the conclusion that the United States is as important a Power to it as France or Russia. Heretofore the salary of the British ambassador at Washington has been little more than two thirds that of his colleague at Paris. Since the United States has become a 'world power' the necessity foreign governments are under of being represented at Washington by men in touch with the world will work for the improvement of the diplomatic corps at Washington.

"The diplomats at Washington representing the great Powers are as a rule men of good standing in their own countries, but within the memory of Washingtonians not old that city was the refuge of some who were but the 'vagrom men' of diplomacy. Some of this class were sent to Washington because they had to be 'taken care of' and were not regarded as able enough for European service; others were banished for blunders in Europe, and some resided in America because their residence in their own country was inconvenient to some of its political leaders. Two of these 'vagrom men' received polite hints from our Government that their room was better than their company, one because he was detected in intrigues with American politicians, and another because only his diplomatic immunities prevented his being arrested for debts due the butcher and baker.

"There is no member of the diplomatic corps in Washington now, we believe, who comes within the category of bad characters, at least as far as the public knows, but there are one or two to whom our Government would express only purely conventional regrets on the occasion of their departure from the United States."

TWENTY YEARS OF STRIKES.

IT was in 1880 that the era of strikes began in this country, and in the twenty years from 1881 to 1900 there were about 23,000 of these industrial wars, or more than a thousand a year. These interesting figures are given by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, in *The North American Review*, and he adds the still more interesting fact that nearly fifty-one per cent. of all these strikes were successful. Thirteen per cent. succeeded partly, while 36 per cent. failed. The strikes lasted an average of about 24 days, and more than 6,000,000 employees, all told, were out of work for a longer or shorter period. This idleness resulted in a wage loss to them of nearly $258,000,000, while the loss of their employers was about $123,000,000, or less than half the loss of the strikers. Most of the strikes were caused by disputes about wages and hours. The "sympathetic" strikes and strikes based entirely on demands for recognition of unions failed in the great majority of cases. Six lines of industry seem particularly liable to strike—the building trades, the coal and coke industry, the manufacture of metals and metallic goods, and the clothing, tobacco, and transportation industries. Of the total number of strikes in the twenty years, 59 per cent. were in these six industries, including 77 per cent. of the total number of establishments affected and 72 per cent. of the total number of employees involved.

What of the geography of strikes? Mr. Wright says on this point:

"The distribution of strikes offers occasion for some very serious reflections. During the twenty years included in the report, New York shows the largest number of strikes as well as the largest number of establishments affected, that State having 28.34 per cent. of the total number of strikes in the country during the whole period, and 32.20 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Pennsylvania follows, with 12.48 per cent. of the total number of strikes and 15.69 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Illinois had 11.58 per cent. of the strikes and 17.68 per cent. of the establishments affected.

"In a group of States consisting of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, there were 87,878 establishments under strike during the period, out of a total of 117,509 in the whole country; that is, in this group of States the establishments involved were 74.78 per cent. of all involved. These States contained 45.02 per cent. of the manufacturing establishments and employed 55.15 per cent. of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the United States."

Strikes indicate intelligence, says the commissioner, but arbitration indicates more intelligence. To quote:

"Whatever the exact truth, the approximate statements are sufficient to convince any right-minded person that every effort that can be made to adjust differences and deal with grievances in such a way as to prevent an open outbreak should be encouraged. Such attempts, where honestly and faithfully made, are leading everywhere whether in the United States or in other countries devoted to manufacturing industries to satisfactory re-

sults. The organization of private boards of arbitration now being resorted to in this country, following the long-successful example in the industries of Great Britain, is meeting with success. It is recognized now that labor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence. The avoidance or adjustment of such conflicts must be the result of increased intelligence. Fools do not strike; it is only men who have intelligence enough to recognize their condition that make use of this last resort. With increased intelligence they will look back upon the strike period as one of development; and when they shall have accommodated themselves to the new conditions, and when employers shall have recognized the increased intelligence of their employees, these matters will be handled in such a way as to prevent in the future a repetition of incidents like those which are chronicled in the statistical history of the strikes of the last twenty years."

STRIKE RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

THE most serious rioting that had occurred in Chicago since the railroad strike in 1894, so the despatches say, was seen there last week in connection with the teamsters' strike. And the strikers won, in spite of the now accepted principle that strikers who riot lose. The striking teamsters were in the em-

"ONE NEVER KNOWS WHAT ONE CAN DO UNTIL ONE HAS TO."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

ploy of the big meat-packing firms, and while the strike lasted little meat could be delivered, and Chicago faced the prospect of becoming vegetarian. After three days of disorder, the governor and the state board of arbitration came to the rescue, most of the strikers' demands were granted, and business in the Western metropolis was resumed. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that the success of the strike was not due to the riots, but was attained in spite of them. It says:

"The success of the strike, if such it can be called, was due not to the mob violence which marked its progress, but to the fact that public sentiment was found to be overwhelmingly against the meat packers. It was this force which determined the issue of the strike. Without it all the missile throwing and lawlessness which disgraced the ten days of trouble would have been in vain. The meat packers had alienated public sentiment by showing a callous indifference toward it and by using a temporary scarcity of cattle as an opportunity to advance the price of meat much beyond the figure that conditions authorized. As a consequence, when their employees struck and demanded share of the enormous profits the packers were making, the public looked on with amused indifference or sympathized with the strikers.

"The result is a victory for public sentiment and not for mob violence. It demonstrates the fact that a corporation can not run counter to public interests and look for support from the people when it is in trouble. The bricks and stones thrown and the lawless acts committed in Chicago were probably by sympathizers and not by the strikers themselves. But they would have accomplished little had not the great public shown plainly on which side its sympathies lay. This makes public opinion the determining factor on such occasions, a fact which should lead all labor organizations to seek its support by making their cause just and by discarding all violence as a means to success."

Says the Buffalo *Express*:

"It is disgraceful that the business interests of a city should be interfered with the way they have been in Chicago in the last few days. Such occurrences are the strongest possible arguments for compulsory arbitration. The general sentiment of the country does not as yet favor this method for settling labor disputes, but every such outbreak as has taken place in Chicago must make new converts to the plan. The ideal method for settling disagreements between employees and employers is suggested in the policy of the National Civic Federation, but if capital and labor will not enter into voluntary discussion, the State must eventually take the matter into its own hands. The main feature of the compulsory arbitration system is that business continues undisturbed pending a settlement of the dispute."

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

WHATEVER may be the form of government for the Philippine Islands in the distant future, the form of government now is a matter of more pressing importance, and it is this matter that is engaging the present attention of Congress. The Senate has one plan and the House another; and while it is not yet certain which will prevail, it seems to be the general impression among the newspapers that the main features of the Senate bill, which passed that body last week, will become law. According to the Senate bill the Philippine government will be administered by a civil governor, vice-governor, and commission, appointed by the President, with a system of courts whose judges shall be appointed by the American authorities in Washington and Manila. The municipal and provincial governments, however, are to be popularly representative so far as the commission deems the people fit for such government; and when the insurrection is over, the commission is to take a census and advise the President and Congress "whether or not all or certain of the Philippine islands are capable, fit, and ready for the establishment of a permanent, popular, representative government." The Senate bill also provided for the free coinage of Philippine silver dollars to pass at about 50 cents' value in our money; provides for the acquisition by the Government of the land now held by religious orders, and provides for franchises and concessions for railroads, mining, timber-cutting, etc. The people are declared to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and under the protection of the United States.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) declares the measure "as liberal, as generous, and as just as the most exacting friend of the Filipino people could demand," and the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) says: "Compared with the Spanish laws under which the Filipinos were taxed and bullied for centuries, the present bill is freedom itself, and beyond this is the certainty that the American laws will be administered by clean hands."

In opposition to the measure, the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) deplores the features of the bill which throw the forest and mi-

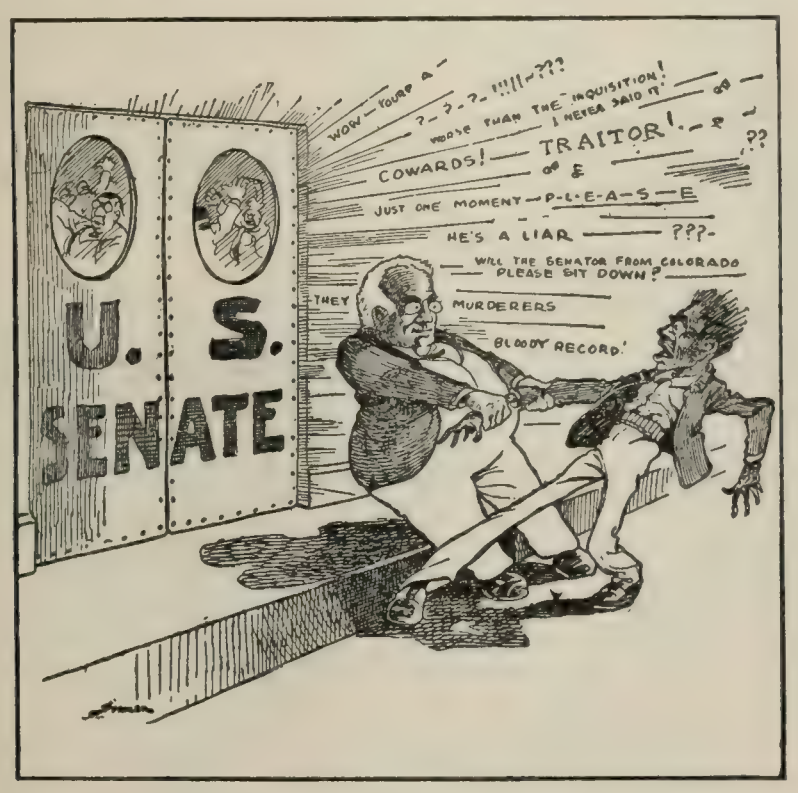
ning lands andt he railroad franchises open to American exploitation; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) says in similar vein:

"Nor have the Senators lost sight of the real object of their bill, which is the exappropriation by aliens of the mineral resources of the archipelago. While the bill requires all money obtained from the lease of any portion of the insular public domain to be covered into the Philippine treasury, care has been taken to relieve the mining syndicate from the payment of any rent to the Philippine Government. The mineral lands are not to be leased, but granted outright under letters-patent; and nothing is to be paid for the metals, oil, or coal taken out of the land of the Filipinos by persons bearing to them the relation of foreigners.

"The Senate evidently agrees with Senator Stewart, who characterized the Filipinos as 'pirates and barbarians who would, of course, resist the march of civilization.' It would not do for civilization to permit such riff-raff to stand in its path when there is a lot of gold, silver, tin, oil, and coal to be rescued from their pirate and barbarian hands. The considerations that these foes to civilization have a prior title and should at least receive a fair remuneration for what may be taken from them weigh as nothing. Americans (syndicated) must first be given opportunities to make money out of the Philippines, to quote the classic phrase of Senator Lodge. When the Philippine orange shall have been squeezed dry the Filipinos can have it and welcome."

The free-silver coinage feature of the bill is strongly opposed by the Manila *Freedom* and *Volcano*, the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *The Bankers' Magazine*, and it is not favored by the silver organs in this country. Says *The Bankers' Magazine*:

"It is difficult to understand the purpose of the proposition that the United States shall open its mints to the free coinage of any form of silver dollar. This is the proposition of the Senate committee on the Philippines, however, in providing the monetary system of the islands. The committee is not content with substituting an American silver dollar for the Mexican dollar now in use, but proposes that this dollar shall be coined on private account, and that the mint at San Francisco as well as the mint at Manila shall be open for this coinage. The project affords an



WORSE THAN THE WATER CURE.

Senator Hoar would have the Filipino come to America and testify before the Senate Committee of Inquiry.

—*The Denver Republican.*

opportunity for the holders of all the surplus silver bullion of the United States to convert it into legal-tender money and unload it on the Philippines.

"There are serious objections to this proposition, even if the silver standard is to be perpetuated in the Philippines. The Senate committee seems to have been strangely careless in its definition of the new coin. It is called a dollar without qualification. Traders in the East who recognize the American dollar, whatever its material may be, as the equivalent of one hundred cents in gold, are likely to be puzzled, if they are not swindled, by the appearance of a dollar worth less than forty cents. This dollar is made legal tender for debts in the Philippines. Under operation of this proposed measure Americans accustomed to make contracts in dollars would be compelled to specify the kind of dollar intended, unless they desired to become involved in serious losses and prolonged litigation. The issue of silver certificates in terms of the new dollars would only add to the confusion and compel every one who received American paper in the Orient to subject it to a careful examination to determine whether it represented dollars of one hundred cents or dollars of forty cents.

"In addition to this source of confusion in the coinage of the Philippines, there is grave danger that the new silver coins would become a source of trouble in the domestic circulation of the United States. They would not, of course, circulate in large quantities, but they might be worked off here and there upon the careless and the ignorant as the equivalent or nearly the equivalent of the corresponding denomination of American money. This happened with the 'trade dollar,' and every one old enough to remember its history knows that it was a source of infinite confusion and annoyance. The trade dollar was availed of by unscrupulous persons to make the difference of about ten cents between its bullion value and its face value, by passing it upon the public. The tendency to perpetrate this fraud would be multiplied many times when the profit upon the bullion employed was 150 per cent. instead of 10 or 12 per cent.

"American laborers and tradesmen ought to make their protest heard in Congress against any renewal of the annoyances and frauds connected with the trade dollar."

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

TWENTY thousand little children are "toiling out their lives in the textile mills of the South," says a recent magazine writer; and she blames, not the Southern people, but the New England capitalists who own the mills. She is Mrs. Irene Ashby-Macfayden, who has been heard from before on this subject, and her present article (in *The Amercan Federationist*, Washington) is the fruit of a recent trip through the South. Many of these little toilers work for ten cents a day, and she knows "of babies working for five and six cents a day." The "day" is often from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., or, worse, from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., when she found "little children working from dark until long past dawn, kept awake by cold water being dashed into their faces." She says, on the subject of night-work:

"Without regulation of hours there is no reason to prevent the mills working at night, and when they can do so profitably they avail themselves of this permission. I have talked with a little boy of seven years who worked for 40 nights, in Alabama, and another child not nine years old, who at six years old had been on the night shift 11 months.

"A clerk in a cotton-mill told me that little boys turned out at two in the morning for some trivial fault, afraid to go home, would beg him to allow them to go to sleep on the office floor.

"In Georgia it is a common sight to see the children of cotton operatives stretched on the bed dressed as they came from the mills in the morning, too weary to do anything but fling themselves down for rest.

"In South Carolina Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, found a child of five working at night in the fine, large, new mills. Only a few weeks ago I stood at 10:30 at night in a mill in Columbia, S. C., controlled and owned by Northern capital, where children who did not know their own ages were working from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M, without a moment for rest or food or a single cessation of the maddening rack of the machinery, in an atmosphere unsanitary and clouded with humidity and lint."

The health of the children is not improved by this treatment. She says, in fact:

"The physical, mental, and moral effect of these long hours of toil and confinement on the children is indescribably sad. Mill children are so stunted that every foreman, as you enter the mill,

will tell you that you can not judge their ages. Children may look, he says, to be 10 or 11, and be in reality 14 or 15.

"A horrible form of dropsy occurs among the children. A doctor in a city mill, who has made a special study of the subject, tells me that ten per cent. of the children who go to work before 12 years of age, after five years contract active consumption. The lint forms in their lungs a perfect cultivating medium for tuberculosis, while the change from the hot atmosphere of the mill to the chill night or morning air often brings on pneumonia, which frequently, if not the cause of death, is a forerunner of consumption.

"How sternly the 'pound of flesh' is insisted on by the various employers is illustrated by the case of two little boys of 9 and 11, who had to walk three miles to work on the night shift for 12 hours. One night they were five minutes late and were shut out, having to tramp the whole three miles back again. The number of accidents to those poor little ones who do not know the dangers of machinery, is appalling.

"In Huntsville, Ala., in January, just before I was there, a child of eight years, who had been a few weeks in the mills, lost the index and middle finger of her right hand. A child of seven had lost her thumb a year previously.

"In one mill city in the South a doctor told a friend that he had personally amputated more than a hundred babies' fingers mangled in the mill. A cotton-merchant in Atlanta told me he had frequently seen mill-children without fingers or thumb and sometimes without the whole hand.

"So frequent are these accidents that in some mills applicants for employment have to sign a contract that in case of injury in the mill the company will not be held responsible, and parents or guardians sign for minors.

"No mill-children look healthy. Any one that does by chance, you are sure to find out has but recently begun work. They are characterized by extreme pallor and an aged, worn expression infinitely pitiful and incongruous in a child's face. The dull eyes raised by the little ones inured to toil before they ever learned to play, shut out by this damnable system of child slavery from liberty and the pursuit of happiness, often to be early robbed of life itself, are not those of a child but of an imprisoned soul, and are filled, it always seems to me, with speechless reproach. There is unfortunately no question as to the physical debasement of the mill-child."

Elbert Hubbard has also been making a trip through the Southland; and the condition of the children in the mills impressed him so deeply that he writes a feeling article in *The Philistine* about it. He says:

"I know the sweatshops of Hester Street, New York; I am familiar with the vice, depravity, and degradation of the Whitechapel district; I have visited the Ghetto of Venice; I know the lot of the coal-miners of Pennsylvania and I know somewhat of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, wo, and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything to equal the cotton-mill slavery of South Carolina—this in my own America—the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

He goes on to describe one of the little fellows in the mills as follows:

"I thought to lift one of the little toilers to ascertain his weight. Straightway through his thirty-five pounds of skin and bones there ran a tremor of fear, and he struggled forward to tie a broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch, and offered him a silver dime. He looked at me dumbly, from a face that might have belonged to a man of sixty, so furrowed, tightly drawn, and full of pain it was. He did not reach for the money—he did not know what it was. . . . There were dozens of just such children in this particular mill. A physician who was with me said that they would all be dead, probably in two years, and their places filled with others—there were plenty more. Pneumonia carries off most of them. Their systems are ripe for disease, and when it comes there is no rebound—no response. Medicine simply does not act—nature is whipped, beaten, discouraged, and the child sinks into a stupor, and dies."

Mrs. Ashby-Macfayden says that there is hope that the legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina may, at their next sessions, pass laws prohibiting the employment of children under twelve, altho the efforts in that direction thus far have met uniform failure.

On the other side, *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) says that Mrs. Ashby-Macfayden "and others of that class" "should bear in mind that the South is slowly but surely working out its own salvation in labor matters as in others, and that interference on the part of theorists and sentimentalists with eyes on one point alone can only complicate the conditions and bring disaster and suffering upon the very class they would benefit." So, too, thinks the Galveston *News*, which says:

"Women and children who work in factories are made up largely of those who have no other opportunities. The main question is not whether they have just what we prefer that they should have, but whether they have, bad as it may be, the best they can get. Has any provision been made for them elsewhere? Are their sympathetic friends ready at the door to receive and provide for them? Is their condition in the mill, laundry, cannery, factory, bakery, or shop as good as the condition of thousands of others who would gladly exchange places with them? Will it really help them to deprive them of a chance to work even in a mill? Most of these questions must be answered with a negative. We would all prefer it otherwise; but eloquent appeals to the pride and sympathy of the people and to the natural love of the young have not yet made it so. At this time, as *The News* sees it, the opportunities of the young as well as the old should be doubled over and over again by a general multiplication of manufacturing establishments in grand old Texas, and nothing should be done to discourage the good work which we have so well begun in this line."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NOW let the Boers shave up and get in the game.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

POET LAUREATE AUSTIN has the opportunity of his life now.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT may not be long before we have a Society of the First Men to Climb Mont Pelée.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHETHER the Constitution follows the flag to the Philippines, you can bet the appropriations do.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF a Panama canal is going to cost as much as a Panama hat perhaps it will be well not to rush things too much.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

IF things keep on going this way we may yet have to adopt beef and Panama hats as our double standard of value.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE fact that Spain still has beef to waste in bull-fights arouses suspicion that the reports of that nation's poverty have been exaggerated.—*The Washington Star.*

We notice that many of our exchanges are giving us credit now. We trust their example will be emulated by the grocer and butcher at home —*The Lebanon (Texas) Gazette.*

THE RICH MAN'S PLAYTHING.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

LETTERS AND ART.

INFLUENCE OF THE DRAMA UPON THE MASSES.

THE theater undoubtedly ministers in large measure to the desires of the well-to-do, and it is sometimes assumed, probably not without a basis of truth, that the drama has been devitalized because its appeal has been made too exclusively to those who have money and leisure. And yet, as we are reminded by Miss Elizabeth McCracken, a Boston settlement worker, there is a gallery in every theater, and the "perennial attraction of the play" is often as potent in the tenement as in the mansion. Miss McCracken writes (in *The Atlantic Monthly*):

"It has given me much delight to find that some of the people whom I have met in various tenements have thus strongly—as Mr. William Winter says most of us have in some measure—the dramatic perception. It has been to me so beautiful to have in common with them an interest in things so lovely as the drama and dramatic art. I meet it in new acquaintances among them with keen pleasure; and they, when they happen to discover that I too like to go to see plays, seem always to feel 'a kind of joy to hear of it.' They know how very much one can like it, for they themselves like it so well and it means so much to them.

"They go from their tenements to see plays: they see, and they feel, and they think, and they effectually remember. They are influenced; they are made greater or less; and, simple as the influence may be, its result is surely felt by their associates and their surroundings.

"They go not once, but often,—as often as they can buy tickets of admission to the galleries. The majority of them work throughout the day, and they go to the gallery in the evening. So much does the experience mean to them that many times they save for their suppers portions of the lunches brought in the morning to the shops and factories in which they work; and thus, enabled to go directly from their work to the theater, they gain another hour in which to await the opening of the doors leading to the gallery."

Miss McCracken proceeds to cite a number of instances coming within the range of her own personal experience and vividly illustrating the kind of influence that the drama exerts in its contact with humble lives. We quote as follows:

"One day I went to call upon a woman whose life had been very hard, whom circumstances might well have made more hard. She lived in one of the least model of tenements, and I had difficulty in groping my way through the dim hall and up the dark stairs. The woman received me in a room from which great poverty had not taken all cheer, and silently, stolidly waited until I should open the conversation. I had been warned that she would expect me 'to do rather most of the talking.' Very much at a loss for a topic, I glanced around the room. On a small shelf in one corner I saw a picture, cut from a magazine, of Miss Ellen Terry as Portia. Supposing it to be purely decorative, I said, partly for the sake of breaking the silence, which was then threatening to be protracted, 'That is a beautiful picture.'

"'Yes, but it ain't as beautiful as *she* was,' said the woman unexpectedly. 'Have you seen her?' I exclaimed in amazement. It seemed scarcely possible.

"'Yes,' said the woman, 'once I saw her. I saw "The Merchant of Venice," and she was in it. . . . I've never forgot the things she said 'bout havin' mercy, and how she looked when she said 'em. People ain't always had mercy for me; and when I've wanted to pay 'em back for it or be mean to anybody, I jes' remember her and what she said 'bout havin' mercy—and I don't want to be mean 'cause of her,' she concluded, almost shyly."

Sometimes, adds Miss McCracken, the influence upon life and character is of the opposite kind:

"A boy, almost grown to manhood, living in the tenements, went at times to the gallery to see a play. I had known this boy also for several years, and realized that to an unusual degree his future rested upon the relative strengths of the influences which might be brought to bear upon him. With misgivings I listened, therefore, when he said one evening: 'I saw a play the other night named "The Gay Lord Quex." The people in it are a bad lot, but they get out all right. The worst is the best, and they gets out best.'

"'But in real life it is different,' I replied to his inference.

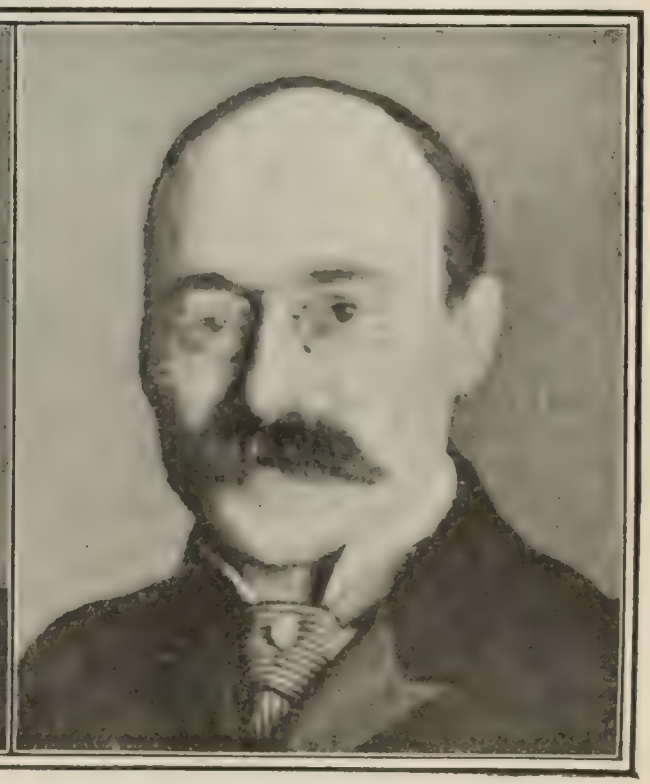
"'Maybe it is,' said the boy, 'maybe it ain't. There's no tellin'.' This doubt he still holds. It is a dangerous doubt, and in the tenement district especially dangerous."

As a merely humanizing influence, intimates the writer, the value of the theater is inestimable in its relation to the lives of the poor. The play quickens the idealistic and esthetic impulse; it fills the mind with beautiful images. Miss McCracken recalls the case of a girl who worked in a factory, but whose long, monotonous days could not blot from her memory the picture of Miss Virginia Harned as "Rautendelein" in "The Sunken Bell." "She was like a fairy come true," said the girl; "and sometimes, when I get tired, it rests me just to remember her, with her fairy ways and looks." The writer concludes:

"To me and my work in the tenements the theaters meant very much. Through them I was enabled to substitute volumes

GEORGE HARVEY,
Editor of *Harper's Weekly*.

CHARLES FRANCIS BOURKE,
Editor of *Collier's Weekly*.



JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor of *Leslie's Weekly*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XIII. HARPER'S, COLLIER'S, AND LESLIE'S WEEKLIES.

of Shakespeare, of Sheridan, of Goldsmith, of Rostand, of Washington Irving (the last was lent to a boy who had seen Mr. Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle), and of too many other masters of literature for present mention, for sensational papers and worse than sensational books. The value of the substitutions is evident, and the value of the acted play is more evident.

"The influence of the theater had been, through the gallery, a force, a real force for good and for evil. When it had been for good, it had been very good; and chiefly it had been, it would seem, for good. At its beginning the acted play was meant to be a power for good. It was given, as it is given, with a seriousness of purpose which was, and is, the secret of its power. It may be—with all its failures, it to-day is—a power for good. Wherever else it may glance aside, certain it is that the people of the gallery abundantly receive it, and through it affect social and moral standards in the tenements."

JOAQUIN MILLER ON BRET HARTE.

IT is appropriate that Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," should write his impressions of Bret Harte, for both of these men have been in a special sense interpreters of the primitive spirit in Western life. Mr. Miller thinks that Bret Harte was "the brightest genius that has yet set foot on Californian soil," and he describes (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, May 31) his first meeting, in 1870, with the author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp":

"On reaching San Francisco, I went at once to [Charles Warren] Stoddard, and he took me to Harte. I found a spare, slim young man, in a chip hat and a summer dress of the neatest and nattiest cut, who took me cordially into his confidence at once. I liked his low voice, his quiet, earnest, and unaffected manner, from the first. He had neat editorial rooms, where he made me welcome, altho he was then engaged as secretary in the Mint. He told me, half-laughing, that he was playing secretary for fun, but running the magazine for glory. The fact is, Swain, the superintendent of the Mint, liked Harte, and gave him very little to do outside of drawing his salary.

"Harte's friends were always of the strongest and best in the land—whether in London or San Francisco, a good sign of a good man at heart, I think. But he did not mix greatly with men; nor did he talk much. I think he was the cleanest man I ever met. He was always as clean, modest, and graceful of speech as a girl.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

"Harte took me to the Zoo, the Mint, the park, and all sorts of places of interest to a young man from the mountains, and I never knew why. The more I think of it now the more I marvel that this man, who kept aloof from the multitude in the city, should give his time and attention to an unknown man from the mountains."

One of Harte's loyalest friends during the early eighties was John Hay, at that time editor of the New York *Tribune*. Says Mr. Miller:

"Come to think of it, Hay knows more about Harte than anybody else; but maybe affairs of state keep him still for awhile. I recall with what exultation he wrote me: 'Sire, we've got you Ratizbon! Hurrah, we've got Glasgow for Harte!' Then after a change of Administration had turned Harte out, how he worked to get him back to Glasgow consulate again! Yes, our gifted Secretary of State knew Harte a heap better than any one else, and, as you can see, loved him and trusted him entirely."

It seems that Bret Harte did not put the same estimate on some of his earlier literary efforts that his admirers did. The writer recounts the following anecdote:

"Harte was always disgusted with his 'Heathen Chinee.' He begged me never to speak of it. Once, as we were about to set out to breakfast with Lord Houghton, he hesitated. I asked him what was the matter. He said: 'Will he quote the Heathen Chinee?' I sent a servant before us with a note to Houghton begging him not to say one word about 'the heathen.' But the jolly old nobleman gave the tip to a lot of good fellows at his table, and they all talked nothing else. However, Harte soon saw through it all, and joined in cheerfully. I never saw him in better spirits. You may know that he never meant this thing seriously. It is simply a parody on one of Swinburne's sweeping and superb poems of the Ionian Sea. Lengthen out the Heathen Chinee, that is, make two lines into one, and you will have a sea chorus that will, so far as sound goes, sing itself."

To enjoy Harte entirely, continues Joaquin Miller, one should read his "Condensed Novels," after being saturated with the real novels that he satirizes. "This is wonderful work—wonderful!" he exclaims. Mr. Miller's attitude toward Harte's famous mining stories is less enthusiastic:

"I could never quite take to his mountain and mining-camp stories, for every page or so I find something out of joint—slang that was never used except in Dickens, who dug it up in London, cockney words, and so on. And then the men there in the days of gold were mighty men, and good. There was Chief Justice Field, John Mackay, Senator Hearst, Senator Jones, Senator Stewart, and more than a hundred thousand others of like stamp and strength. The rats were down by the waterfront; the hangings and 'hold-ups' were not in the mines, but in San Francisco. And Harte's gamblers! The John Oakhursts with their pretty polished boots! I never saw any man of that sort in the mines. I knew some gamblers. They gathered around me in Shasta, where I was teaching a night school in a miner's cabin, and coaxed and coaxed to get me to play. At last one of them borrowed the little money I had laid up and ran away with it, and then they let me alone."

The Times Saturday Review, commenting editorially on Joaquin Miller's article, thinks that the charge of travestying Western life which has been made against Bret Harte is hardly a just one. Such a charge "might perhaps be true if the stories were written now, but it is not true of them as artistic presentations of the life of '49." The same paper adds:

"The rest of the world has accepted Mr. Harte's studies of the early Californians as admirable literary art, and the rest of the world is right. And, as we have already said, there is no reason why California should repudiate these stories. If they preach any doctrine at all it is the sound one that neither the coat nor the manners make the man, but the heart that beats within him. They proclaim in fulness of conviction the very old truth that the human heart is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. We fail to see wherein Mr. Harte's Californians are a whit worse than Washington Irving's early New Yorkers. They are veneered with a different veneer, but the human oak under-

neath is pretty sound wood in both species. The time will probably come when California will be proud of the characters accredited to her by Bret Harte."

AN ARTISTIC EXPONENT OF "NEO-JUDAISM."

A YOUNG artist has arisen in Germany who bids fair to become one of the most distinctive interpreters of new Jewish art and idealism. His name is E. M. Lilien, and in *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore, May 30) appears the following account of his early life and struggles:

"Lilien is in his twenty-seventh year. Through his own exertions he rose from the depths of poor, contracted circumstances to independence and the light of the broad horizon. Born in Drohobycz in Galicia, the son of a poor journeyman turner, Lilien is absolutely self-taught. The artistic impulse by which he was early stirred had at first to be satisfied by hard work with a sign-painter. But he longed for art, and the way to his ideal was a way of suffering. For a short while he attended the art school in Cracow; then he made his way to the artists' Mecca, Munich, feeling the call to be the Mohammed of new-Jewish art. There he lacked the means to realize his hopes, and could not enter the Munich Academy. Without guidance, apart, therefore, from every art clique or coterie, he was forced to find his own way. In tireless work, interrupted only by dire necessity, in stiff-necked opposition to his hostile fate, in stern seclusion, away from the guiding rays of a kindly star, his talent developed itself, and his will became the pole-star of his life."

Lilien rapidly won recognition, and became a contributor to *Jugend* and many of the best German periodicals. He also began to develop a style of his own. *Jewish Comment* declares:

"He became a symbolist. That is probably not due to the Jew in him, for it is a Jewish peculiarity to follow up an idea to its last consequences in all its forms. Lilien does not like the plain paths of thought, the trodden highways; he prefers lonely, winding woodland trails, with their mysterious mazes, distant dream-

"HOMELESS"

Lilien's Portrayal of the Tragic Destiny of the Jewish Race.

journeys to the land of the Fata Morgana, the kingdom of yearning and thought. An unpublished drawing of his, called 'Trugland,' the land of deceit, reveals this characteristic trait quite clearly.

"All his work shows his symbolism, but the illustrations to 'Juda' afford the clearest evidence of it. At the same time, they indicate Lilien's second, quite personal note. He is a lyrist. His heart turns the discords of every-day life into trembling harmonies. There is music in his pictures. 'On Tender Chords,' which appeared in *Jugend*, illustrates, as do many others of his pictures, his tendency to depict tragedy and humor at the same time. Possibly the difficulties of his career cast their shadows upon his art. Be that as it may, he has what may be called a tragic longing for ideal harmonies, so that his pictures seem to have the rhythm of poetry. At the same time, they stimulate you to read their deeper meaning—they make you think.

"It has been said that Lilien's work has the melody that can be understood only by the few. This is shown by his head-pieces for papers. Tho their general effect is highly decorative, their symbolism is not plain to the man in the street."

EX-LIBRIS OF DEPUTY R. FISCHER.

Lilien has done some notable work in his designs for book-bindings and book-plates. One of the most interesting of the latter is reproduced herewith. It was made for Richard Fischer, the Social-Democratic deputy, and represents the proud form of a woman, Freedom, wearing the crown of labor and a flowing robe into which are wrought "Liberty caps" and lilies of the valley that suggest the first of May. A flock of swallows, the harbingers of the spring of hope, fly about her, and on the background are various symbols of labor. *Jewish Comment* says in conclusion:

"The artist's career seems to show a gradual transition from the draftsman to the painter, and it is probable that he will soon relinquish his pencil and pen for the brush and palette. And since in the dedication of 'Juda' he calls himself 'one of the faithful sons of Zion,' we may hope that he will develop a new Jewish art, a true art."

BALZAC'S FATE WITH A CHICAGO JURY.

"THERE will be little left of literary glory for France," remarks the New York *Times*, "when the Chicago courts get through with it." It is only a few days since Rostand, the eminent French playwright, was convicted of plagiarism, and now it is Balzac who is pronounced unfit for the libraries of self-respecting people. *The Times* gives the following account of the events leading up to this sensational *dénouement:*

"It seems that a certain Chicago matron, Mrs. Mary A. Jerome, was recently persuaded by a peripatetic purveyor of masterpieces to subscribe for a many-volumed and expensively bound edition of what he spelled 'La Comedy Humaine,' the P. P. having told her, she now declares, that the books were especially suited for the edification of her growing family. After they had arrived, Mrs. Jerome, cautious matron that she is, proceeded to read them herself before trusting them to her husband and children. The first volume excited her suspicions, the second her alarm, the third her horror, and the fourth compelled the writing of a frantic letter to the agent, the substance of which epistle was—'Take them away! take them away!' This appeal was not heeded. Instead bill followed bill in quick succession, and when the angry lady announced her firm determination never to pay for what she didn't want and would not have, suit was brought to compel a settlement. The case was tried last week in the superior court before Judge Jonas Hutchinson and a jury, and the latter, after listening with what may have been loathing, but looked much like interest, to the reading of certain passages from the volumes that had been perused by Mrs. Jerome, decided that her repudiation of her contract was perfectly justi-

fied and that the publishers would have to take back their dreadful books. Thus does Chicago rise superior to the laxity of a too careless world, and set a standard for herself."

If books are to be judged by detached passages, comments the Chicago *Evening Post*, "one shudders to think of the reputation of Shakespeare or even of the too realistic and conscientious chroniclers of the Old Testament! A smart Cook county lawyer would have no difficulty in persuading some jurors that a man need not pay for his Bible. As for the literary classics—English, French, Italian, Spanish, etc.—there is now nothing to prevent a Cook-county citizen from acquiring a whole library of them without a cent." The Chicago *Record-Herald* thinks it will be wise if the publishers of classical authors "with whom a misguided literary world have classed Balzac" hereafter insist upon "payment in advance" for books sold in Chicago.

ON "OXFORDIZING" AMERICA.

IN the flood of comment evoked by the educational features of Cecil Rhodes's will and its provision for the entrance into Oxford University of scholars from every State and Territory in this country, a good deal is being written that would hardly prove very grateful reading to Mr. Rhodes, were he now alive. The only beneficial result which *The Electrical Review* (New York) anticipates from the Rhodes bequest is for Oxford. "To-day," it declares, "it is doubtful if any young man going to Oxford from the United States would find the advantages he leaves behind. To-morrow, it may be that the influx of new students with new ideas from newer countries may cause a revolution in the methods of teaching and the methods of thought of Oxford itself, and perhaps out of a combination of dignified tradition and energetic, progressive vitality thus engendered may come something better than anything that has yet been seen in educational institutions. We may at least hope that this will be the case and that the lavish millions which Mr. Rhodes has left will not be wasted." Similarly, Prof. E. E. Slosson, of the University of Wyoming, confesses that there is some truth in the charge that "the average American is prejudiced against Oxford." He continues (in *The Independent*, May 22):

"Our difficulty is chiefly that Oxford is so unlike the German universities and our own, which are somewhat modeled after them, that we do not understand it. Our ideal of a university is a place where any one can learn anything, and many of our institutions are making sad work trying to attain prematurely that impossible ideal. We like to have a university keep closely in touch with current life in all its phases. . . . . .

"The American thinks that the educated man should differ from the uneducated, not so much by what he knows as by his freedom from prejudices and irrational conservatism, by his eagerness for all wise changes in language, institutions, and customs. The American thinks that a university should always be in advance of public opinion, and it seems to him that Oxford, instead of being in the van of progress, has often been behind, and, like a cannon pointing backward, has been slowly dragged from point to point as the people advanced. He admires Oxford because it is ancient, but he dislikes it because it is not modern. That it gives culture he knows, but he fears it is not the kind of culture demanded by modern life. He likes Gothic windows, but thinks that one who looks through them will not get a wide view of the world.

"What we are afraid of is that the student in his three years' residence at the 'home of lost causes' may acquire somewhat of insularity which will be out of place on our continent; that he may wish to wrap himself in a rug rather than share the common warmth of steam-heated cars; that he may prefer books with uncut edges and in limited editions, and that he may build him a house with a high stone wall around it crowned with broken bottles, rather than sit in the cool of the evening on the front stoop, where he may see and be seen of passing neighbors in the good old American way."

Such views as these emanate from England as well as from America. Mr. E. S. P. Haynes, an Oxford M.A. who has recently visited this country, records in the June *Bookman* his belief that "Great Britain has more to learn from American universities than from any other transatlantic institution." "I felt an atmosphere of invigorating cosmopolitanism," he declares, "in all of the American universities I visited, and this was the more striking the further West I went." He adds:

"The American whom you meet casually has probably been to a university, and has a range of companionship and of intellectual interests which the Englishman of a corresponding class has not. Such an Englishman will have a distant and purely social veneration for Oxford and Cambridge, tho he may profess a hearty contempt for the unfledged university man on the threshold of business life. So long, however, as Oxford and Cambridge continue to be regarded primarily as 'finishing' establishments for wealthy young men, this undesirable state of things will without doubt continue."

And yet, as is pointed out by Mr. C. H. Hinton, a former exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford, in a paper on "The Oxford Spirit," contributed to *The Independent* (May 22), Oxford has much of highest worth to offer to the American student. "Oxford and Cambridge," he affirms, "are so indisputably the best that England has to offer, so inevitable, that any panegyric appears like an impertinence." He says further:

"What is of importance to those whom Cecil Rhodes's will concerns is the closeness with which Oxford is in touch with the political life of England. In those reunions in the common room in which those who have gone forth confer with those who have remained behind, national questions form the subjects of most absorbing interest, and there are sure to be not a few who are taking an active part in their decision.

"University distinction is a passport into the ranks of those concerned with the administration of the empire. It is in the absorption of the past, not as dead learning or elegant scholarship, but in living application to the problems of the present time, that is the Oxford ideal.

"In England, among his fellow undergraduates, the American student will mingle with those on whom a full share of the responsibility of the administration of a great empire will subsequently fall. If he loses those associations of friendship with his own countrymen which a college engenders, he will have in their place friendships which will enable him to look on national affairs with a broader view, and which will be doubly valuable as America begins to manifest more and more those tendencies of racial expansion which have found a temporary assuagement in the plains of the West."

NOTES.

MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE has returned to England, and will make his residence there during the coming six months.

MARK TWAIN has been made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Missouri—the State in which he was born and which his early books have made famous.

IN November last the publishers of *Good Words* (London) announced that they would give £75 in cash prizes for the three best Coronation Odes submitted to them. The number of those who entered the competition is 1047, and hardly any part of the British Empire, even down to the smallest island in the most remote seas, is unrepresented.

THE "Boys' Empire League" of England has presented to M. Jules Verne a gold-headed walking-stick. In a letter accompanying the gift the donors remark that "boys are not much burdened with pocket-money, as you know, and the gift is not to be prized for its intrinsic value." M. Verne is the author of about eighty books, and lives at Amiens.

JEAN JOSEPH BENJAMIN-CONSTANT, the well-known French painter, was fifty-seven years old at the time of his death in Paris a few days ago. In 1899 he was commissioned to paint a portrait of Queen Victoria, and it was as a portrait painter that he gained his widest fame. His Oriental pictures, bearing such titles as "The Women of the Harem" and "Prisoners in Morocco," are marked, as the Boston *Transcript* says, by "a riotous exuberance of gorgeous costume, jewelry, marble, mosaic, and arms."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE VOCABULARY OF A CHILD.

HOW many words does a two-year-old child know and use? We are told by M. C. and H. Gale, of the University of Minnesota, who have actually counted them, that the number is much larger than one would think; in fact, it runs up into the thousands. Say these writers in *The Popular Science Monthly* (May):

"A physician and father was asked to guess how many different words were used by our three children up to two and a half years of age, either in common or by any one of them. He gave vent to emphatic protests of incredulity when his guess of 'about 200' was met by the actual number of 2,170. And we ourselves have found several times that, after following a child about all day with pad and pencil and taking down all his talk for a waking day till we were almost exhausted, when we then tried to make an estimate of the words used we have only come to within a quarter to a half of the right number. This illusive underestimation of a child's vocabulary is so universal that it can only be corrected by cataloguing, indexing, and actually counting the words thus recorded for a whole day. . . . . .

"Such a record does not by any means include all the words which it would be possible for a child to use in one day, could it come into contact with its entire little world of experience by playing all its plays, looking at all its books, going on all its occasional visits, seeing all its acquaintances, living through all the days of the week and seasons of the year—that would involve almost its entire vocabulary up to that date."

Most of the estimates of children's vocabularies hitherto published have been underestimates, the writers tell us, because, in the first place, the first child has usually been the one observed, and the vocabulary increases in the case of each addition to the family; and, in the second place, unreliable methods have been used. The authors go on to say:

"The total number of words used on one day is to many people even more astonishing than the number of different words. For the child's energy represented in the production of 8,992 or 9,290 words is something relatively enormous. Would that this child energy could be expressed in figures! But here again some idea of what a speech 'record' is, can be obtained from the case of Carl A., who used on his second birthday a total of 10,507 words!"

Here is a little table of the number of repetitions in a single day of various common words, observed and set down in the case of one of the writer's children:

Sammy,	1,057	water,	34	will,	79	now,	151
Papa,	350	want,	204	did,	66	there,	134
Mama,	193	see,	128	was,	61	down,	105
Dick,	148	going,	124	have,	56	here,	100
Hilde,	62	don't	123	take,	55	that,	226
boy,	45	go,	97	some,	134	this,	116
bed,	42	get,	88	no,	292	in,	145
house,	41	put,	86	yes,	104	to,	147

The child's own name was "Sammy," which accounts for the large number of repetitions of that name. Those writers have classified the words used at different periods and have come to the following conclusions regarding the laws of their acquisition:

"We believe that the acquisition of words by a child is mainly accounted for by the psychological laws of pleasure-pain, viz.: (1) the biological law that whatever is favorable or more immediately beneficial to our organism is pleasurable and that the harmful is painful; (2) between these extreme limits things are further differentiated as pleasurable or painful by being associated with things already differentiated by the biological law, and this principle of association comes indirectly under (1); (3) by the habit or custom principle, whereby we come to have pleasure in anything long-continued about us—supposing it is not so immediately harmful as to kill us in the process of adaptation.

"Words then are simply the tools whereby the child gets more pleasures and avoids more pains. And the number of these words is normally limited only by the pleasure-pains which are of sufficient intensity to make the motor connections for speaking the words. We have many observations showing how this association of the sound with the thing was made without any apparent attention to the sound; so that when the child's pleasure-pain interest in the thing was enough for it to want to use the words, out it popped without any previous trial or practise. If the child merely lives in an environment where the words are heard or—later on—seen in books, the words get themselves ready for use when needed."

THE ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZATION OF EGGS.

ALTHO public attention has only recently been directed to this subject by the newspaper notices of Professor Loeb's experiments, it has occupied the attention of biologists for many years—at least since 1895. The *Revue Scientifique*, in answer to a request from a reader, prints a brief résumé of the work already done, from which it may be seen that the Chicago experimenters have merely been carrying out a series of investigations begun years ago. The fertilization of an egg becomes evident to the eye by the beginning of a process of cell-division known as segmentation or karyokinesis—a well-defined series of changes which ends in the production of a new individual. When this process takes place without fertilization it is known as parthogenesis. Now the discovery of Loeb and his predecessors is simply that in certain cases parthogenesis can be induced or stimulated in the case of creatures when it does not usually take place. In other words, the process of cell-division in eggs can be started in various ways artificially. To quote the article just referred to:

"In 1895 Hertwig showed that by exposing the eggs of sea-urchins to the action of a solution containing a little sulfate of strychnin, these eggs could be caused to present the phenomena of karyokinesis. This was the starting-point for the researches of Morgan, who in 1898 . . . obtained the same result, not by employing a poison, but by increasing the osmotic pressure of sea-water. Eggs thus treated showed the phenomena of segmentation as soon as replaced in ordinary sea-water. In 1899, Mead took up Hertwig's studies with the eggs of a different creature, the Chetoptera, and proved that these eggs would develop when potassium chlorate was added to the sea-water that held them. Then Morgan in 1899 confirmed Hertwig's strychnin experiments, and expressed the opinion that the non-fecundated egg is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and that, under the influence of various exciting agents, it is ready to react, which it does in the manner natural to it; that is to say, by segmentation. In other words, there is nothing specific in the excitant; only the reaction is specific. Many facts of physiology go to confirm this, such as are presented by the muscular, nervous, and secretory cells, etc.

"In the same year Loeb obtained experimental parthenogenesis by exposing sea-urchin's eggs for a very brief time to the action of a small quantity of acid or alkali in solution in sea-water.

"It may thus be seen that the chemical products capable of bringing about the segmentation of the unfertilized egg are quite various. The list is not closed yet; Professor Mathews extended it in 1899 and 1900. He exposed sea-urchins' eggs to the action of sea-water saturated with ether, for 10 to 15 minutes, and the ether provoked karyokinetic division of almost all the eggs. Chloroform in sea-water acts similarly, but a certain proportion of the eggs disintegrate. Alcohol exerts the same action.

"In like manner, the absence of certain chemical substances provokes segmentation. If we take from sea-water the oxygen that it contains, and replace it by hydrogen and leave the eggs out of contact with oxygen for a time . . . they will, when transferred to normal sea-water, begin to divide. . . . Heat acts similarly; eggs warmed to 32° or 33° C. [about 90° F.] for three or four minutes, begin segmentation as soon as placed in water of normal temperature. . . . On the other hand, lowering of temperature will also provoke segmentation, and agitation or mechanical excitation, as Mathews has shown, provokes not only the

expulsion of the polar globules but also segmentation. A curious fact noted by Matthews is that our results hitherto seem to show that cellular division consists in the production of localized zones of liquefaction in the protoplasm of the egg. There is something analogous to local digestion, and we can hardly help asking whether the centrosome [a body that appears near the cell-nucleus in segmentation] may not play the part of a liquefying enzyme."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS IN ANIMALS.

THE study of animal psychology has directed attention also to mental disease or its analogs in animals, especially in dogs, cats, and horses, which come more directly under our ordinary observation. Investigation has thus shown that animals, as well as man, may have hysteria and various forms of insanity, and that the physical effects of violent emotion are as marked in them. M. Henri Coupin, who contributes an article on this subject to *La Nature*, writes as follows:

"Mental pathology is beginning to be a familiar subject in the case of man, and unfortunately there are only too many objects for study: but it has scarcely been touched with animals. Nevertheless, these clearly present mental troubles, from the angry dog to the horse that takes fright causelessly. A veterinary surgeon, M. Lépinay, has just directed attention to this subject in a paper read to the Society of Hypnology and Psychology; he begs every one to make observations regarding it, no matter how apparently slight and unimportant they may be.

"Nervous troubles may be provoked in animals, as with us, by different causes.

"First, there are the lively emotions. The fear that horses show toward locomotives or automobiles is the cause of trembling and temporary paralysis, whose real origin is often unnoticed. Fear of punishment in small animals or joy at seeing a beloved master has given rise to nervous crises that have been mistaken for epilepsy. One female dog, about whom M. Lepinay tells, was put out to board every year at vacation time, and on her return it was necessary not to let her see her mistress at once, in order to prevent an attack of nervous joy that recurred at intervals for several months.

"A case of nervous trouble brought on by fear is related by Dr. Hyger, regarding a canary. The bird was executing its most varied trills in its cage when a cat came in suddenly and, leaping on the cage, threw it to the ground. The doctor ran up in time to drive the cat away before the bird had been wounded, or even touched; but the shock was such that the canary lay on the floor of the cage voiceless and still. It could be revived only by sprinkling cold water on it. Then it came to, and shortly was leaping and flying about as usual; but it had become suddenly dumb, and remained so for six weeks, when as suddenly it recovered its voice.

"A traumatic shock may also produce hysteria. Very often a horse that has been in an accident gives evidence of paralysis, or some such affection, without exhibiting any symptom that can plausibly explain it, and when the injured animal is killed, no lesion is discovered that would justify the malady. Insurance companies have records of a great number of cases of this kind.

"Dr. Hyger cites another similar case. A cat, nine months old, was bitten by a dog that had pursued her. The cat at once acted as if paralyzed, and from that moment she could not move her hind limbs, but dragged them on the ground as she walked. The posterior third of the trunk and the hind legs were completely anesthetized, as well as the tail, which had lost all power of movement. About two months after the accident, a servant, of an original turn of mind, wishing to see whether a paralyzed cat would fall on its feet like a normal one, threw the poor creature out of a second-story window. The cat did fall on her feet, and, wonderful to relate, at the same instant jumped with all her legs. This sudden shock had completely cured her paralysis!

"Lightning striking a stable has often caused insignificant wounds or burns followed by serious hysterical attacks, generally involving paralysis or contraction. . . . M. Arueli, of the Milan Veterinary School, relates the following similar observations on dogs showing that acute nervous affections may be due to causes that are rather moral than physical. One of these animals, who had already, on one occasion, been made ill by the departure of her master, was greatly affected by seeing her mistress with her new-born babe in her arms. The dog was a female, about two and a half years old, and very intelligent and affectionate. Her symptoms were loss of appetite, cough, a change of voice, and a capricious humor; then there was progressive paralysis of the limbs and the creature became dumb. The animal was killed, but at the autopsy no lesion of the nervous centers was found.

"In the second case, a dog eleven years old, fat, intelligent, and affectionate, was seized for the first time with convulsions, without loss of consciousness, when sharply reprimanded by his master. After this the animal was taken with a similar attack whenever his master entered the house, the convulsion taking the place of his customary manifestations of joy.

"A third observation was of a two-year-old terrier that had previously had a paralytic attack of which he had been cured for a year. His mistress having purchased another dog, he at once lost his habitual gaiety and appetite, and then his paralytic troubles returned. No medical treatment did any good, but the animal recovered rapidly when separated from the other dog."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STELLAR BACKGROUND.

THE background of the visible universe is not dark, but light, altho the light is of almost inconceivable dimness, and broken here and there with rifts through which the astronomer seems to gaze into the blackness of outer space. So we are told by Edgar Larkin, of Lowe Observatory, California, who writes to *Popular Astronomy* (May) on "The Stellar Floor," as he has named this dim background. Says Mr. Larkin:

"The stellar floor is surely visible from the Lowe Observatory. It is the background of the universe or that part of it within range of telescopes—that glimmer or phosphoresence shining beyond the separate stars. The entire sidereal structure is draped in white, but the cloth of pearl is rent and torn in thousands of places. These apparent openings or rifts are dark, or in some cases apparently black. The robe of nature is not nebula, being unlike that sheen round about Orion, for where the real cosmical floor is on display the nebulosity is absent. The azoic pavement, basic rocks of stars, appears to be made up of inconceivable multitudes of minute stellar points. The sidereal sheet is granular, and the granules are as fine as those seen on a gelatin-bromid plate. When first seen here it was thought a mistake had been made, so nothing has been printed until now after more than a year of careful scrutiny, through all possible changes of weather and varying conditions of air. In the darkest mountain-night, extensive areas of the celestial vault are almost solid white, yet made up of microscopic points.

"Positively this is not due to diffused light in the atmosphere of the earth, for other parts are dark, or seemingly black, on the same night. Thus, on last night, February 28, 1902, after a three days' rain, the primordial stellar floor was seen in more wonderful display than during the past year. The dust from the Mojave desert was absent and the mountain air was of such absolute purity that the air on plains, even, can not be compared with it. The floor below the stars ranges through all degrees of intensity from pure white easily seen down through faintest shimmer and sheen to the limits of visibility. . . . . .

"The starless fields are not black, neither is the rift in the Orion nebula—that which seems so is contrast. There is light in space and it does not suffer extinction to the amount usually supposed. The universe is also doubtless far larger and more massive than commonly believed."

The Ethics of Patents.—It has long been deemed unprofessional among physicians for one of their number to patent a medicine or a surgical device; and now it appears that some members of the engineering profession are taking a similar view.

In a paper read before the "American Society of Civil Engineers," A. R. Eldridge ridicules this idea. Says *The Engineering Magazine*, which abstracts Mr. Eldridge's paper:

"Mr. Eldridge strikes a very happy point when he compares patents and copyrights. 'One does not see or hear of any objection being raised when an engineer copyrights a book which he writes, or even compiles, yet wherein is to be drawn the fine distinction between a patent and a copyright? An article, a device, a method of manufacture may be patented, whereas a book may be copyrighted. In either case others than the owners of the patent or copyright are restrained from using the article or the contents of the book without compensation in one form or another, being paid to the holder of the patent or the copyright.'

"Especially pertinent is the fact pointed out that the Proceeding of the American Society of Civil Engineers are themselves copyrighted, so that the whole society as a body is continually doing that which some of its individual members would have us believe is in violation of the ethics of the profession!"

TO THE NORTH POLE BY AUTOMOBILE.

ANDRÉE tried to reach the north pole in a balloon; Nansen tried to walk there: and now Captain Bernier, a Canadian explorer, proposes to reach the pole in an automobile, so we are told by *The Marine Review* (May 22). Says this paper:

"The automobiles in which he proposes to make the last stages of his trip to the north pole are adapted from a Russian invention. Instead of wheels they have rollers. Such invention has been used, it is said, with success on extensive ice-packs similar to those of the polar regions. The nearer to the pole the closer is the ice packed, presenting after snowfalls a comparatively smooth surface for many miles at a stretch. Rough masses of ice and large spaces of open water are less common. The captain's plan is to place his vessel in the ice-pack off the coast of Siberia, at a point which he calculates will drift him to the nearest point attainable to the pole. When that point is reached he will disembark working parties, who will carry wireless telegraph outfits, with which his ship is also to be furnished. The parties will drill holes in the ice and plant poles as landmarks as they proceed and establish their first station and storehouse about 50 miles from the ship. The road having been made as practicable as possible, the automobile sleigh will be put into commission to stock the station with supplies. In the mean time other parties will be working on toward the second 50-mile station, and so on. There will be a second automobile in reserve or for use where two can be usefully employed, as well as dog-sleighs with teams of thirty dogs.

"The sleighs on which the motors are to be placed will be so constructed as to be capable of being used for navigating open stretches of water, where such can not be avoided. In case rough ice is met with that presents an insurmountable obstacle to the automobiles, the machines will be disconnected and taken to pieces and portaged, a work in which Canadians, such as will form a large proportion of the exploring company, have been familiar with since infancy. Power for the electric dynamos will be furnished when the conditions allow, by windmills, and there will be electric lighting and heating. There will be regular wireless communication with the civilized world through Dawson City. Captain Bernier's plan for drifting with the currents that carry the pack-ice to the coast of Greenland is based on actual observation by men experienced in the polar seas, among whom are several members of his own family."

The ship in which Captain Bernier is to make the first stages of his trip is to be 133 feet long, 23 feet beam, 18 feet depth of hold, and a little over 300 tons register, to run under both steam and sail. She will have a perpendicular stern-post with outside rudder, so that either rudder or propeller may be unshipped at will. This will prevent the rudder and screw getting frozen in the ice, as with other Arctic vessels. Captain Bernier's ship will also have a flush-deck, which will prevent her being overweighted by flooding the forward deck with water and slushy snow. To quote again:

"The engines will be more powerful and better protected than in any other Arctic vessels hitherto constructed. She will have three masts, and her total sail area will be 1,000 feet more than that of the *Fram*, or 7,000 square feet. She will be provisioned for a six years' voyage and will have a company of fourteen. These will consist of six scientific men, including a surveyor, an astronomer, a geologist, a biographist, an artist, photographer, and doctor. There will be three navigators, all qualified as captains; three sailors, one engineer and one assistant engineer, who will be a mechanic and electrician."

AN OIL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE.

THE locomotive represented in the accompanying picture burns only oil as a fuel and is now in service on the Pacific coast, drawing passenger-trains from San Francisco to the town of Cazadero on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Says *Railway Machinery*, from which we take both illustration and description:

"A glance at the wheels will show that the lower part is constructed in the ordinary manner, but the cab is placed on the front of the truck instead of in the usual manner, while the boiler is also reversed. . . . The usual spraying device for introducing the oil into the firebox is provided, the fluid being conducted to the burner from the tank located on the top of the boiler. This is what might be called the distributing-tank and is fed by a pipe line running along the side of the boiler and connected by flexible tubing with the reservoir on the tender. Valves in the cab

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD OIL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE.

control the supply both of oil and water, so that the services of a fireman are not required. The water is fed to the boiler also through pipes which can be merely disconnected when desired. As will be noted in the photograph, the tender is coupled to the truck-frame of the engine, while air-brakes are also provided. Both the oil and water reservoirs are provided with openings in the top, so that they can be filled from elevated tanks or otherwise as desired. Crude petroleum such as is procured in the Los Angeles district is used altogether, and thus far the locomotive has been operated at a saving in fuel as compared with coal ranging as high as 50 per cent. Another advantage claimed for locomotives of this type is the fact that the cab is located in front, which gives the engineer an unobstructed view of the track ahead, thereby lessening the danger of collisions or other accidents."

New Receiver for Wireless Telegraphy.—Widespread interest has been aroused by the experiments carried on by Professor Fessenden with a new form of aerial telegraphic-receiver, which gives promise of greater rapidity than the coherer with which the public is generally familiar. Experiments have been carried out under the auspices of the Weather Bureau for about two years. Says *The Scientific American*:

"Some of the results achieved have been made public by the Bureau, and they are considered to foreshadow a great improvement in the speed of aerial telegraphy. The work has been carried on between Hatteras inlet and Roanoke Island, over a distance of fifty miles, and messages have been sent and received without the use of the coherer, the place of which is taken by the new receiver, which Professor Fessenden calls a wave-detector. He claims that he has worked it experimentally at speeds which would be equal to over five hundred words a minute, and this with only about twenty-five per cent. increase of energy per signal over that which is used with the ordinary apparatus. We understand that the wave-detector consists of a wire whose con-

discovery is automatically increased and diminished through a range which can be determined by the adjustment of the apparatus, and that the making and breaking of the circuit is so delicately adjusted that the higher speeds are easily realized."

DOMINATION BY DISEASED IDEAS.

THE word "obsession," which in old times meant investment of an evil spirit in preparation for demoniac possession, is now used by medical men to denote that abnormal state of mind in which a person broods over some one idea which continually recurs with distressing persistence. A person may suffer an obsession and still be sane; but he certainly is not normal. Obsessions, we are told by a reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (May 24), play a more important part in life than is usually supposed, and especially with neurotic or psychopathic persons, in whom impulsive tendencies and fixed ideas, often strange and obscure, play a potent part in influencing moods and conduct. In an interesting article in the *Archives de Neurologies* for April, Dr. F. L. Arnaud discusses this subject. He states at the outset that obsessions can develop only in a morbid brain, most frequently when there is defective will-power as the result of disease. Every one, for example, has some conception or mental image of hydrophobia, and entertains a natural and legitimate fear of a mad dog; but the healthy mind does not continually brood or dwell on the idea of contracting hydrophobia. Such a phenomenon, a morbid fear recurring with distressing persistence, constitutes an obsession. Some persons exhibit similar morbid fears of becoming infected with some loathsome disease. Many other kinds are well known to the alienist. Dr. Arnaud attempts to explain the nature and origin of obsessions:

"In man emotional reactions may be aroused by visual, auditory, tactile, and other stimuli, as also by memories of bygone experiences. In some persons such emotional responses may be provoked in great intensity and with unusual facility, whereas other individuals exhibit but little emotion even under the most exciting circumstances. The author points out that individuals who are the most prone to obsessions belong usually to the former class, and he adopts as his basis of subdivision the theory of emotion advocated by Lange and James, and now widely accepted, that the somatic and visceral disturbances which form the basis of the emotion secondarily arouse in the mind the consciousness or experience of the emotion in question. Some people react more than others in this respect. Obsessions may often take the form of theological and metaphysical scruples, doubts, and perpetual questionings on the Creation, on angels, on free will, predestination, etc. An interesting case, reported by Séglas, is quoted of a patient with recurrent obsessions of suicide, in whom each attack was preceded by a period of vague unrest and mental distress. Dr. Arnaud concludes that obsessions are not purely intellectual or purely emotional in origin, but complex phenomena. 'Among patients with obsessions, whatever may be the intensity of the malady, a lesion or defect of volition (*aboulia*) is always met with. It preexists, and, in fact, predisposes to obsession.' If these observations are correct, it will be seen that a field exists for early diagnosis, and for education and training, so that obsessions and impulses of a dangerous or objectionable nature may be selected and dealt with in their incipient stages, so as to be nipped in the bud, as it were."

The Earliest Man.—The discovery by Dubois of the much discussed remains of *Pithecanthropus erectus* has reawakened interest in the antiquity of man, and has led to a reexamination of some of the more interesting prehistoric remains, we are told in *The Popular Science Monthly* (June). Says this magazine: "The Neanderthal skeleton has recently been carefully studied and minute comparisons have been made with recent races on the one hand, with the Spy remains and Pithecanthropus on the other and also with the recent anthropoids. The results of these studies have demonstrated a great similarity between the Neanderthal and Spy skeletons and the possession by these of so many peculiarities which lie beyond the limits of variation in recent human races, that it has been thought necessary to recognize them as representatives of a distinct species of Homo, the *Homo Neanderthaliensis*. Of this species we know at least three individuals and possibly more, and it seems certain that it is quite distinct from the *Pithecanthropus*, the skull characters of this Javanese form placing it on a much lower level than the Neanderthal-Spy skulls, and showing a more pronounced approach toward generalized anthropoid condition than is to be seen in the European skulls. There is, however, an enormous gap between even Pithecanthropus and the recent anthropoids, and, indeed, it seems certain that the latter can not be regarded as coming into the direct line of human descent, but both these and existing human races must trace back to a common ancestor, whose characteristics are perhaps indicated in the cranial peculiarities of young anthropoids. If this be the case it would seem that the origin of the human race must be referred back to a period antedating considerably the horizons to which *H. Neanderthaliensis* and *Pithecanthropus* belong. The former is assigned by Klaatsch to the first interglacial period, while the latter seems to pertain to the late Pliocene, and the divergence of form which led to the genus Homo would accordingly seem to be referable to the early Pliocene or possibly even to the Miocene period."

Substitutes for Sugar.—The growing use of saccharin and other sweet coal-tar derivatives instead of sugar is noted in the course of an article on food adulteration by Dr. de Lavarenne, editor of *La Presse Médicale* (April 30). Says *The British Medical Journal*, in an abstract of those paragraphs in which he treats of this subject:

"It [saccharin] is one of the many bodies made out of coal-tar, and is, of course, not a sugar at all, altho many people are quite convinced it is. It is not only used to sweeten beer, but it is now also employed in the manufacture of syrups, jams, lemonades, wines (especially champagne), cider, brandy, pastry, and chocolate. Special substances of this nature are on the market for sweetening cider and brandy. Among these *sucramine* may be mentioned, which is said to be 700 times sweeter than cane-sugar. Other products of the same kind are sugar extract (made in Switzerland), cannabin, etc. All these names are misleading, for the substances are only sugars in name, being all coal-tar derivatives. They are not foods. Moreover, their long-continued use may gravely affect the digestive functions. According to Professor von Bunge, of Basle, saccharin reappears in the saliva after being absorbed, and in this way leads to a persistent sweet taste in the mouth, which interferes with the appetite. Dr. Plugge has shown that the addition of saccharin in artificial digestion experiments with various digestive ferments interfered with the breaking up of food substances. Dulcin, an other sweetening body, which has been used as a substitute for saccharin, was given to a dog at the rate of one gram a day. The animal died in three weeks."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN immediate tho unexpected result of a recent hot wave, says *The Electrical Review*, "was that in several of the large office buildings in the business center [of New York] part of the elevator service had to be discontinued on account of the setting to work of innumerable electric fans, absorbing a considerable part of the current-generating capacity of the installed plants. In one great building, which has ten elevators, two were put out of service shortly after business hours for the day began, solely by reason of the starting of fans in the various offices. This fact gives about as telling an illustration of the importance of the electric fan as a current consumer as can be found."

THE effect of blue light in reducing inflammation, diminishing pain, promoting absorption of morbid secretions, and curing diseases of the skin, has been shown by several recent researches, says the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York, March 30). "Dr. Kaiser has given to the Vienna medical society the results of his investigations on the effect of the blue rays on tuberculosis and tubercle bacilli. He threw the beam of a powerful lantern, filtered through a glass which allowed only blue rays to pass, directly upon cultures of bacilli. Similar cultures were attached to the *back* of a patient whose chest was exposed to the beam at a distance of five meters, for half an hour daily for six days. In all these cases the bacilli were killed, even when the invisible heat rays were also filtered out. The blue rays, therefore, penetrate the human body. The effect of exposing tuberculous patients to the light was markedly beneficial. A few days' treatment produced a perceptible improvement and a diminution of the number of bacilli in the sputa. Tuberculous abscesses which had resisted every other treatment during three months were healed by the blue light in four weeks."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS TO BUY THE HOLY LAND.

RECENT activities in the Zionist ranks both in Europe and in this country would seem to indicate that the Jews are at least within measurable distance of the realization of Dr. Herzl's plan to purchase Palestine and make it the home of a rejuvenated Judaism. There are signs, however, that the Jews may be forestalled in their project unless they make haste. Mr. Arthur Smedley Green, who is appealing to Christians to undertake a new "crusade" to the Holy Land, based on money instead of arms, and who claims to have considerable financial backing, writes of the project in all seriousness in *Everybody's Magazine* (June). He says:

"How strangely inconsistent it is that the Holy Land, where Christ was born, where he lived and died, should be under the control of a cunning, superstitious, and barbarous nation! Yet this is the deplorable fact, notwithstanding that to Christianity we owe the rich blessing of our present civilization, progress, and enlightenment.

"Situated under the blue Eastern skies; endowed with a glorious luxuriance of foliage, luscious fruits, and brilliant flowers; and abundantly blessed with rich, natural resources, Palestine was apparently designed to be the garden spot of the world.

"What is Palestine to-day? A country desolated by Mohammedan misrule; a country of vagabonds and beggars, who prey upon travelers and pilgrims; a country of bad roads and filthy, cobblestone streets which shake all the sentiment and reverence out of a traveler before he has ridden a mile. What should be the brightest spots are the scenes of the most pitiable desolation and desecration.

"How much longer will Christendom allow this fair land, with its wealth of associations, to remain under the blighting influence of a nation aggressively opposed to Christianity?"

The crusades of past centuries failed, in Mr. Green's opinion, because they were an attempt to wrest Palestine from the hands of the spoiler. "Conquest," he says, "is only theft on a large scale, and is not in accord with the fundamental principles of Christianity." He pleads for a crusade which "shall be in accord with Christ's teaching and our modern sense of right":

"It must be a *crusade of money*, contributed by the Christian peoples of the world for the purchase of the Holy Land. A combination of Christian men and women for this purpose, regardless of creed or dogmas, could raise out of the chaos caused by backward looking and unprogressive fanaticism a republic in honor of Christ; could restore the famous cities of the Bible to more than their former grandeur, and regenerate the whole country by the infusion of our Western Christian civilization.

"With the construction of a much-needed safe harbor at Jaffa, by making good roads through the country, and by the thorough development of the marvelous natural resources, Palestine would become a land 'flowing with milk and honey,' and one restful place in all the world for the pilgrim tired in mind and body."

"No great undertaking," adds the writer, "was ever accomplished without the meeting and surmounting of apparently impossible obstacles"; and he goes on to say that "a properly organized international society for the raising of the necessary funds" is already in process of formation. He concludes:

"When the society is formed, the chances of success seem not at all chimerical. *Turkey is poor. Christendom is fabulously rich.* In Christendom money flows like water for any worthy cause, and, without a doubt, when once the Christians of the world are thoroughly awakened to the necessity and duty of bringing under Christian influence the gloriously fair lands of Palestine, money will flow in abundance into the treasuries of the society.

"An investigation is now being made to enable us to form an approximate estimate of the amount of money required. As soon as the society can be established with sufficient money to give it weight and dignity in keeping with so noble a cause, a Christian Power or Powers will be petitioned to negotiate with Turkey for the purchase in the name of the Christian peoples. Palestine will then be created a republic, and the Powers will, as a matter of course, guarantee its independence, neutrality, and integrity. It will stand as a living example of peace on earth and good-will to men.

"When we speak of the purchase and control of the Holy Land by the Christians, it must not be inferred by people of other religious beliefs that this is a movement to exclude them. It is not. The Christians have simply the first and strongest claim; but any laws made under Christian rule could not, and would not, admit of intolerance.

"The aim of Christendom will be to restore Palestine to its former greatness and prosperity, and to enfold the birthplace of Christ with the mantle of brotherly love."

OBJECTIONS TO "JEFFERSON'S BIBLE."

SOME account of Thomas Jefferson's famous New Testament, which bears the title, "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, Extracted Textually from the Gospels in Greek, Latin, French, and English," was given in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 8, in connection with the bill then pending before Congress to authorize the printing of 9,000 copies of this "Bible." On May 10 a resolution favoring the publication of the work was adopted by the House of Representatives; and it was not anticipated that any serious obstacle would be put in the way of carrying out the plan. As Representative Lacey, of Iowa, explained in a statement made before the House, Congress had authorized the publication of all the works of Thomas Jefferson except this volume, which had apparently been overlooked.

The decision of the House, however, was greeted by a storm of protest. Objections were raised by secular and religious papers alike, and the clergy have been almost unanimous in their hostility to the project. The basis for opposition in almost every case is the fact that Jefferson was a Deist and not a Christian, and that his compilation omits all reference to the supernatural attributes of Jesus. *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York) characterized the whole undertaking as "a needless waste of money." *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia) took the ground that the publication of the book was entirely outside of the province of the national Government, and was likely to do violence to the religious sentiments of many people. *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo) said:

"Let us grant that the book is a curiosity. So, it may be added, would be the attack on Christianity by Celsus the pagan. If it be asserted that Jefferson was an American statesman, what legitimate excuse can be given for not publishing Paine's 'Age of Reason'?

"Frankly, we do not think much good will be done by bringing out the work at the present dangerous moment. We can not believe the Christian people of this country were demanding it very urgently. They have an ample host of things similar to engage their attention. Above all, we fail to see why the Government of the United States should lend itself to the diffusion of free-thought literature. We can not see what right it has to do so, and are forced to believe that some propaganda has an ax to grind in stocking the public libraries of the country with a Gospel that refuses divinity to our Lord.

"Positively and absolutely, such books should not be brought out at public expense. Does the Government mean to adopt free-thought as the national religion?"

Many clergymen expressed emphatic disapproval of the action taken by the House. The following protest from the Rev. Charles W. Nevin, of Philadelphia (printed in the Philadelphia *Press*) may be taken as representative:

"The publication proposed is said to advocate certain views, commonly called infidel views, as to the deity of Jesus of Naza-

reth, and the dissemination of these would be a direct, public, and powerful attack upon the religion of Christians everywhere. No one could fairly object to the publication of Mr. Jefferson's annotated Bible by private enterprise, but every citizen should object to a national assault of this character upon any religious belief, and every Christian should resent a proposed attack upon Christianity under the imprint of national sanction."

In view of these and similar objections, the House has requested the Senate to return the bill directing the printing of the "Jefferson Bible." Private publishers, it is said, are eager to issue the Bible at their own cost, and it seems probable that they will be given an opportunity.

THE CONDITION OF RELIGION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is as cosmopolitan in its religion as in its population. In the opinion of the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Ph.D., who has been making an exhaustive study of religious conditions in the metropolis, "the world has never known the like of New York's roster of religions, not even in that ancient India, center as it also was of trade, where the first parliament of religions was suggested to King Asoka by the collected complexities of a Babel of beliefs." A single block, he says, on the upper East Side of Manhattan Island "has Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Armenians, Jews, and ten Protestant communions," while "Ethical Culturists, Orthodox Russians, Spiritualists, and Christian Scientists, and fourteen other species of Protestantism are found in adjacent blocks." The writer continues (New York *Evangelist*, May 29) as follows:

"The non-Christian population of New York has grown proportionately more in the last ten years than its Christian population. Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Turks, and miscellaneous Asiatics have increased 165 per cent., and fully half of this increase, of course, is non-Christian. The accession to alien faiths, moreover, is not all due to immigration. The net is spread in vain in the sight of any bird, but a few Hudson River fish are being meshed in Hindu nets, and the Vedanta doctrine is advocated every Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Lyceum."

The Hebrew growth of New York during the last decade has been astonishingly large. On this point Mr. Laidlaw writes:

"There are to-day not less than 650,000 Jews within the limits of Greater New York, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in ten years. This growth is continued by the arrival of every immigrant-bearing ship; 66,172 Hebrew-jargon-speaking immigrants landed at Ellis Island between June 30, 1900, and April 1, 1902, in addition to 40,000 other Jews speaking Polish, Slovak, or other dialects; and the Hebrew birth-rate is so much higher than the Protestant birth-rate that it is altogether likely that New York's Jewish population will soon reach one million."

Roman Catholicism, declares the writer, has greatly distanced Protestantism in New York since 1890. This is true both concerning property and membership. He adds:

"The Roman Catholic Church is growing in numbers, however, not only on account of immigration, but because it stays by every neighborhood in which it has commenced work. On the East Side of Manhattan, from the Battery to the Harlem River, its property amounts to $13,023,000, while in the same area Protestantism, in all its forms, has nearly one million dollars less investment. As a consequence only 4.3 per cent. of the population of Manhattan's East Side are communicant members of the Protestant churches, when the proportion on the West Side is twice as high, and along Fifth avenue six times as high. . . . Throughout Greater New York the Roman Church claims 954,602 persons, and the Protestant communicant membership is 332,546. Of the entire population of New York at the time of the federal census, viz., 3,437,202 persons, the Federation of Churches estimates that 1,206,955 were practical or hereditary Roman Catholics; 598,012 Hebrews, the balance actual or potential Protestants, making a potential Protestant population of 1,632,335 persons. The actual Protestant communicants of the city represent about one million persons, hence the missionary population of New York, which is Protestant in affiliation, must be over six hundred thousand persons, and it is in the reclamation of these lapsed people that Protestantism, federated, has its duty and opportunity for the next decade."

The following table shows the value of properties exempt from taxation held by the religious bodies of New York:

	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	All other.	Total.
Manhattan	$57,543,500	$23,822,700	$6,036,500	$16,883,500	$104,286,200
Bronx	1,500,100	4,119,800	80,000	3,001,950	8,701,850
Brooklyn	13,908,670	9,311,100	339,300	12,395,310	35,954,380
Richmond	634,200	477,350	26,725	279,200	1,417,475
Queens	1,101,100	1,043,125	56,000	1,251,900	3,452,125
Total	$74,687,570	$38,774,075	$6,538,525	$33,811,880	$153,812,030

Appended is a diagram showing the percentage of population in Manhattan and Bronx composed of communicant members of Protestant churches.

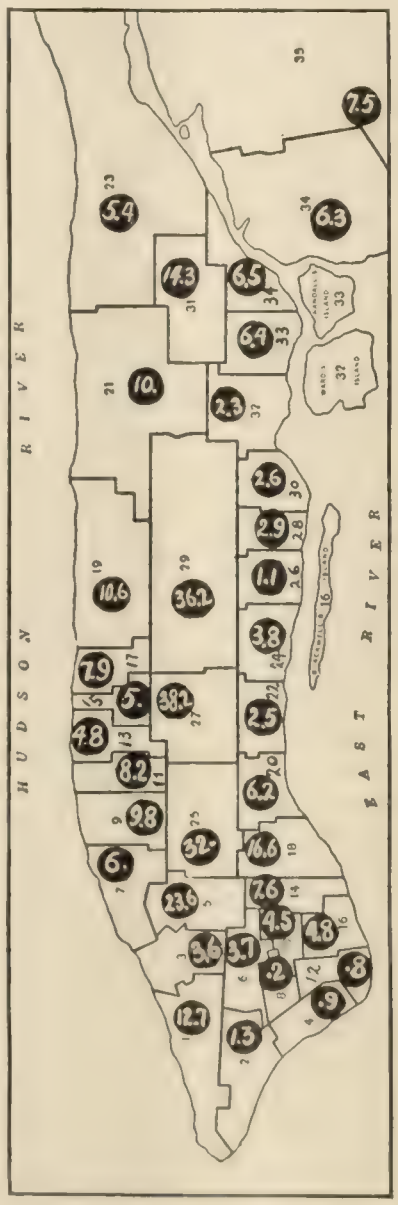


DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF PROTESTANT CHURCH MEMBERS IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX, NEW YORK.

CAN THE CHURCH AS NOW CONSTITUTED MEET PRESENT DEMANDS?

THE Rev. Harvey E. Berkey, A.M., who propounds this question in the current issue of *The Lutheran Quarterly* (Gettysburg, Pa.), admits that the answer must be largely determined by one's attitude toward the church and one's view of its mission. This is an age when all kinds of demands—reasonable and unreasonable—are made upon the church. Says Mr. Berkey:

"There are the demands of the low and the vile dens of infamy and their supporters that ask the church to go on its way and let them alone. Demands of well-meaning but misled friends in and out of the church that the church incorporate Eddyism or Dowieism or something similar. Demands of professional and imaginary reformers that the church father every new fad, scheme, or ism, as well as every real reform. Demands of Socialist leaders that the church become the champion of the masses against the rich, be the arbiter between labor and capital, preach to the masses about present-day secular problems rather than about God and Christ and the Christian life. Demands of scientists that the church accept their latest theory as a fact and incorporate it in the church's doctrine, even tho it is labeled 'liable to change without notice.' Demands of the higher critics that the church accept their theory that they have discovered the original coat of many colors, and that the Bible account that it belonged to Joseph is not credible inasmuch as the coat fits Genesis perfectly. Demands of progressive liberalists that the church discard the doctrine of an infallible Bible, of future punishment, of the immortality of the soul, of original sin, for behold, say they, these things are not found in the Bible, and are not in accord with the views of scholars or with reason. Demands of zealous enthusiasts for the coming of the Kingdom, that the church adopt

hot-house methods and bring the millennium in this generation. Demands of nameless hosts that the church discard present and historic doctrines and methods and return to Christ."

How many of these demands, asks the writer, are rational or reasonable? How many are in accord with the teaching of Christ, or of the Bible? He continues:

"It will be well for us to keep in mind the fact that when Christ was on earth there were some demands which he himself could not meet—in the sense of granting them. The fond mother who wanted her sons exalted was told frankly, 'That is not mine to give.' When the Jews, in their enthusiasm, sought to make him their temporal king, he was compelled to remind them, 'My kingdom is not of this world.' And doubtless, if the Savior's teachings mean anything, we may believe that, were he on earth now, he could no more grant some things demanded of his church to-day than he could the things just cited, in the days of old."

If the church leaves the "golden standard of truth as it is in Jesus through the Bible," adds Mr. Berkey, only confusion can result. He says further:

"Let us now look for a moment at the demands made by and for the masses. Let us see how they accord with the teaching of Jesus. . . . With all charity for the honest and sincere souls among those from whom these demands come, must it not be admitted that their demands are of the earth earthy? Demands for the bread that perisheth? Such demands are diametrically opposite to the Savior's exhortation, 'Seek first the kingdom.' This class want all temporal things 'first' instead of 'added,' and the 'kingdom of God' last—if indeed at all. To their minds the church must begin with the 'added' things. And because the church insists on following the Lord's orders, the church is condemned. They forget the Lord's words to the man who came saying: 'Master, bid my brother divide the inheritance with me.' The Master's stern answer was, 'Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?' And then to the multitude he added the warning: 'Take heed and beware of covetousness, for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.' . . . . . .

"Another demand that we need to examine in reference to its scripturalness is the popular cry: 'Back to Christ.' This demand is on the lips of men like Principal Fairbairn, of Oxford, progressive liberalists like Professor Herrmann of Marburg, the leader of Ritschlianism in Germany, and President Eliot, of Harvard; and it is the watchword of social reformers and the laboring class generally. But what does Christ mean to all classes? Is he the same in every case? By no means. To Principal Fairbairn and his class Christ is indeed the Son of God, the Savior of men. To Professor Herrmann and President Eliot Christ is a different person altogether."

Mr. Berkey, while conscious of the shortcomings of the church as at present constituted, believes that its conservative attitude is fully justified. It has shown itself, and will continue to show itself, he thinks, ready to meet the new demands of our age, in so far as they can be reconciled with the Gospel teaching. Noting the statement of a recent critic of the Christian religion, to the effect that in two thousand years it has won the allegiance of but thirty per cent. of the world's population, he goes on to say:

"If the church is slow in its growth, and sometimes shows signs of decline and apparent paralysis, it, by this very fact, shows itself to be in harmony with God's laws of growth in the natural world, and in the spiritual life of the individual believer. The most casual observer of nature sees that the things that have any degree of permanence have been slow in their development. The mushroom grows in a night, but declines in a day. The tree marks its development by centuries, and its age, barring accidents, is practically limitless. During its entire history it is subject to the vicissitudes of time. The cold and frost of winter, the storms, the lightning, the hail, and the drought of summer, in turn, blight its buds, distort and disfigure its branches, check, and all but paralyze its growth. But are not these the very things that help to harden it and give it the power of endurance?

"So too in the individual Christian life. It grows slowly and is only completed at death. Like the tree, it too has its vicissitudes, exaltation, depression, assurance, doubt, joy, sorrow, sometimes almost despair, yet through them all it grows slowly but surely up into the full stature of the Lord of Life."

PROGRESS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

THE Roman Catholic "Society for the Propagation of the Faith" has recently issued from Baltimore an interesting history of its work, bearing the imprimatur of Cardinal Gibbons. This society, as is explained in the report, should not be confounded with the "Roman Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith," which is a department of the general administration of the church, established in 1622. The society "takes no part in selecting missionaries nor in appointing them their field of work, nor in training them for it," and it does not concern itself with the interior administration of missions. Its aim is "to support missionaries who are chosen, trained, and sent forth on their mission by the usual authorities of the church."

The enterprise has grown out of very humble beginnings. Its organization, which was effected in Lyons in 1822, was due in no small measure to the influence of Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans. Only twelve persons were present at the first meeting of the Society, and the receipts for the first year amounted to about four thousand dollars. Soon after its foundation a central council was established in Paris, and words of encouragement were received from nearly three hundred bishops in different countries. Finally, Pope Gregory XVI. published an encyclical in the year 1840, recommending the Society to all churches and placing it in the rank of "universal Christian institutions."

The following table shows the contributions made from 1822 to 1900, and gives some idea of the remarkable financial support that the Society has received:

1822	France, French Colonies	$42,076,905.00
1825	Belgium	3,701,140.00
1827	Germany and Austria	5,862,666.00
1827	Italy	5,260,135.00
1827	Switzerland	775,457.00
1827	Balkan States	287,943.00
1833	United States	1,120,421.00
1833	Canada, Mexico, West Indies	1,143,476.00
1833	Great Britain and Ireland	2,301,764.00
1837	Holland	1,167,634.00
1837	Portugal	445,371.00
1837	Russia, Poland	68,754.00
1839	Spain	523,608.00
1840	Central and South America	515,706.00
1843	Oceanica	85,875.00
1848	Asia	74,068.00
1857	Africa	256,536.00
	Countries not named	22,558.00
	Total	$65,690,017.00

The money collected was distributed as follows:

America	$9,973,916.00
Europe	9,799,854.00
Asia	25,932,446.00
Africa	8,815,953.00
Oceanica	6,011,630.00
Special gifts sent to missions as directed by the donors, transportation, and traveling expenses of missionaries, publications, and management of the Society	5,156,218.00
	$65,690,017.00

The total sum given to the cause of missions in the United States during the same period was $5,807,393, tho the receipts from this country have been only $1,120,420.

The missions now assisted number several hundred. Those in the United States are chiefly among the Indians, and Asia has a greater number than any other continent. Regarding the number of missionaries in the field, the report says:

"We may safely assert that there are at least 15,000 priests and religious, 5,000 teaching brothers, and 45,000 sisters laboring as missionaries, not to speak of the priests, brothers, and sisters native to the regions where they work, catechists and others who make up the personnel of a mission, and the laborers among the Oriental Rites. Probably the estimate is much too small, but be it so. At the lowest computation there are, at the

opening of the twentieth century, about sixty-five thousand missionaries; sixty-five thousand men and women who have left their country, their brothers and sisters, houses and lands, and all the blessings they hold most dear in this world, to bring the still greater blessing of the faith to those who are as yet deprived of it. Assuredly it is an astonishing number, which may well rejoice our hearts; and all the more because a century ago those missionaries scarcely numbered one thousand, all told.

"Sixty-five thousand missionaries is a noble army; but what victories are yet to be won! Almost fifteen hundred millions of human beings inhabit the earth; and only about four hundred millions are baptized Christians. The immense majority of more than a thousand millions have not yet acknowledged Christ, and are divided among the many sects of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Fetichism, and infidelity."

IS OXFORD ORTHODOX?

THE University of Oxford has the historic reputation of being the stronghold of High-Church theology; but times have been changing and evidently Oxford orthodoxy has changed also. Recently six Oxford University professors united in the publication of a volume called "Contentio Veritatis: Essays in Constructive Theology," which is practically a theological manifesto and confession, and which, *The Christian World*, of London, declares, would make a Pusey and a Liddon turn in their graves could they read these new essays.

This is not the first time that Oxford theologians have disturbed the church by such publication. The famous "Essays and Reviews," of which Dr. Temple, now Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the authors, was an epoch-making event in the church affairs of England; but, *The Christian World* claims, that famous book was as the light of the moon compared with the light of the sun, when placed side by side with this new production.

The new work contains seven parts. The first, by Dr. Rashdall, discusses "The Lost Grounds of Theism"; Dr. Inge discusses "The Person of Christ"; a third essay is devoted to the "Doctrines of Christ" by Vice-Principal Wild; a fourth describes "The Permanent Value of the Old Testament," and is written by Rev. Burney; the fifth, from Rev. Carlyle, discusses "The Modern Criticism of the New Testament"; a sixth discusses "The Church"; and the seventh "The Sacraments," the last also by Inge.

The six collaborators, as stated by a German critic in the Leipsic *Chronik* (No. 17), are a unit in accepting the leading results of modern Biblical criticism. They regard the Pentateuch as a composite from various sources, accept the priority of the old prophets over the Mosaic legislation, divide Isaiah into two books, believe that many of the earlier accounts in the Old Testament are legends, and maintain the difference in the ethical ideas of the various stages in Israel's historical development. In the same way there is a practical agreement on New-Testament critical problems. The Gospel of Mark is regarded as the oldest and most reliable source for the life of Christ, and, together with the Logia, as the source of Matthew and of Luke. These two latter are not in such close touch with the oldest traditions, but have modified certain facts in their reports. The fourth Gospel is discussed in the modern sense advocated by the German professor Wundt. The Pauline letters have in the main stood the test of critical research, and the Acts in their main contents are considered historically reliable.

In the discussion of the fundamental problems in connection with Christ, such as his person, his miracles, etc. the writers substantially agree with Harnack. Jesus no doubt performed great deeds, but by a psychical power, the limitations of which can not be scientifically determined. Wild declares that the probabilities do not favor "nature miracles." In the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, the views of Ritschl have found expression, according to which Christ represents for us the religious value of God. We find our God in and through Christ. Modern views in general are maintained on these matters. In the essays on Church and Sacraments, the exclusive, priestly views of the Anglican Church are sharply attacked.

The *Chronik* asks: What is the significance of this manifesto at this time from the center of Anglicanism for the Christianity of to-day? It is an evidence, it thinks, that the revolutionary results of modern critical theology can be made to serve the church and her best interests. It shows that modern Biblical criticism is not merely or chiefly destructive and negative, but also positive and reconstructive.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ARTIST'S PLEA FOR A "FULL-BLOODED" CHRIST.

"WHEN is an artist going to arise amongst the people of this earth who will paint us a true likeness of the Christ?" asks Grace A. Williams in the Boston *Transcript*. The world is weary, she declares, of "stoop-shouldered, worn-out-looking Christs, going about in rags or trailing gowns"; it craves the Christ "of lofty and majestic carriage and superb physique; a man the picture of vigorous health, who gives out even in the picture some suggestion of the tremendous magnetic force and power that Jesus most assuredly had." She writes further:

"Christ's whole life goes to prove that he was not only a brawny, muscular, powerful, and absolutely healthy man, but that he was a man of imposing height, gait, and appearance, and of wonderful physical beauty. He must have been, to attract crowds wherever he went as he did; to have so inspired them with awe that they would listen spellbound to him for hours; would throw themselves at his feet, fawning upon him, calling him 'master,' and in unhesitating faith imploring him to have pity on them and heal their diseases. A weak, feeble, sickly looking man most certainly could not have won the admiration, respect, and reverence and absolute confidence of the multitudes, nor inspired with terror, jealousy, and awe all the high priests and Roman officials, as Jesus of Nazareth did.

"Oh, we have had enough of feeble Christs! Paint us a stalwart, broad-shouldered, muscular Jew of the highest caste in appearance; aristocratic and scholarly in looks; of great height, with the high-bred Jewish features tanned by the sun and wind; with great, deep, brown eyes shining with a tender, yet brilliant light, the dark hair curling upon the neck, just visible under the white, hood-like head-dress which falls upon the shoulders and is bound about the head with a band, much the same kind of head-dress as is worn by the Arabs to-day and which is necessary for protection from the hot sun. As for the dress, it certainly was not the ridiculous trailing gown of voluminous proportions painted for us by all painters, which would have necessitated being held up, like a grand dame's reception gown; neither was he clad in dirty, disreputable rags. His garment is said in the New Testament to have been without a seam; which meant a handsome and costly garment, and certainly, like all the other garments of that period and this, it escaped the ground by nearly a foot. As Jesus was a lay reader in the Jewish Church, he wore the insignia of his office, which consisted of a deep blue border to his garment; also, if I remember aright, a blue sash about his waist, the ends of which hung at the side and were fringed with blue tassels. The rest of the garment and the head-dress were white.

"As for the face, apart from the highly refined Jewish features, every noble and lovable quality of character known would have to be depicted therein; all the finest feminine qualities, all the finest masculine qualities combined in perfect balance, for it would necessarily be a face as full of power, force, courage, and energy as of gentleness, frankness, tenderness, and sympathy; full of firmness, intensity, and resolution, yet as full of love and compassion. A sublime face, illuminated with an inspired light."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE gift of a statue of Frederick the Great which it has pleased the German Emperor to bestow upon the United States is the occasion of contending emotions in the German editorial mind. There is a general but conventional laudation of the Emperor's act as one of infinite delicacy and courtesy, but there is also a tendency to criticize the American people for being unable to appreciate fully the gracious thing which his imperial Majesty has done for them. "Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's thankful answer," says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "we must be prepared to discover that the same absence of discord will not characterize every echo coming to us from the United States." The *Lokal-Anzeiger* (Berlin) is overcome with admiration at Emperor William's depth of policy "in spinning the thread of the connection he had established" with this country. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) approaches the subject from another point of view altogether:

"The monument to old Fritz that the German Emperor means to honor the Americans with is preparing notable anxieties for President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt has laid up numerous embarrassments for himself by forming hasty resolutions which he has later been obliged to alter. Delighted with the dithyrambic heartiness of the imperial offer of a statue, Mr. Roosevelt sent the Emperor an equally dithyrambic telegram of reply. But while his grateful telegram let loose the jubilee of the German Byzantine press, he himself ran against the opposing reality of the republican traditions of his country, which is not yet sufficiently accustomed to monarchical gewgaws. When Mr. Roosevelt had announced to the Emperor in his telegram that he would at once lay the offer of a statue before Congress, he turned to his Cabinet for further developments. In the Cabinet, however, Mr. Roosevelt was apprised of unexpected difficulties. The result of the deliberations was the abandonment of the plan, conceived in the first warmth of impulse, to lay the offer before Congress and thus before the American people. A despatch from Washington shows what a surprising change had taken place in the appreciation of this monarchical statue at Washington."

Thereupon *Vorwärts* quotes the Washington news despatch stating that Mr. Roosevelt had decided that Congress need not be consulted regarding the statue, and that, Frederick the Great having been a great commander, the gift could be put in the yard of the war school. *Vorwärts* resumes:

"On Tuesday President Roosevelt meant to lay the gift-statue before Congress, that its enthusiastic acceptance might indicate the intense delight of the American people. Now Mr. Roosevelt deprives the American people of all opportunity of indicating their intense delight, and at the same time deprives the Emperor of the pleasure of receiving the vociferous thanks of the republicans for the monarchical statue. Yesterday President Roosevelt celebrated the Prussian King Frederick II. as 'one of the greatest of men of all time.' Now he sees that he was a 'great commander.'"

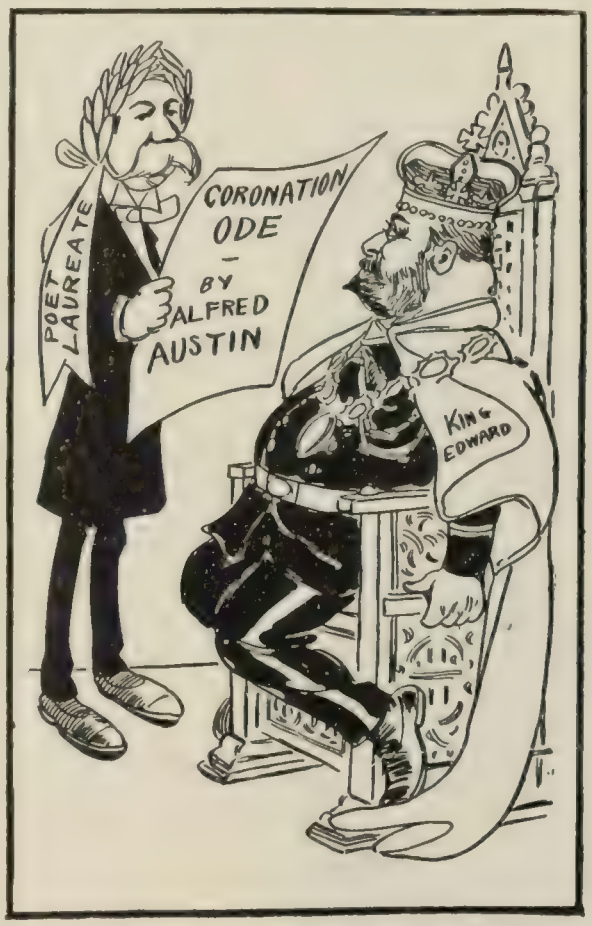
Whereupon our authority concludes, with the fine sarcasm habitual to it, that the monarchists surrounding the Emperor will regret that Congress can not now send over to Berlin the statue of one of our "historical heroes" to decorate some thoroughfare given over to statues of men of the people and champions of republican freedom. This sort of thing is annoying to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and it even intimates that the Americans are likely to have too good an opinion of themselves in view of the way Emperor William is spoiling them. An English view of it all, from the London *Standard*, runs:

"Mr. Roosevelt undertook to lay the Emperor's offer before Congress, but on second thoughts he appears to have decided that this was superfluous. Congress, it is reported, showed itself somewhat puzzled as to what it was to do with the statue. There is, indeed, a touch of oddness in the situation created by the present of an image of Frederick the Great to a republican nation. Kings as despotic have been common, and even still are not unknown. No other ever combined in so great a degree the possession of monarchical power with capacity for personal rule, military or civil, and contempt for humanity. . . . Such a man can not well be congenial to the elected representatives of a nation which is profoundly persuaded of its capacity to manage its own affairs. Congress has, however, been relieved of the difficulty of determining what to do with his statue. Mr. Roosevelt believes himself competent to find a site." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORONATION CARES.

EVERYTHING that can be said about the coronation seems to have been said by the English press, and it is pretty generally agreed that the occasion will surpass any merely spectacular demonstration witnessed in Europe for a long time. Attention now is concentrated upon details, and among them is the care of the crowds. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"There has been no lack of warnings addressed to the authorities through the medium of the press as to the probable difficulties in dealing with coronation crowds. Whether the authorities will accept them in a spirit of liberal-minded docility, is not a matter of such moment as the precautions that are being taken. These may, we fear, 'from information received,' and so far as that information goes, prove inadequate, not through any fault of those in charge, but by lack of numbers of the police, and by the loyalty and excitement of unprecedented crowds. We have no wish to pose as prophets of ill, but if, as has been suggested, the crowds are likely to stay out all night so as to secure a good place next day, their safe regulation might well tax the powers of several army corps. It is not our business to suggest expedients; we must leave the question to the powers whose immediate concern it is, with the fullest confidence that they will do their best, but not, it must be confessed, without certain tremors. If to be forewarned were but (to revive an old joke) to be *four*-armed, then would the police indeed be fortunate."



PREPARED FOR THE WORST.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Not only has there been trouble regarding the crowds, but there has been trouble regarding the poetry. It is too imperialistic, in the opinion of the "pro-Boers"; but *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says "the wave of imperialism which has just been passing over us" is responsible for that. Another objection is to the language of the coronation service, a point upon which the Socialistic *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London) asserts:

"The French tongue will be used in portions of the coronation service a few weeks hence, as, for instance, 'Du tres haut, tres puissant, et tres excellent monarque Edouard par le grace de Dieu, roy de la Grande Britagne et Irlande, defenseur de la foy,

Largess.' Any nation with a sense of humor, any people not a race of helots, would not tolerate such a reminder of defeat."

The grand features of the coronation as a rite will be the anointing, the investiture and enthronement, according to the London *Pilot*, which traces the ceremonies back through a remote past:

"The accounts contained in the Books of the Kings of the inauguration of Solomon and of Joash seem to have been followed more or less consciously in the formation of the English coronation rite. In them we may trace the riding of the king in state to the palace of his coronation, the giving of the oath, the anointing, the putting on of crown and robes, the setting of the king upon his throne or upon some substitute for a throne, the acknowledging of him, so set, by the princes and the people of the land. The anointing, the crowning, and the enthronement, which are, perhaps, the most marked features of the ancient ceremonies, are made in the Christian rite to be the central points round which the forms of prayer and benediction gather; they are the essential parts of the actual rite of the hallowing of the English kings."

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH PREMIER.

WHEN the announcement was first made that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French premier, intended to resign, there was an almost unanimous chorus of astonishment and incredulity. French and English papers agreed that there could be nothing in the report. M. Waldeck-Rousseau had just come out of the elections victorious after remaining at the head of a cabinet longer than any other premier the third republic has seen. Why should he go? Now that there is no longer any doubt of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's departure, the French papers do not know what to say. The only definite utterance comes from the *Intransigéant* (Paris):

PAUL DOUMER, TO-DAY A FRENCH POSSIBILITY, TO-MORROW?
—*Le Rire* (Paris).

"The apparent cause of Waldeck-Rousseau's retirement is the state of his health. It is true that while his age is but fifty-five he bears the weight of sixty-five, and with his pale and flabby cheeks he has the look of an old dotard in decay. . . . But it was really through fear of defeat on the bill [against the religious orders] that he made up his mind to go."

This opinion is that of a pronounced political enemy of the former premier' and, curiously enough, it finds a sort of confirmation in something that has been said by the Clerical *Correspondant* (Paris):

"M. Waldeck-Rousseau announces his intention to retire. He gives a very queer reason. If he has made up his mind to leave the ministry it is because, according to him, he is sure of having a majority. He would have remained if things had gone against him. Things do not happen thus ordinarily. Ministers retire when the majority is against them. . . . From all this we infer that the ministerial faction is beaten and that it knows it."

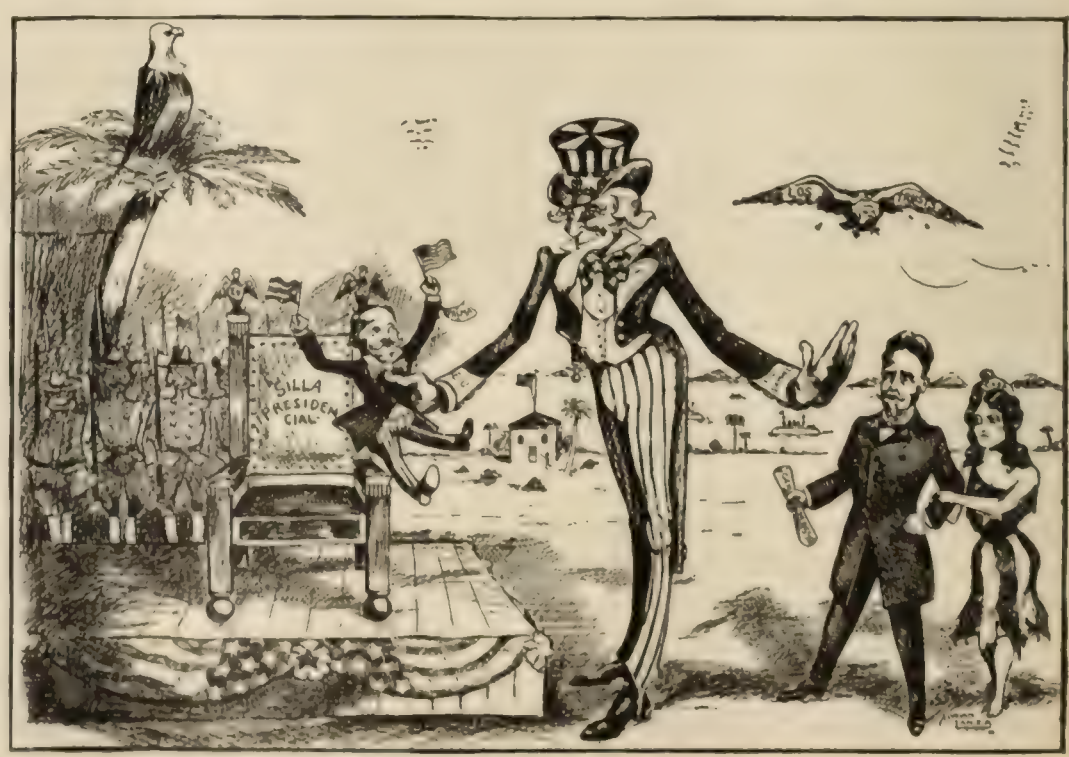
The ministerial *Temps* (Paris) asserts that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's work is done and therefore he goes. It ridicules the statement that there can be any question about the genuineness of the majority in the Chamber. The *République* (Paris), nevertheless, questions the majority. The *Matin* (Paris) prints details of the premier's worn-out condition. As for the Combes ministry, which succeeds that of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, there is nothing in the editorial utterances of French newspapers which have reached this country to indicate that they had any intimation of its make-up. M. Combes, a radical republican Senator, had, however, been regarded in the light of a possible premier. According to the news despatches of the New York *Tribune*, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) does not expect the Combes ministry to last three years, as did its predecessor, while the *Temps* (Paris), a ministerial paper, says the great need of France is sound financial legislation, which it hopes the new ministry will provide.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNCLE SAM'S CRITICS ON CUBA.

THE United States is not acting in good faith toward Cuba, if the views of the continental European press may be accepted. It seems to be considered that the inauguration of a republican government for the island and the effacement of our officials are parts of some solemn sham. This idea pervades a recent elaborate editorial in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which says:

"So far as Cuba is concerned, it is known that her independence is only relative, if even that. The Platt amendment, adopted by the American Congress, placed Spain's former colony under the disguised protectorate of the United States. The Cubans, altho it went against the grain, resigned themselves to the inevitable, asking no more of their liberators, become their protectors, than that they come to their aid in their economic distress."

A similar tone is manifest throughout most of the editorial



THE ELECTION OF A CUBAN PRESIDENT,
Which brings with it a few who are Cubans and more who are not.
—*El Economista Internacional* (New York).

utterances of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) on the subject. This Liberal paper considers that selfish and material imperialism alone actuates the United States Government. It notes, too:

"From its inception the Government of Cuba will have to contend with very serious financial difficulties. It will have to raise $2,000,000 for the back pay of the soldiers of the republican army. Every Cuban family being interested in this payment, it may be seen how the Congress will concern itself with its liquidation; but the poverty of the treasury is so great that President Palma appeals to the moderation and patriotism of the people for delay until a more propitious period. Will this appeal be heeded? It is difficult to believe so, the opponents of the President being always able to argue that Cuba, before everything else, should pay her debt to those who contributed so greatly to her freedom from Spanish domination."

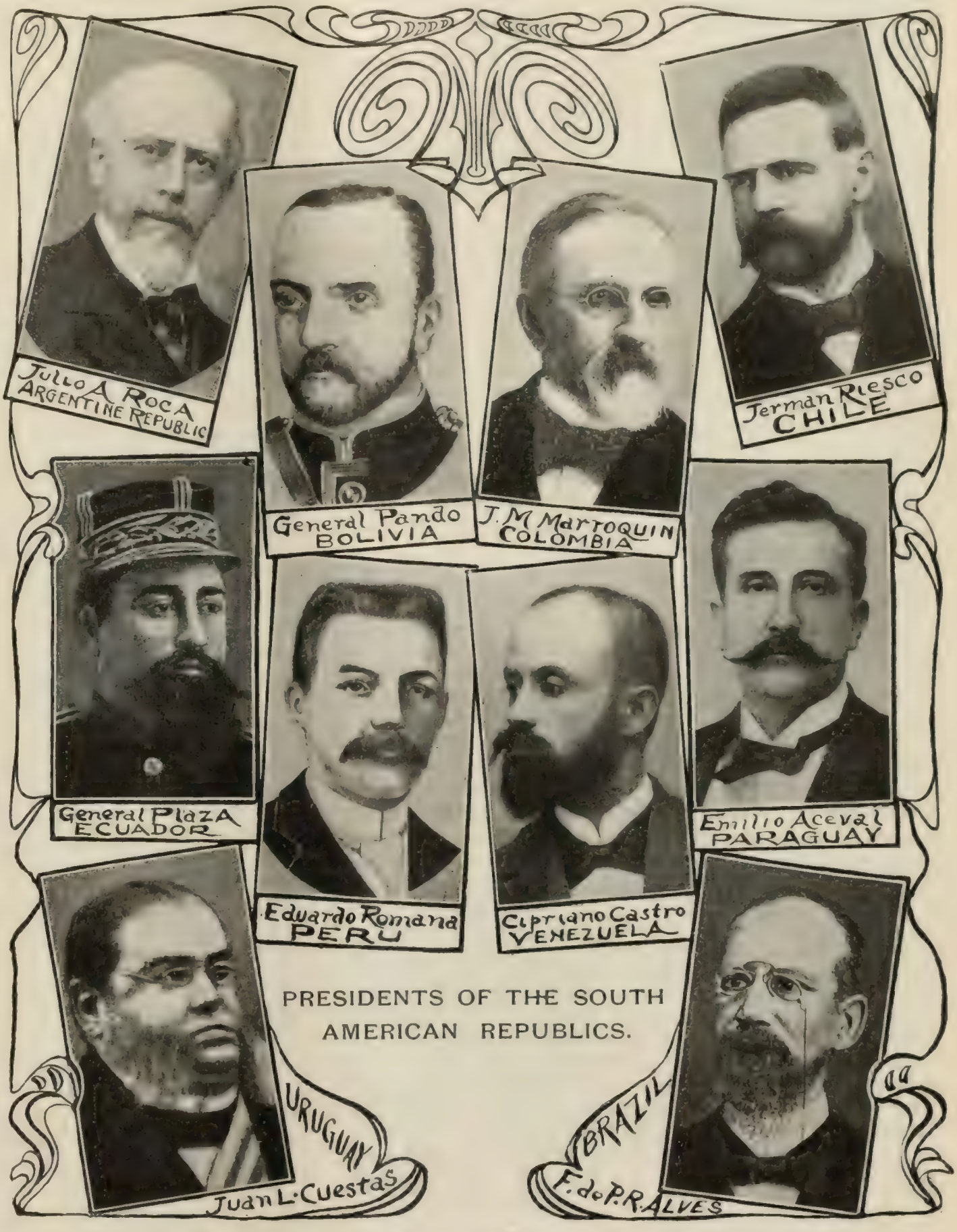
Naturally, those European newspapers which doubted from the beginning the good faith of the United States toward Cuba can see nothing in the present posture of affairs to alter their opinion. An idea of their standpoint may be gathered from what the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"I wonder what I was begun for
If I was so soon to be done for."

This couplet might be recommended as a motto to the republic of Cuba which came into existence on May 20. This republic will evidently give the historian of future days little to do, for its career can not extend over a long period. If in a not too distant future it enters the American Union, the wonder will be that a more independent form of government was ever established in Cuba. The transition from a Spanish colony to an American one, or to a State of the Union, could have been effected more directly. The Americans, however, were not in favor of this plan. Before the beginning of the Spanish-American war they had made their jubilant promise of a free Cuba. Moreover, it is desired that Cuba shall make a plea for annexation in view of intolerable conditions on the island, whereupon Uncle Sam can say to the natives, 'You wanted it.' With the establishment of the Cuban republic deference is paid to the wishes of those who yearned and fought for a 'free Cuba' and when this heart's desire of theirs is realized they will not set themselves against admission into the union, in which one State is on a level with all the others."

English papers are quite generally disposed to give the United States credit for work well done in Cuba, and to be sparing of adverse criticism, but an exception must be made in the case of the anti-American *Saturday Review* (London), which avers:

"Cuba, we are officially assured, is now a free and independent republic, and Americans are quite frankly lost in admiration of their own faithfulness and magnanimity. President Roosevelt has already discounted the rhapsodies of his 4th July oration in portraying the full unselfishness of the sacrifice; and the world, always curiously apt to take Americans at their own valuation, is more than half inclined to believe that something very fine and generous has actually happened. The facts are much less one-sided. It is true that the American troops and officials have been withdrawn, the American flag hauled down, and a republic of sorts inaugurated. But it is not true that the republic is independent even in the management of its internal affairs, while so far as foreign relations go, it is undisguisedly under the thumb of Washington. The republic has been obliged to cede naval and coaling-stations to the United States; it has no power to declare war without American consent; it may not add to the Cuban debt without permission; even its control over the island treasury is subject to supervision.



PRESIDENTS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

From Photographs loaned us through courtesy of *El Economista Internacional* (New York).

Moreover the United States retains a most elastic right of intervention."

The same authority is induced to philosophize in the following fashion upon all that has gone before:

"Cuba supplies us with the formula of American expansion in the West Indies and South America. It offers, too, not a few data for a judgment on Americans as practical empire-builders. Where it is a matter of a road to be cut, a school built, or a fever-den like Havana cleaned out, the Americans do capitally. For the elementary mechanics of colonization they have a decided aptitude. . . . The work was well done, but only Americans would speak of it as the beginning and end of government. They are the more inclined to exalt it as in other branches their success is less patent. They have not, for instance, the art of winning popularity or even respect."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIAZ DOCTRINE AGAINST THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Monroe Doctrine occupies the press of South America from time to time, but all expressions of opinion continue to be favorable to its maintenance in the sense indicated by Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress last winter. That is, the Doctrine must be maintained in its integrity as regards the prohibition of European encroachment upon the American continent. Thus the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), which, apparently, sees no need to dwell upon the so-called Diaz doctrine, or at any rate, its columns contain little or no allusion to it. The Montreal *Witness* thus defines the Diaz doctrine:

"The obvious meaning of this amendment to the Monroe Doctrine is that, while the Latin-American republics accept the principle of inviolability against European encroachment, they also desire a like guaranty against the United States. . . . The 'Diaz doctrine' would bind the Spanish republics into one to resist the United States should she further assail any of them, and bind the United States to protect them against each other. It would combine all the republics in a mutually protective alliance not only against foreign but against mutual aggression. It is a rebuke to Chile, whose aggressions on her neighbors are almost ceaseless, but is specially aimed at the United States."

South America is certainly in great peril from the United States in the estimation of the *Economiste Français* (Paris). This paper does not look for "brutal conquest," but it anticipates an "infiltration of capital":

"Latin America must develop rapidly enough to resist this infiltration or to absorb it without altering gravely her own character. Any halt in the development of Latin America risks placing her at the mercy of Anglo-Saxon America. . . . The simplest foresight imposes upon Latin America these three conditions for the maintenance of her independence and her own development: order and good government internally, peace among the various sister republics, and close economic and financial relations with Europe, from whom she has nothing to fear."

This article is from the pen of the distinguished economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, who takes up the South American republics one after another and notes the able men who are attaining or have attained power in each, and he warns the whole continent against the North Americans. But, if other authorities may be accepted, this warning can do no good, because of the mastery which the United States has attained on the American continent. *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published in China, says:

"There is a rumor that a secret agreement has been come to between Russia and Germany, in which, for a free hand in China, Russia is to allow an equally free hand to Germany in South America. Absurdity could hardly go further, since neither of the alleged contracting parties is in a position to prevent the other from doing what she chooses, while there are other Powers that most decidedly are. So far as South America is concerned a European state would be better off with half a promise from the United States than she would with a signed, sealed, and delivered treaty with Russia. Uncle Sam is, in short, master of the situation if he chooses. It remains to be seen whether he will choose. At present it looks as if he will."

A careful study of the European press does not reveal that it attaches importance to the Diaz doctrine. The official and semi-official press of Germany appear to be oblivious of the existence of this Mexican addition to the Monroe axiom. This is doubtless due to the general European belief that the United States is the only Power to be reckoned with in the new world. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPANISH PRESS ON ALPHONSO'S ENTHRONEMENT.

ALTHO the newspapers of Spain have said nothing of great moment with reference to the recent enthronement of Alphonso XIII.—nothing, indeed, that was not anticipated and even discounted—their utterances have still a certain interest. The general wish to say nothing against the youthful monarch is compatible, it seems, with a notion that he is a Bourbon and that little can be expected from him. Nothing of this, of course, appears in the comment of the *Epoca* (Madrid):

"The general sympathies of the nation go out to the young sovereign. We trust his youth will be atoned for by the patriotism of our public men and our political parties, who will loyally cooperate with their aid and counsel. By sacrificing their personal and partizan interests they can contribute to the realization by the new reign of the hopes the Spanish people have built upon it."

But this is a dynastic paper, and it takes a view of the situation which finds little or no support in papers of another tendency. The republican *Pais*, published in Madrid or elsewhere according to the necessities of the hour, prints a great editorial oath of its own as a counterblast to the King's oath. It thus vows, among other things:

"We swear to fight to the end the religious intolerance that has covered the soil of Spain with inquisitorial infamies, and made her a reproach to the world for her sacerdotal fanaticism, causing an uprising against such intolerable religious conditions of the consciences of Americans and Filipinos and her own subjects everywhere."

The paper also swears to drive the English from Gibraltar if it can, and finally to try to establish progressive democracy in the land, to the end that a "great republic" may be founded. There is reason to believe that this sheet has in store for it the same ordeal as was recently undergone by the *Correo Español* (Madrid). This official organ of the Carlist party in Spain published the protest of Don Carlos against the enthronement of Alphonso XIII. The edition was confiscated and the publisher is to be prosecuted. No other paper published the protest, through fear of the police. The *Liberal* (Madrid) says:

"The country desires that under Alphonso XIII. the monarchy shall be honestly democratic and liberal. It will protest from the first day of his reign, against any relaxation of firmness in dealing with ultramontane pretension, a firmness which tho uncompromising can be courteous."

Enthusiastic is the tone of the *Imparcial* (Madrid), which says that "those who aspire to reform ancient abuses and to do away with standing errors in Spanish official life, those who hope that the first years of the twentieth century may make up to us for the last years of the nineteenth century, see in the King the hope of his country. He is very young. The bitterness of the past has not eaten into his soul, making somber his thought and weakening his courage. He is noble and well disposed. It will be easy for him to put himself in touch with all that is generous and disinterested and illustrious in young Spain."

But there are Spanish papers, among which is the *Heraldo de Cadiz*, that take a gloomy view of the outlook and fear that Clericalism will gain the upper hand.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BOOK OF REAL AMERICANS.

THE KENTONS. By William Dean Howells. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, 317 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

WE may protest against Mr. William Dean Howells's literary methods; we may urge, and with justice, that he is tedious with his microscopic details, that his women are usually tiresome, and, as one reviewer has it, that he "describes the kind of people we have spent our lives in trying to avoid"; but after all this and more has been said, it must at last be admitted that there is no one in this country who can produce work of the same caliber as that of Mr. Howells's. If the reader happens to be one who has plunged deeply into the sea of contemporary fiction, he will have to give Mr. Howells the foremost place among American writers of the present. Besides Mr. Howells's books, the other work seems only a mass of tendencies, the other writers but authors in the making, their books but student work not yet ready for the public, and Mr. Howells about the only finished master of the craft. It is he alone who can give a true picture of life in this country. There have been other writers, it is true, who have drawn very real and very promising pictures about small sections of the country. They have, however, usually mistaken localisms for American traits, and have thought that to represent the picturesque of any given locality was to give its spirit. Mr. Howells is not picturesque, neither does he confuse some local individual with a type that is wide-spread enough to represent the dwellers of a large section of the country. In his latest novel, "The Kentons," he has given a page out of the life of an American family of the Middle West. In this one book we get the life of our people more truly embodied and many of the social traits of our present development more subtly characterized than in all the works of the other would-be portrayers of American life of the last five years. Most of our writers are too much influenced by what they have read in books to give a true picture of life. They re-create the types which they have admired in other people's work. We are a patriotic people too, and are anxious to make our countrymen appear well on paper; we are still too childish and too near our own civilization to observe it closely. Mr. Howells alone has the distance necessary for a true perspective. Quietly and in his own tedious way, he gives an actual picture of things as they are. His manner may not be popular, and he may treat of questions in our social life that most people are not interested in; but the result is as close a picture of life as is possible. "The Kentons" is a study of the relation of the American child to the American parent, and it is so exact a human document that a foreigner anxious to become enlightened on this perplexing question could not do better than to read the book. It is a masterpiece in the way of character drawing. The only weak spot is Ellen. It is not that she is lacking in vividness, but we have only Mr. Howells's word for it that she is lovable. He has failed to make her appear so.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

THE NEGRO AS A SPOT.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS. A Romance of the White Man's Burden, 1865–1900. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅝ inches, 465 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

THIS is a book by an intense Southerner on what the negro is to the South. It is a vivid partizan portrayal of that section of the country from the period of the Civil War, with the consequent emancipation of slaves, up to our own day. The author most appropriately takes as his motto: "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots?" Mr. Dixon understands thereby, "Can the negro be elevated to equality with the white man, and will the South ever alter in its attitude toward him?" His answer is a burning "No!" reiterated through four hundred and sixty-five pages.

Whether the author had or had not hope of proselytizing in the North (where he once occupied a Baptist pulpit) by this energetic work, it must have been a relief to him to pour himself out as he has on the subject. If what he says be true, there can be little question that the sufferings entailed on the South by reason of the negro may claim sympathy from the unprejudiced. The two negro men he uses as awful examples may be rare exceptions. That they are types, the grim stories of negro outrages which come North at intervals prove, and they are enough to make even the blood of an Abolitionist boil.

It is impossible, of course, in dealing with a book so preeminently one with a purpose, to ignore the author's aim. It is not necessary, however, to thrash out the old arguments here on the negro question. Anybody must admit that the South is the section of the country which has suffered from the negro, especially during the period of reconstruction. The poverty and sorrow after defeat were less, according to Mr. Dixon's story, than the anguish endured from the freed blacks.

Mr. Dixon's story is not without interest apart from the race question involved. He shows a good appreciation of the Southern character, especially of the young woman and her lover, she a "belle" and he her "beau." They are thoroughly typical of the romantic and chivalrous relation of the sexes in the South. He introduces some of the characters of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into this story. The monstrous Simon Legree, the slave baiter of the former novel, is a negrophile in this, purely for reasons of policy and interest. George Harris, son of Eliza, is a Harvard graduate, and friend of one of Boston's finest aristocrats until he makes love to the daughter of the house, when he is promptly turned out. He fails to secure any occupation fitted to his education, and even as a workman finds doors closed on him.

THOMAS DIXON.

TWO ROMANCES OF THE SOUTH.

THE BATTLE-GROUND. By Ellen Glasgow. Illustrated by W. J. Baer and W. Granville Smith. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7¾ inches, 512 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

THE MASTER OF CAXTON'S. By Hildegarde Brooks. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ inches, 413 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

THERE are certain lands that apparently compel those who write stories concerning them to take a certain tone. The spirit of these countries, rightly or wrongly, has stood for so much in the minds of its own people that its very name spells romance.

It seems impossible to write of the South without a special tenderness. The South before the war has been the theme of hundreds of stories; whether the author is Southern-born or not we may trace a vague note of regret. The South of the present day has been chosen time and again whenever an author wished to draw a community where grace and charm were the predominant note instead of energy and push.

Two books have been published lately that are so similar in their spirit that they invite comparison. One, "The Battle-Ground," by Miss Ellen Glasgow, treats of the South in the ante-bellum days and carries the hero through the Civil War. The other, "The Master of Caxton's," by Miss Brooks, gives a picture of life in the South at the present day. The actual plots of the books are very different, of course. Miss Glasgow has chosen by far the deeper theme, and the one with the greatest dramatic possibilities. Miss Brooks's book is very simple as to plot and pretends to nothing beside picturing the life of a community. But in spirit the books are almost identical. The atmosphere of the South is in both of them. They both paint a community, gay, graceful, hospitable, whose women are quixotic and lovable, whose men are quixotic and chivalrous.

ELLEN GLASGOW.

Parts of both are somewhat spun out. Miss Glasgow has not added much to the battle literature of the world; the accounts of the fights themselves are the usual thing. Here and there she has fallen into the conventional phrases that all writers about battles find it impossible to do without. What one does feel, however, is the utter weariness of the men, their hunger and their hardships. And even if one is a Northerner by birth and conviction, for the moment Miss Glasgow makes the breast beat in sympathy with the South. Sympathy with the South is, in fact, the keynote of both books. The beauty of the old formal society, the joyousness of the less formal society that succeeded it, the dignity of the old-time manners, the unconscious grace of the manners of to-day,—these are the things that one finds in both books. Miss

Glasgow shows the regiment of young dandies starting out on a two weeks' campaign, attended by their negro servants, turned into men, through the four years of suffering. One might almost say that where Miss Glasgow left the story of the country Miss Brooks had taken it up. Her descriptions of the life are full of vigor and charm, the characters are clearly and cleverly drawn. The clash of the ideals, of the thrifty German with his thriftless neighbors, is very well brought out. There is humor, light-heartedness and wholesomeness throughout the book. Miss Brooks has yet to learn, however, the use of the blue pencil. The love interest of the book is drawn out unconscionably.

AN ELOQUENT HISTORY OF THE BOER FIGHT.

THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By Michael Davitt. With maps and illustrations and photographs taken by the author and others. Large 8vo, cloth, 603 pp. Price, $2.00, net; postage 28 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

THE result of the Boer War has been to deprive Paul Kruger of the title of President and to confer on him the reputation of a prophet. The contest has indeed "staggered humanity," and has in addition influenced, perhaps for generations to come, the politics of Europe. The imperial nations have been thrilled into sympathy with republican nationality, and England has been compelled to reconcile her inherited democratic polity with an imperial destiny which now can not be evaded. The South African war must be studied primarily from a statesman's point of view. The first authoritative book that takes in the whole conflict is this of Michael Davitt's, which brings the history down to the cessation of hostilities. It presents, of course, the Boer side, but does so with insight, a full knowledge of what is to be said for the other side, and with an eloquence that is never unrestrained.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Mr. Davitt's book will convince the most materialistic reader of the power of ideals. Patriotism in its most indomitable form, the brotherhood of race and tongue, the blood that is thicker than water and yet was poured out like water to cement the union of the Afrikander peoples, has withstood for almost three years assaults only less overwhelming than the Spanish invasion of the land from whence most of the Boers themselves had come. From his own observation Mr. Davitt describes the sincerity, integrity, and magnanimity of the Boer leaders. Furthermore, he has the orator's command over the rhetorical figure known as "vision." He makes the reader see for himself this strength of purpose and purity and largeness of soul.

Even when, years hence, the great, impartial history of the Boer War comes to be written, this book of Michael Davitt's, penned at white heat on the spot and in the saddle, as it were, will still be the history to which the general reader will turn that he may see with the eyes and feel with the hearts of those brave men who have fought for "Land un Volk" the most heroic and not the least successful war of modern times.

A AMERICAN GIRL ABROAD.

ABROAD WITH THE JIMMIES. By Lilian Bell. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, 303 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

READERS on good terms with themselves and the world in general will be likely to peruse this book with a ripple of amusement that may sometimes broaden into a laugh. The texture of the work is so very slight that after it is done with one wonders what it was that proved so pleasing, while at the same time there is a distinct consciousness of respect for a talent that succeeds in pleasing with so little outlay of capital.

It is with a curious mingling of frolic, shrewdness, and American independence that Lilian Bell dishes up her European trip. She extracts pure fun even from the Englishwoman's contemptuous summing-up of the Jimmie party as just "Ammurikins," no more, no less; and with equal gusto portrays Jimmie's quiet delight in throwing the British cabby into a purple rage by naively asking, "Do you speak English?" She omits no opportunity of letting us see her own lack of sympathy with our "English cousins," and frankly admits that with no other European people do Americans feel themselves so temperamentally alien; while at the same time she does full justice to the especially nice English man or woman rarely (in her case) met with.

Most delectable is a little scene during the Henley races, when an English acquaintance made Jimmie's houseboat his own, composedly occupying Jimmie's bed and forcing him to extract what comfort he could from a plank in the dining-room. At last the women (the author and Bee) arose in defense of Jimmie and offered the Englishman their own stateroom, which he promptly accepted.

LILIAN BELL.

"Did you ever in all your life?" asked Bee, looking at the other woman.

"No I never did," came the reply. "Never did what?" asked the Englishman.

"Never saw anybody like you in a book or out of it," promptly returned Bee; "but I suppose there are ten thousand just as good-looking as you are, just as tall, and well built and selfish."

"Selfish!" he blurted out, with a very red face, "what is there selfish about me, I'd like to know; you offered me your room, didn't you?"

To many readers the most valuable thing in the book will be the author's spirited description of her meetings with Nordau and Tolstoy, and her summing up of the totally different impressions made by each. Nordau, the physician, is a man whose very aspect has healing in it. "It was like a draft from the elixir of life to be in his presence." Her interview with Tolstoy was very long and the conversation of searching interest. See likens him to Goethe in being an interesting combination of genius and hypocrisy. "He fastens himself upon each newcomer politely, like a courteous leech, sucks him dry, and then writes." She perceived in him somewhat of the fanaticism of the ascetic who would drive his own flesh and blood into the flames to save the souls of his domestics.

A MACHINE-MADE NOVEL.

DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. By Charles Major. Cloth, 5 x 7⅞ inches, 369 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THE first and most merited comment on this historical novel by the author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," is that the obtrusion of the artisanship is insufferable. If *Ars est celare artem*, then has Mr. Major cast art aside in this product of his pen. No reader of today can have failed to note that literary style, once regarded as the characteristic excellence of a writer, is in these piping times of flamboyancy absolutely unnecessary to the success of a novel or the reputation of an author. Major is guiltless of style. The voracious reader will not be distracted in this book by polished periods or elegant turns of phrase; but he will find himself tripped up incessantly by the most irritating intrusions of the author himself, by would-be naïve comment. In the person of Malcom François de Lorraine Vernon, Mr. Major is a dreadful bore.

The period is that of Elizabeth, and of the escape of Queen Mary into England. The Houses of Vernon and Rutland have a tremendous feud. Sir George Vernon, of Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, a violent, bibulous "King of the Peak," is the father of Dorothy Vernon. Dorothy is a beauty compared to whom Helen of Troy was the Queen of Spades and Cleopatra a negro "mammy." She has a forty thousand horse-power for loving. The heroine of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" seemed an abnormally capricious and violent lady; but compared to Dorothy she is as sedate as Mrs. Fry. Character painting such as Mr. Major's is indeed happily rare. All the *dramatis personæ* are wonders, especially in beauty, except Sir George. As ever out-cropping "Chorus," Malcom Vernon has to "blow his own horn" somewhat more softly. But he does not hesitate to let you know that the ladies of the French court were only waiting for him to throw his handkerchief their way, and Mary the siren Queen of Scots, is not only in love with him, but we are treated to a passage where that Queen makes the coquetry of a Casino girl seem subtle and coy.

CHARLES MAJOR.

Sir John Manners, son of the Duke of Rutland, altho hereditary foe of the Vernons, is the one mark for Dorothy's Mont Pelee outbursts of love. He is the sanest character in the book. But withal there is interest, and had Mr. Major been content to jog along and do his journeyman's work with less egotism, the "average reader" would probably have absorbed it a myriad strong. He probably will as it is.

Should this book be turned into a play, the features which mar it so greatly as a novel will necessarily be eliminated. Even stage "asides" or directions do not permit such a personal note on the part of the dramatist's self.

Fore River Ship and Engine Company

Quincy, Massachusetts

TREASURER'S OFFICE
115 Federal Street, Boston

Incorporated Under the Laws of New Jersey

DIRECTORS

THOMAS A. WATSON - - - - - - - - - - President
D. H. ANDREWS - - - - - - President Boston Bridge Works
CHARLES S. DENNIS Pres. Dennis & Lovejoy Wharf and Warehouse Co.
JAMES B. DILL Att'y-at-Law, Author of "Dill on New Jersey Corporations"
GEORGE W. DAVENPORT - - - - - - Secretary and Treasurer
FRANK O. WELLINGTON - - - - - - - - General Manager
HOWARD P. ELWELL - - - - - - General Superintendent
WILLIAM C. HABBERLEY - - - - - - - - - Auditor

The Company offers for public subscription **10,000 Shares of Preferred Stock** on the following terms: Preferred stock at $100 per share, and of the 10,000 shares of common stock now in treasury one share will be given as a **bonus** with every two shares of preferred.

In case of subscription for one share only of preferred stock at $100 per share, a share of common stock will be reserved for 90 days and issued as a bonus if a second share of preferred stock is subscribed for within that time.

The right is reserved to withdraw or reduce the bonus of common stock without notice.

The founders of the business have personally invested over one million dollars in cash in the stock of the Fore River Ship and Engine Co. before the present offering of stock to the public is made.

CAPITALIZATION

Fore River Ship and Engine Co. is capitalized as follows:

Preferred Stock, 20,000 Shares . $2,000,000
Common Stock, 20,000 Shares . $2,000,000
Par Value of Shares, $100, Full Paid and Non-Assessable

THERE IS NO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The preferred stock has a non-cumulative first preference upon the net profits of the Company up to 7 per cent. per annum. In case of liquidation or dissolution of the Company, and distribution of its assets, the Charter provides that $125 per share must be paid to preferred stockholders before anything is paid to holders of the common stock. The Charter further provides that one-half of all net profits in excess of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock shall be held as a sinking fund which, on reaching $100,000, must be applied to redeeming the preferred stock at $125 per share, or at a lower price if so offered by holders to the Company, to such amount as such sum will redeem. For example: When there is $200,000 of net profits over and above the dividend on the preferred stock, $100,000 is applicable to a dividend on the common and $100,000 must be applied to redemption of a portion of the preferred stock.

Of the above $4,000,000 total stock authorized, there is now in the treasury of the Company $1,000,000 preferred and $1,000,000 common. Prior to the incorporation of this Company in February, 1901, the business had been conducted for seventeen years by Messrs. T. A. Watson and F. O. Wellington as a co-partnership. During the last two years and since the incorporation of the Company, the sum of $1,500,000 cash has been expended on the plant.

There is at present outstanding $1,000,000 of preferred stock and $1,000,000 of common stock issued against a plant which has cost $1,500,000 cash; and the stock now to be sold provides cash for additions to plant and working capital to the amount of $1,000,000.

The provisions of the Charter guarding the investor in this preferred stock are exceedingly strong, being drawn with great care by the highest legal talent. It has a preference not only on the net profits up to 7 per cent., but also upon the assets of the Company in case of distribution.

EARNINGS

The earnings of the Company for five months to January 1, 1902, were $101,574.36 in accordance with the certificate of the Eastern Audit Company.

The entire $2,000,000 preferred stock requires but $140,000 for its 7 per cent. dividends. The Company earned, at the rate of over $100,000 in excess of the amount required to pay the dividend on the entire $2,000,000 preferred stock—this while construction of the works was under way.

By the operation of the sinking fund the earnings applicable to the common stock will naturally increase, and with the Company earning from $400,000 to $500,000 per annum in the future, which is quite possible with the yard filled with work, it will be seen that owing to the small capitalization the common stock is likely to earn very large dividends in the future.

By the provision that a sum equal to any dividends on the common stock must be used to retire preferred stock, it is probable that the preferred stock will rapidly decrease. As it decreases the common stock will command more of the net earnings of the Company on the small capitalization of $2,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

By the terms of the Charter, semi-annual dividends on the preferred stock are payable on the second Mondays in January and July, out of the earnings of the Company.

In accordance with this provision a dividend on the preferred stock of 3½ per cent. will be paid on July 14, 1902, out of accrued earnings.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS

Below is a brief description of the Company's plant, and business and contracts in hand:

REAL ESTATE

78 Acres of Land, Bounded by 1¾ Miles of Water Front

The buildings enumerated here are only the larger buildings comprising the Company's plant. In addition to these there is a large office building and some fifteen other buildings which it is unnecessary to mention in detail. Outside of the plant proper the company owns a number of dwelling houses and other real estate in Quincy, which produces a substantial income, and this outside real estate is conservatively held as being worth $100,000.

BUILDINGS

Forge,	107x200,	21,400 sq. ft.	Woodwork Shop and Mold Loft	(304x72) 2 floors,	43,776 sq. ft.
Annealing Plant	(40x40) 2; 43x56,	5 608 "	Ship Tool Shop,	390x143 "	55,770 "
Carpenter Shop	(105x72) 2 floors,	15,120 "	Machine Shop,	400x118	
Store House	(165x72) 2 "	32,760 "	Gallery	(400x28)	
Pattern Storage	(105x72) 2 "	15,120 "	Basement	(288x23),	76,224 "
Power House,	162x65,	10,530 "	Ship House,	490x325,	159,250 "
Coal Pockets,	65x48,	3,120 "	Ship C'pt'r Shop	50x50,	2,500 "
		103,658 "			337,520 "

Total area under roof (nearly eleven acres), . 441,178 square feet,

The forge in the above list is one of the three large forging plants in this country, and Fore River is the only shipyard having a forge capable of the largest work in shipbuilding. This forge is also kept busy on miscellaneous outside work.

Work in Progress in Fore River Yard May 1, 1902

Battleship—New Jersey. 15,000 tons. Torpedo Boat Destroyer—Lawrence.
Battleship—Rhode Island. 15,000 tons.
Torpedo Boat Destroyer—Macdonough. Cruiser—Des Moines.
Seven-Masted Steel Schooner (11,000 tons displacement).
(The largest sailing vessel in the world.)
Forgings for Steamships now being built in other yards.
Steel Bridge, 800 feet long, over Weymouth Fore River.
Seventy-five Sets Forgings for rapid fire-guns.
Miscellaneous Structural Work.
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The above, with other work in hand, will bring the total amount of contracts up to over $9,007,000.

In addition to the above contracts in hand, the Company has tenders under consideration for additional work aggregating several million dollars.

Upon application to the Boston office of the Company, a copy of the Charter of the Company, and an illustrated description of the plant will be sent by mail. Reference is made by permission to several banks and trust companies. Copies of reports made on the property by several eminent engineers and naval experts may be seen on application.

Subscriptions may be made by letter directed to the Fore River Ship and Engine Co., 115 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., or Federal Trust Co., Boston. Remittances may be made by check, registered letter or money order, payable either to Fore River Ship and Engine Co., or Federal Trust Co., Boston, Mass.

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in the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY provides safe insurance at a lower guaranteed net cost than mutual companies which charge for insurance and give such a share in the profits as the company sees fit. THE TRAVELERS charges for insurance only. The net cost of a policy in the TRAVELERS is therefore guaranteed and known beforehand and the difference is in your pocket first to last.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Way of the West."—General Charles King. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths."—Walter H. Page. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Trust: Its Book." Edited by James Bridge. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Unto the End."—Mrs. R. G. Alden. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Five Little Peppers Abroad."—Margaret Sidney. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.10 net.)

"'Tween You an' I."—Max O'Rell. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.20 net.)

"Bylow Hill."—George W. Cable. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"Those Black Diamond Men."—William F. Gibbons. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Classified Indian Club Exercises and Drills."—A. K. Jones. (Published by author, care of the Y. M. C. A., Nashville, Ky., $0.50.)

"The Rise of a Soul."—James I. Vance. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.00 net.)

"The Blind Spot."—Rev. W. L. Watkinson. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.00 net.)

"A Pasteboard Crown."—Clara Morris. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Suitors of Yvonne.—Rafael Sabatini. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Among the Waterfowl."—Herbert K. Job. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.35 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems.

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

IN TESLA'S LABORATORY.

Here in the dark what ghostly figures press!—
No phantom of the Past, or grim or sad;
No wailing spirit of wo, no specter, clad
In white and wandering cloud, whose dumb distress
Is that its crime it never may confess;
No shape from the strewn sea; nor they that add
The link of Life and Death,—the tearless mad,
That live nor die in dreary nothingness.

But blessèd spirits waiting to be born—
Thoughts to unlock the fettering chains of Things;
The Better Time; the Universal Good.
Their smile is like the joyous break of morn;
How fair, how near, how wistfully they brood!
Listen! that murmur is of angels' wings.

HEARTH-SONG.

When November's night comes down
With a dark and sudden frown,
Like belated traveler chill
Hurrying o'er the tawny hill,—
Higher, higher
Heap the pine-cones in a pyre!
Where's a better friend than fire?

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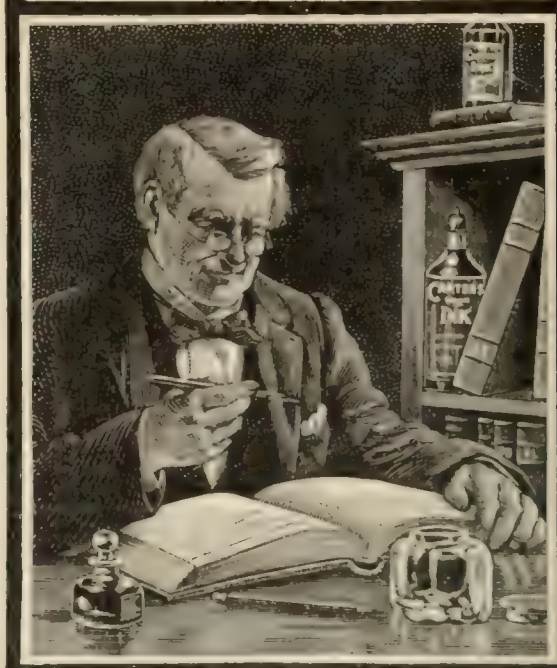

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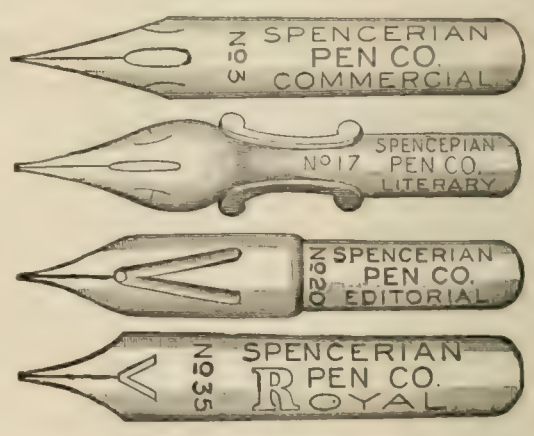

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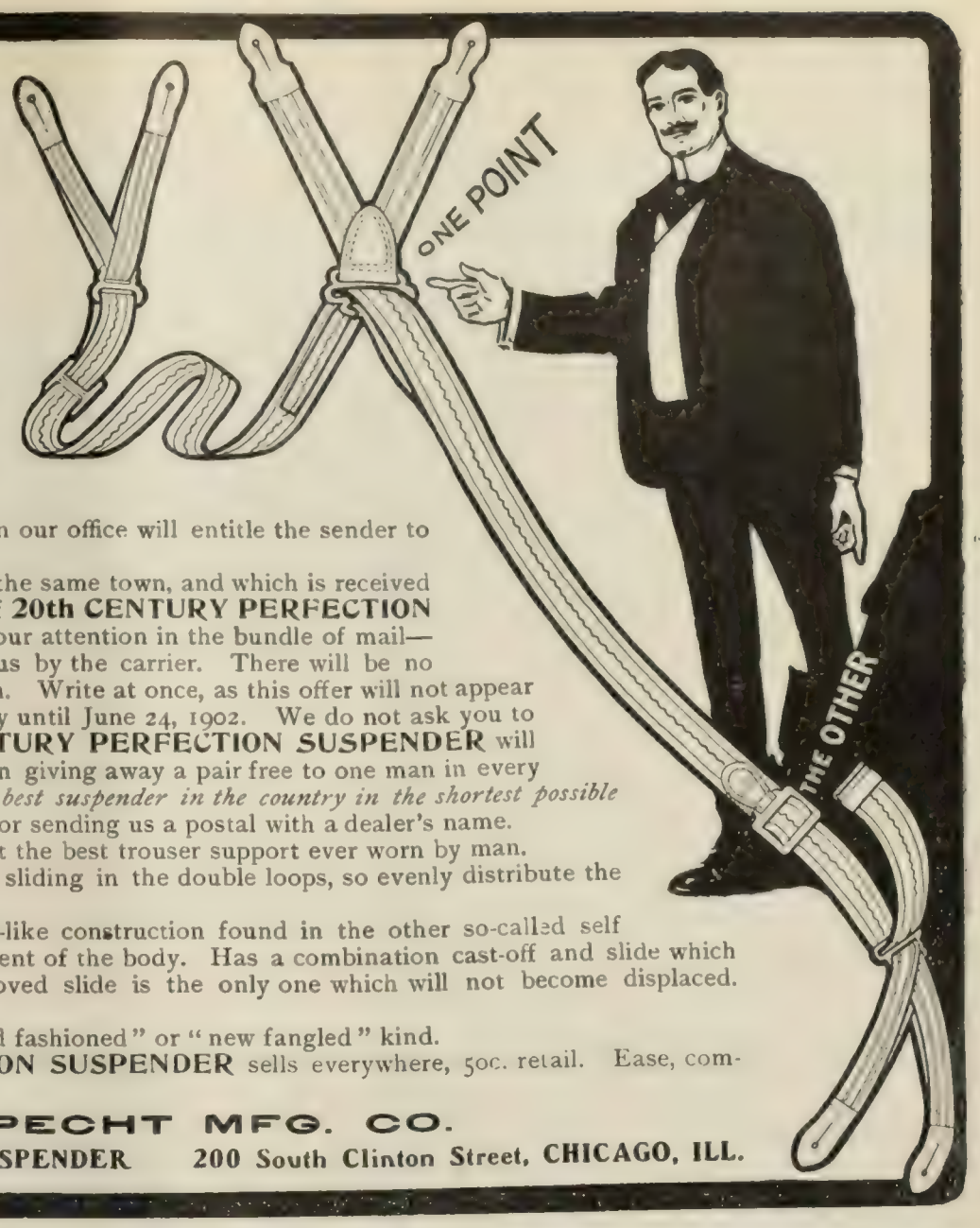

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Song's but a solace for a day;
Wine's a traitor not a trust;
Love's a kiss and then away;
Time's a pedler deals in dust.
Higher, higher
Pile the driftwood in a pyre!
Where's a firmer friend than fire?

Knowledge was but born to-night;
Wisdom's to be born to-morrow;
One more log—and banish sorrow,
One more branch—the world is bright.
Higher, higher
Crown with balsam-boughs the pyre!
Where's an older friend than fire?

A CHOPIN FANTASY.

(On Remembrance of a Prélude.)

Come, love, sit here and let us leave awhile
This custom-laden world for warmer lands
Where, 'neath the silken net of afternoon,
Leisure is duty and dread care a dream.

(*The music begins.*)

That cliff's Minorca, that horizon Spain.
There in the west, like fragrance visible,
Rises the soft light as the sun goes down
Till half the sky is palpitant with gold.
Follow it eastward to the gentle blue,
With faith and childhood in it, and the peace
Men agonize and roam for. See that fleet
That flutters in the breeze from the Camargue
Like white doves, huddled now, now scattering.
(They say all native boats are homeward bound
Against to-morrow's annual festival.)
What rest there is in looking from this height
On palms and olives, and the easy steps
By which the terrace clambers yonder hill!
How dark those hollows whence the roads of white
Ascend in angles to the high-perched town!
Needless the music of the convent bell:
'Tis vespers in the heart as in the air.
This is the hour for love, that, like the breath
Of yonder orange, sweetest is at eve.
Here, safe entwined, what could be wished for two
Hid in an island hidden in the sea?
Now let me lay my head upon your lap,
And place your rose-leaf fingers on my lids,
Lest, catching glimpse of your resplendent eyes,
My ardor should blaspheme the coming stars!

. . . . .

How fast it darkens! One must needs be blind
To know the twilight softness of your voice.
And Love,—not blind, but with a curtained sight,—
Like one who dwells with Sorrow, can discern
The shading of a shadow in a tone.
There's something troubles you, my sweet-of-hearts,
A hesitance in that caressing word;
Nothing unhappy—a presentiment
Such as from far might thrill the under-depths
Of some still tranquil lake before a storm.
Be happy, love, not ponder happiness.
Unerringly I know your woman's soul,
Content to have your happiness put off
Like well-planned feast against to-morrow's need,
And more enjoyed in planning than in use.
But, oh, we men, God made us—what was that?
A drop upon your hand? Perhaps a tear
Lost by an angel who remembers yet
Some perfect moment of th' imperfect world,
And goes reluctantly her way to heaven,
Still envious of our lot? Another drop!
Why, 'tis the rain. Stand here and see that sky—
Blackness intense as sunlight. What a chasm
Of silver where that lightning tore its way!
That crash was nearer! Here's our shelter, quick!
Now it's upon us! Half a breath, and—there!
No wonder you should tremble when the earth
Sways thus and all the firmament's a-reel.
Tremble, but fear not—Love created Fear
To drive men back to Love, where you are now.
What rhythmic terror in the tideless sea
That wildly seeks the refuge of the rocks
From unknown dangers (dangers known are none)!
God! Did you see within the headland's jaws
That drifting sail? Wait the next flash and—look!
Oh, heaven! to cruise about a hundred coasts,
Safe past the fabled monsters of the deep,
To break supinely on familiar shoals
Where one in childhood digged a mimic grave!

. . . . .

Thank God for those few, momentary stars,
And that slow-lifting zone of topaz light,
Like parting guest returning with a smile.
We care not now that the insatiate storm
Plunges with leaps of thunder on the east.

(*The music ceases.*)

Give me thy hand, dear one, tho unto pain
I crush it to be sure that this be dream,
Knowing 'twas Death that passed, and oh, how near!

—[From "Poems" (The Century Co.).

PERSONALS.

Lincoln and Beecher Praying Together.—Samuel Scoville, Jr., grandson of Henry Ward Beecher, writing in *The Sunday School Times* (Philadelphia), tells of a secret meeting between President Lincoln and his grandfather in 1862:

"Late one evening a stranger called at his [Mr. Beecher's] home and asked to see him. Mr. Beecher was working alone in his study, as was his usual custom, and this stranger refused to send up his name, and came muffled in a military cloak which completely hid his face. Mrs. Beecher's suspicions were aroused, and she was very unwilling that he should have the interview which he requested, especially as Mr. Beecher's life had been frequently threatened by sympathizers of the South. The latter, however, insisted that his visitor be shown up. Accordingly the stranger entered, the doors were shut, and for hours the wife below could hear their voices and their footsteps as they paced back and forth.

Finally, toward midnight, the mysterious visitor went out, still muffled in his cloak, so that it was impossible to gain any idea of his features.

"The years went by. The war was finished. The President had suffered martyrdom at his post, and it was not until shortly before Mr. Beecher's death, over twenty years later, that it was known that the mysterious stranger who had called on the stormy winter night was Abraham Lincoln. The stress and strain of those days and nights of struggle, with all the responsibilities and sorrows of a nation fighting for its life thrust upon him, had broken down his strength, and for a time undermined even his courage. He had traveled alone in disguise and at night from Washington to Brooklyn to gain the sympathy and help of one whom he knew as a man of God, engaged in the same great battle in which he was the leader. Alone for hours that night the two had wrestled together in prayer with the God of battles and the Watcher over the right, until they had received the help which He had promised to those who seek His aid. Whatever were the convictions and religious belief of Abraham Lincoln, there is no doubt that he believed in prayer, and made that the source of his strength."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Difference.—What is the difference between a sewing-machine and a kiss?

One sews seams nice; and the other seems so nice.—*Quips and Cranks.* [C. C. N. Y.]

Her Query.—AGENT: "I have a book you should buy for your son, telling how to become a politician, statesman, President of the United States, banker, broker,——"

MRS. HENNESY: "G'wan, did yer mother buy wan for you?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Wanted—An Inventor.—P (five years married): "Have you seen those noiseless baby-carriages, yet?"

Q (Married only a twelvemonth): "No; what I want is a noiseless baby."—*Quips and Cranks.* [C. C. N. Y.]

Coming Events.

June 16.—Convention of the International Union Boot and Shoe Workers at Detroit.

June 16–18.—Convention of the National Managers of the Newspaper Circulating Association at Detroit.

June 16–21.—Convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant Union of North America at Baltimore.

June 17.—Convention of the Train Despatchers' Association at Pittsburg.

June 17–18.—Convention of the National Children's Home Society at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Train Your Memory.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Dickson School of Memory in another column. This school is entirely reliable, and will send free a trial copyrighted lesson and booklet. Address DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, The Auditorium, Chicago.

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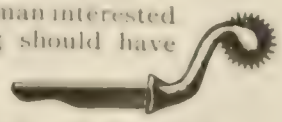

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June 17-19.—Convention of the American Foundrymen's Association at Boston.

June 17-21.—Convention of the American Institution of Homœopathy at Cleveland, Ohio.

June 18.—Convention of the Railway Telegraph Superintendents' Association at Chicago.

June 18-21.—Convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Great Barrington, Mass.

June 18-25.—Convention of the Master Car-Builders, Master Mechanics, and Supply Men's Association at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

June 23.—National Sunday-School Conference at Maxinkuckee, Ind.

Convention of American Railway Master Mechanics at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

June 23-25.—National Painters' Convention at St. Louis.

June 23-27.—Convention of the National Association of Elocutionists at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

June 2.—The peace terms for South Africa are made public in London.

The Jesuit priests at Tien-Tsin report that the rebellion in the southern part of Chi-li province is spreading.

June 3.—The members of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry resign at Paris.

Señor Quesada is confirmed by the Cuban Senate as minister to the United States.

June 4.—King Edward creates Lord Kitchener viscount and asks authority from Parliament to make him a money grant of £50,000.

The English Derby is won by J. Gubbins's "Ard Patrick," ridden by J. H. Martin, an American jockey.

Michael Henry Herbert is appointed ambassador to the United States from Great Britain, to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote.

June 5.—It is reported that a shipping trust has been formed in England to fight the syndicate formed by Mr. Morgan.

Governor Taft is received by the Pope and states the objects of his mission. The Pontiff expresses his approval of the American Government's plans.

June 6.—The names of the new French Ministers under the Premiership of M. Combes are made public in Paris.

June 7.—The new French Cabinet is presented to President Loubet in Paris.

A thousand persons are reported killed by an eruption of the Tacana volcano in Guatemala.

Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, arrives in England.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 2.—*Senate:* The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. The speakers are Senators Mason, of Illinois; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Foraker, of Ohio; Cullom, of Illinois; Bacon, of Georgia; Patterson, of Colorado; Teller, of Colorado; Carmack, of Tennessee, and Proctor, of Vermont.

House: By a vote of 129 to 46 a resolution is adopted extending the thanks of Congress to Secretary of State Hay, for his address on

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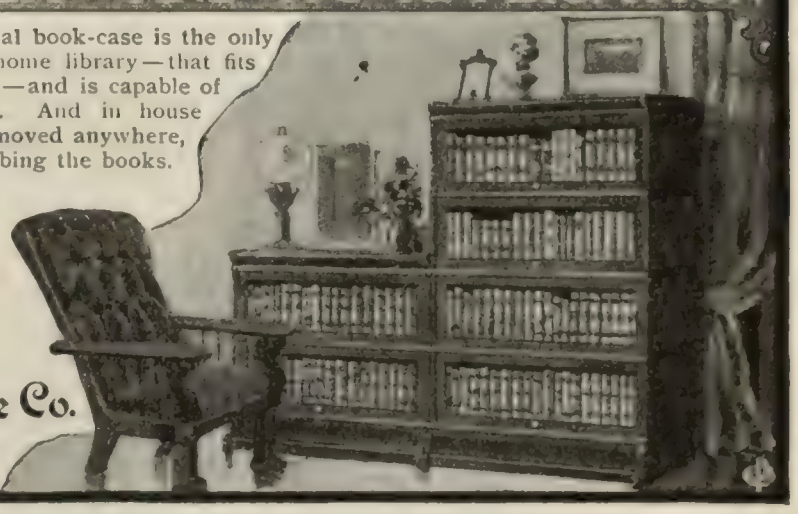

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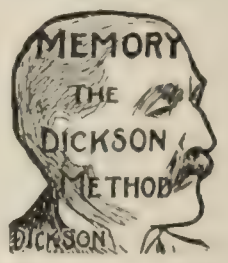

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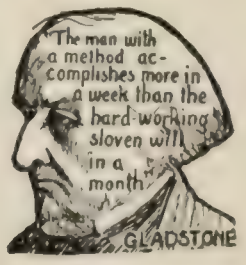

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325 Dearborn Street, - Chicago, Ill.

the occasion of the McKinley memorial exercises on February. The 46 votes were cast by Democrats.

June 3.—*Senate:* The Philippine Civil Government bill is passed by a vote of 48 to 30. Three Republicans — Senators Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mason, of Illinois, and Wellington, of Maryland—vote against it, and one Democrat—Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina—votes for it. All amendments offered by the minority are rejected. The consideration of the Isthmian Canal bill is begun.

House: Consideration of the bill to protect Presidents, known as the Anti-Anarchy bill, is begun.

June 4.—*Senate:* Consideration of the Isthmian Canal bill is continued. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, makes a three-hour speech.

House: The debate on the Anti-Anarchy bill is continued.

June 5.—*Senate:* The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, speaks in favor of the Panama, and Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, for the Nicaragua route. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the Anti-Anarchy bill is continued.

June 6.—*Senate:* The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued; Senator Hanna, of Ohio, continues his speech in favor of the Panama route.

House: Debate on the Anti-Anarchy bill is closed. The chief incident is the speech made by Congressman Richardson, of Alabama, in which he condemns the President, in severe terms, for the references in his Memorial Day oration at Arlington to the epithets applied to Lincoln and Grant during the Civil War, and for his allusions to lynchings.

June 7.—*Senate:* The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, continues his speech in opposition to the Panama route.

House: The Anti-Anarchy bill is discussed. Several amendments are voted on, but all fail, except one proposed by Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, to strike from the anarchist section the word "assault," where it is coupled with "killing" in the inhibition against conspiring for the killing of the chief magistrate of a foreign country.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 2.—Nearly 80 per cent. of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen in the anthracite region obey the order to strike.

A letter from Gen. J. F. Bell, explaining his policy of concentration in Batangas Province, Luzon, is made public in Washington.

June 4.—Serious rioting takes place in Chicago; several persons are wounded.

Señor Buencamino, the Filipino leader, finishes his statement in support of American sovereignty in the Philippines.

June 5.—President Roosevelt sends a report to Congress on British operations at Chalmette, La., holding that there has been no violation of the neutrality laws.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is settled by an agreement between the men and the packers.

June 6.—In reply to an appeal to end the coal strike, President Roosevelt decides that there is no legal authority under which he could intervene for a settlement of the strike.

June 7.—The Ambassadors of Germany and Russia present a joint note to Secretary Hay, proposing concerted action by the Powers against anarchists.

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Increasing favor among the progressive members of the profession is constantly adding new names to the already long list of advocates of the curative and restorative properties of the waters from the famous Buffalo Lithia Springs of Virginia.

Nature, through the medium of these Springs, has provided a powerful specific for the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Calculi, Stone in the Bladder, Gall Stones, and kindred diseases due to Uric Acid and other poisonous influences in the blood. The composition of Buffalo Lithia Water so nearly approximates that of the blood serum that they become identical immediately after it is taken into the system. This fact accounts for its peculiar efficacy in the treatment of the above mentioned diseases.

A pamphlet treating fully on the virtues of the Buffalo Lithia Water, and citing many interesting cases and doctors' reports, will be sent free to anyone addressing the proprietor of Buffalo Lithia Water Springs, Virginia.

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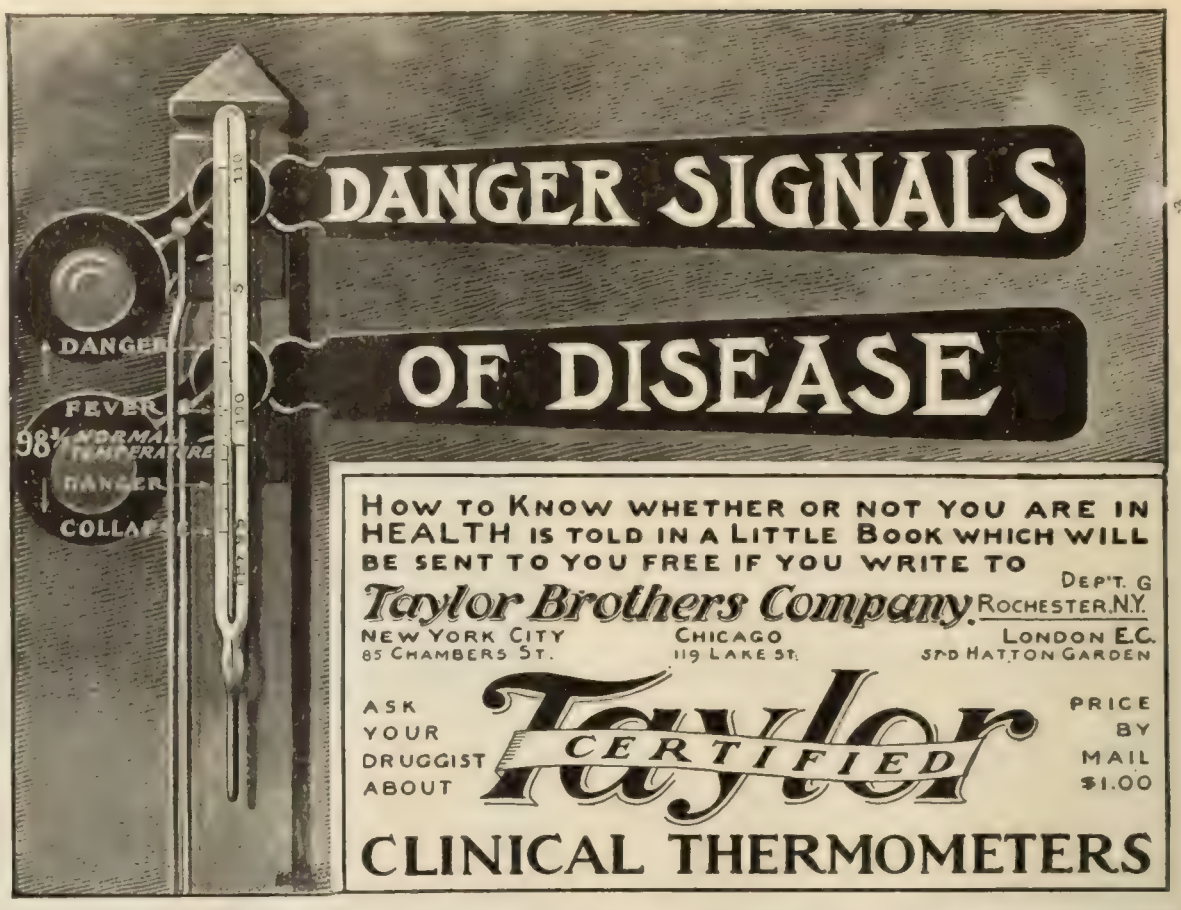

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85 per cent. cheaper than the old methods. 100 per cent. better.

Weighs ounces where others weigh pounds. For Men, Women and Children; none too young, none too old to be relieved. We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition; cured the inventor Mr. P. B. Sheldon, of curvature of the spine of THIRTY YEARS' standing.

Throw away the cumbersome and costly plaster-of-paris and sole-leather jackets.

Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles, and is truly a godsend to all sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors, and those who know from experience of our wonderful appliances. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901. After having worn the plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes.
Yours truly, IDA BLOOD.

The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed 8¼ lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 17 ounces—a difference of over 7 pounds

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 84 Sixth St., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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We do not wonder that your Summer evenings are oppressive and unbearable, if you use the old-fashioned styles of illumination, that are an endless bother and make the room unbearably hot into the bargain.

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While more brilliant than gas or electricity, it never smokes, smells, or gives any trouble, and burns for 18 cents a month. Why don't you find out about it!

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

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Our handsome and expensive 96-page

Book Free

That you may learn the dangerous possibilities of the old-fashioned *hair* mattress. It contains hundreds of letters from men and women of *national reputation*, testifying to the undeniable merits of The

Ostermoor $15.

PATENT ELASTIC FELT Mattress

Which is the best mattress ever made at any price and is not an imitation of anything else. Don't believe any one who says it is "just like this" or "just like that." It is just like nothing but itself.

Poor, Forgotten Hair Mattress

An "OSTERMOOR" never needs cleaning or re-stuffing. Renovating a *hair mattress* is like trying to fix up an old house. You never get through over-hauling it. You may get it into some sort of shape but it *won't stay* in shape. It sacks and packs and wads and bags, and between "overhauling seasons" you are really sleeping on a rough and uncomfortable mat of stuffing.

SLEEP ON IT 30 NIGHTS

And if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked."

Beware of Imitations

trading on the name of "felt. It's not FELT if it's not an OSTERMOOR. Our name and guarantee on every genuine mattress.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35	All 6 ft. 3 in. long
3 feet wide, 30 lbs., -	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
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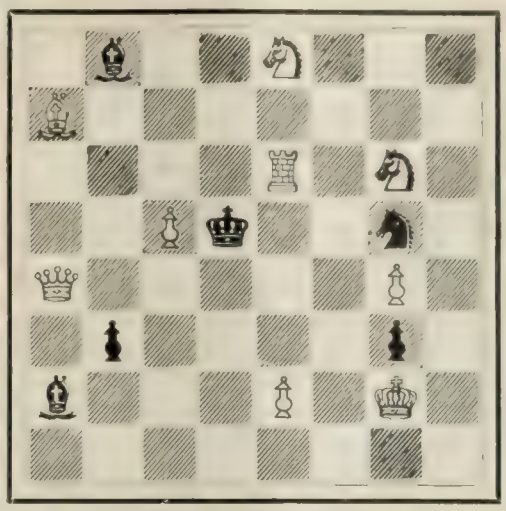
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 677.

By C. VINCENT BERRY,
From *The Mercury*, Norwich, England.
Black—Six Pieces.



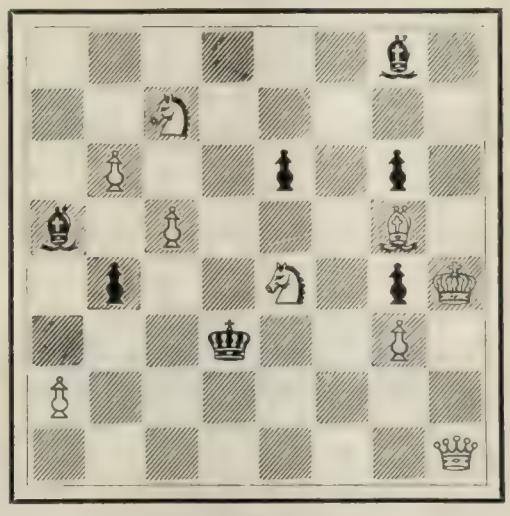
White—Nine Pieces.

1 b 2 S 3; B 7; 4 R 1 S 1; 2 P k 2 s 1; Q 5 P 1; 1 p 4 p 1; b 3 P 1 K 1; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 678.

By W. A. CLARK.
Second Prize, *Otago Witness* Problem-Tourney.
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

6 b 1; 2 S 5; 1 P 2 p 1 p 1; b 1 P 3 B 1; 1 p 2 S 1 p K; 3 k 2 P 1; P 7; 7 Q.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 671: Key-move, Kt—K Kt 6.

No. 672.

1. B—Q sq / K x P	2. B—B 3 / K—K 3	3. Q—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / P—K 5	3. B—Kt 4, mate

Pears'

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

You can serve **NABISCO** Sugar Wafers every day in the week They are made in many flavors

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Odorless Garbage.

Where do you throw ashes and garbage left from the kitchen? It should be where eye or nose will not detect it. Such a place is in

Witts' Corrugated Can

Made of galvanized steel with close fitting top. It is odor-proof and dust-proof. It is stronger than other cans as the corrugation furnishes support everywhere alike. No hoops or other supports to rust or break off.

Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it write us and we will tell you one who has or supply you direct.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

. . .	2. Q—Q Kt 7 ch	3. Q—Q 7, mate
K—Q 4	K—Q 1 (best)	
. . . .	Q—Kt 2	Q—Q B 2, mate
1. K—Q 6	2. Any	3.
. . . .	B—Q B 2 ch	Q—Kt 7, or Q 7, mate
1. P—B 6	2. Any	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass. the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A C. White, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; S. T. J., Denver, Colo.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; J. T. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.

671: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; the Rev. P. D Thompson, East New Market, Md.; F. Gebien, New York City; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (671): "Contains nothing striking"—M. M.; "Neat and nice"—G. D.; "Excellent, and quite beautiful"—A K.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Very creditable"—J. G. L.; "A very pretty situation; but the key is apparent without study"—J. H. S.; "Easy, natural solution"—S. T. J.; "A little better than 669"—S. M. M.; "Good example of the Knight's power"—W. R. C.; "Good tho not difficult"—H. W. F.; "Rather apparent"—W. J. F.

672; "While it has some good points, it is on the whole commonplace, and hardly worthy of the talented author"—M. M.; "Fine finesse"—G. D.; "A finished product, and well sustains the reputation of its author"—A K.; "Not difficult, but beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Excellent"—A. C. W.; "Very interesting"—J.G.L.; "The maneuvering of the B is interesting and instructive; the rest is rather tame"—J. H. S.; "Very pretty combination"—S. T. J.; "This impresses me as a problem of very high grade"—C. N. F.; "Fine and difficult"—R. O'C.; "Very good"—W. J. L.

Very many solvers were caught by Q—Q 7, which you will discover, if you will look closely, will not do.

In addition to those reported, W. J. L. got 665; J.H. L., 669; E. A. K., 670; G. P., 665 and 666; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex., 669.

ERRATUM.

In Problem 676, published last week, the white Queen on K R 2 should be the white King, as given in the notation.

Openings at Monte Carlo.

Mr. R. C. Griffith in *The B. M. C.* compiles two tables. The first table gives all the games in the openings indicated. The second table gives only those games between the ten highest players.

TABLE I.

	Played.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Drawn.*	*Per Cent. of Wins.*
Ruy Lopez	56	26	14	16	60.7
Queen's Pawn	27	11	7	9	57.3
Sicilian	25	5	14	6	32 0
Queen's Gambit declined	24	15	3	6	75.0
French	19	11	5	3	65 6

TABLE II.

Ruy Lopez	22	6	5	11	52.2
Queen's Pawn	7	2	2	3	50.0
Queen's Gambit Declined	11	8	1	2	81.8
French	6	5	0	1	91.6

We are under obligation to *The Field*, London, and *The Post*, Boston, for full notice of our Problem-Tourney.

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"The Most Effective of the Natural Medicinal Waters" and "Strikingly Superior to Lithia Tablets" in Bright's Disease, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. I. N. Love, *New York City, Former Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons and in Marion Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Vice-President of American Medical Association, etc.*, in an article in *Medical Mirror*, says:

"**While being the most effective of the natural mineral waters, it is strikingly superior to emergency solutions of lithia tablets and pure water,** even where the said solution is an exceedingly strong one."

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For rich, healing lather, convenience and elegance of style it is peerless.

Price, Twenty-five Cents, of all Druggists.

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for you to buy, because they give the most brilliant light.

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Arc, Street, and Pressure Lamps of handsome designs, for indoor and outdoor lighting.

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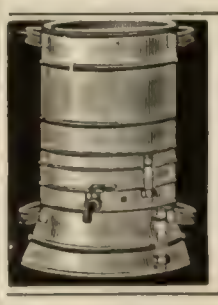

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.

INQUIRIES are being heard in New York City as to just what improvements have been made in the government of the metropolis by the "reform" administration in the six months that it has been in power. It seems to the press that Devery, the ousted Tammany chief of police, still has more influence with the police than Commissioner Partridge or Mayor Low; and several papers are asking when the heralded reform is going to begin. Last week there was a big "shake-up" of police captains, evidently calculated to relegate the Tammany captains to rural precincts, and place the reform captains on the more responsible posts, and the papers interested in police reform are awaiting results and hoping for the best.

The New York *Times* declares that "the situation is grave, definite, notorious," and the New York *Evening Post* attributes the state of affairs largely to Commissioner Partridge, for whom the police are said to entertain "a pitying contempt." *The World* is calling loudly for the commissioner's resignation, declaring that under his rule "the demoralization of the police force is going from bad to worse," and the Boston *Herald* takes a similar view, remarking that "his melancholy failure is making reform a thing for mockery and sneers." Says the New York *American and Journal:*

"Except for ridding the police department of Devery, what single positive thing have Mayor Low and his fellow officeholders done to distinguish his administration from any other?

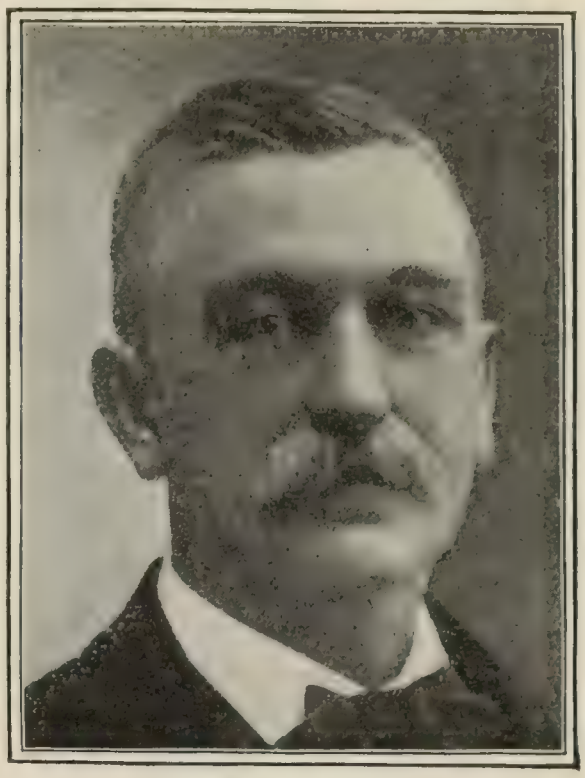
"These are the questions that the men who made Dr. Low the city's chief executive, with the full belief that there was more to him than the familiar platitudes of any politician seeking a place, are asking.

"Even the one act that is quoted to the administration's credit is incomplete. Removing Devery was an excellent thing, but it was implied that a competent substitute would be found. Yet we have in the sixth month of the new régime the spectacle of policemen actually appearing before their trial judge boisterously drunk—a condition of things that would never have happened even when the saturnalia of police corruption, with Devery at the head of the table, was at its wildest.

"The demoralization of the police department was one of the strongest counts against the former administration, but never in its history has the force been so demoralized as it is now.

"The gambling-houses, pool-rooms, and dives operate as extensively under the college president's headship of municipal affairs as it did under that of Van Wyck, admittedly as bad a mayor as ever afflicted this city. We were told by the spokesmen of the reformers that the evil resorts could only exist by virtue of the system of blackmail that honeycombed the police department from its foundation to its top.

"Will anybody say that there is not as much blackmail levied in New York to-day as there was then? The flourishing condition of illegal establishments answers this question. The places exist openly, or with the thinnest possible disguise, and they would not be allowed to remain open a night if they did not pay tribute to somebody. That this tribute is distributed without involving any of the city's chiefs does not make for either morality or reverence. The people are likely to consider a department head who can not stop his men from blackmailing as only a shade less desirable than a participant in the plunder. It is the fact of the blackmail and not its distribution that is the issue in New York.



JOHN N. PARTRIDGE,
New York's Commissioner of Police.

"On the excise question the record of the Low administration is as feeble as in its other performances. The saloons are still carrying on business much as they did before, except that there is more irritation, without a particle of compensating effect, in the present wabbly method of getting around an unpopular law.

"With patrolmen revolting against the system that cast the burden of the excise pretense on them; with District-Attorney Jerome carping at the mayor and the mayor's men for not doing as they promised, and the mayor's friends acridly reminding him of the beam in his own eye; with an amiable old gentleman police commissioner wondering why his men will not be good, and the town as wide open as it can be, the cause of reform is certainly making slow progress.

"Even if the very worst that was said of our former city governors was true, the utmost comfort that New York could take would be that it had exchanged rascals for incompetents.

"The soft-coal smoke is not the only fog over New York.

"There is plenty of room for reform in this city, but it must be real reform, and it will take men of force and backbone to effect it. Timid respectability and vacillating commonplace will never do it."

Commissioner Partridge finds defenders, however, in his home papers, in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn *Times*, for instance, believes that "it is altogether too early to pass judgment upon such an important branch of the municipal government as the police department," and so says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. *The Standard Union* finds encouragement in the "shake-up" noticed above, and goes on to observe:

"To impatient reformers and other hasty critics the move has

seemed to be long in coming, but time for preparation was essential, and five months is really a short period in which to learn the 'true inwardness' of the Devery 'system' and to size up the good and bad material in a force of over 7,000 men, especially where there is so much bad and so comparatively little good. Commissioner Partridge has been carefully studying the situation, night and day, since he assumed office, and it must be remembered he has had very little efficient or honest aid. The inspectors and captains and headquarters men by whom he has been surrounded, and through whom he must necessarily act, were mostly in a league against him, not merely keeping important facts from his knowledge, but actually misleading and deceiving him so far as possible. . . . Steadily, from now on, the honest policemen will be advanced and encouraged, and the corrupt ones, so far as the courts will allow, gotten rid of or relegated to the rear. Deveryism will be gradually weakened and minimized, even tho it can not be extinguished."

THE COAL STRIKE AND GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

THE idea is expressed in many papers that large industrial wars like the hard-coal strike are affairs of national concern, that they are "everybody's business," and that the national Government ought to take a hand in settling them. The President's action in sending the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the coal strike is thought by some to forecast Presidential interference, either by legal proceedings against the coal trust or by the use of moral suasion, and the action is variously regarded. One finds *The Wall Street Journal*, which is eminently conservative, and the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, which has Socialistic leanings, both approving of government interference in such struggles, and the Baltimore *Herald* thinks there are good grounds for interference by the President. Says the Baltimore *American*: "The proceeding may savor of using a club, but President Roosevelt will be indorsed in his action if he should wield that club, and wield it with vigor, until the strike is ended, the men return to work, the threatened coal famine averted, and the price of fuel lowered." So, too, thinks the Cleveland *Leader*, which observes:

"It is absolutely essential to the continuance of such good times as are now prevailing, that there should be a fair degree of industrial harmony and peace in the United States. Reasonable men of all classes must see this fundamental truth. Surely, the President is deeply conscious of its importance, and it is equally certain that he will do what he can to impress influential corporation officials with the full meaning of a great and prolonged labor deadlock which is said by such an authority as Senator Hanna to have been caused by the uncompromising and stubborn attitude of a few grasping companies, which must habitually violate federal and state laws against the restriction of trade.

"It may be, for these reasons, that industrial peace in Pennsylvania will come quite directly from the White House. If there is fated to be a less fortunate development of the present situation, it will not be the fault of Theodore Roosevelt."

The Philadelphia *North American* adds, in the same vein:

"President Roosevelt evidently looks upon the strike not as a private quarrel, but as a conflict in which public interests are directly involved. In response to the demand of the business community for protection from the disastrous disturbance threatened by continuance of the unnecessary quarrel, he doubtless will use such powers of coercion or persuasion as may be found lawful to put an end to a situation which is becoming intolerable.

"That is clearly the President's duty to the public, and the performance of this duty does not involve either express or implied approval of the demands made by the miners. It does necessarily involve, however, indorsement of the offer of the miners to submit their case to arbitration and abide by the result, and in giving such indorsement the President will be upheld by a practically unanimous public sentiment and by the deliberate utterances of his party conventions. It is to be hoped that his search for means of bring the coal trust to a realizing sense of responsibility to the source of all its privileges and powers—the people—may be immediately successful."

On the other side, the New York *Journal of Commerce* argues as follows:

"No law and no precedent has been found for action by the President of the United States in the coal strike. The operators have not asked his intervention, and there is nothing that he can do but to offer advice unasked, and possibly to be rejected. This would put the Chief Magistrate of the country in an embarrassing and undignified position. The President is no better placed to form an opinion in the matter than other well-informed citizens. It is very doubtful if there is anything at all to be decided except a question of strength. If the men ask for more wages, and the owners decline to pay them, it is primarily, and it may be exclusively, a question whether the men are able to get the wages they ask. The freedom of bargain must be preserved in the interest of both sides. It is difficult to see what right the President has to advise either side. If this strike should develop into a serious interference with interstate commerce, or mail trains, it might be the duty of the President to act officially in the matter, and if he had already expressed an opinion that one

MEN IN THE BACKGROUND: "Didn't we help a little?"
—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

WHEN KITCHENER GOES HOME.
Our heroes might give him a few hints. *The Chicago News.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF KITCHENER.

JOHN MARKLE,
Independent Operator.

PRESIDENT FOWLER,
Ontario and Western Road.

PRESIDENT TRUESDALE,
Lackawanna Railroad.

PRESIDENT THOMAS,
Erie Railroad.

Copyright by Gutekunst, Phila.
PRESIDENT BAER,
Philadelphia and Reading.

Portraits used by courtesy of the New York *American and Journal.*

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL HARD-COAL OPERATORS.

party or the other ought to yield it would be very embarrassing for him as the Chief Magistrate to use the national resources for the protection of the public interests. The strikers are trying to drag the President into their quarrel in order to influence public sentiment and bring pressure upon the operators. As the President has no official relation to the difficulty, he can not afford, as a matter of his own self-interest, to involve himself in the controversy, and to invoke the general Government in every local and personal dispute is pernicious paternalism which should be discouraged."

OPERATORS' SIDE OF THE COAL STRIKE.

THE majority of the daily newspapers appear to sympathize with the miners rather than with the operators in the present hard-coal strike, so that most of the readers of the daily press probably have a fairly good idea of the miners' side of the controversy. What is to be said for the operators? The correspondence between President Mitchell and the operators, made public a few days ago, throws light on the employers' side of the case. It appears from this correspondence that the advance in wages granted at the end of the last strike resulted in decreased efficiency of the men, who worked fewer hours and produced less coal than before. As one operator says, in *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York), "they took the increase in time and not in money, showing that they had previously received sufficient money for their work"; and another operator remarks that this "makes it evident that their wages were satisfactorily high." The same journal reckons that the miner, "for the hours he labors, is the best-paid artisan in the State to-day." Mr. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, the largest of the hard-coal companies, says that President Mitchell suggested that the operators put up the price of hard coal, and so recoup themselves for the requested advance in wages; but this would be impracticable, says Mr. Baer, owing to the competition of soft coal. Another operator, Mr. R. M. Olyphant, puts his side of the case concisely in the following telegram to Mr. Mitchell:

"The concessions made by the mine operators in your last strike added to the wages of the mine workers six millions of dollars or more per annum. You now propose changes adding a charge of many millions more, and suggest that you will make a further demand a year hence. The public will not meet such advances by submitting to an increase in the price of coal, and the operators can not meet them without such aid. I must, therefore, decline your proposition."

The suggestion that the dispute be referred to Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, or others for arbitration is rejected by Mr. Baer on the ground that "anthracite mining is a business, and not a religious, sentimental, or academic proposition."

It is a rather curious fact that most of the papers outside of New York City favor the miners, while most of those in the metropolis favor the operators. The New York *Tribune* considers the strike "ill founded," and the New York *Mail and Express* thinks the miners' position "untenable." *The Times* thinks the strike "without ostensible justification," and *The Sun* takes a similar view. *The Evening Post* says: "A foolish strike can be settled only by the foolish strikers going back to work. We look to see that result greatly hastened by the revelation to the public of the indefensible nature of the position taken by the miners." Says *The Commercial Advertiser*:

"There can be no further room for doubt that the coal operators are fighting the battle that the steel-mill owners fought last summer, to determine whether they shall have the right to control their own business or whether they must turn over this control for all time to an arrogant labor-union. With this vital point

THE REAL SUFFERERS
—*The New York Herald*

at stake it is idle to think of arbitration or compromise, and whoever works to accomplish this mode of settlement simply encourages the miners' resistance and prolongs the struggle."

The New York *American and Journal* and *The World* favor the strikers. *The World* says of the mine-owners: "Public opinion, operating through moral force or through law, will in the end hold to their just responsibility those whose greed and arrogance have contributed so much to bring this trouble upon the country."

GOVERNOR TAFT AND THE POPE.

HAVING been assured by Secretary Root that Governor Taft's visit to the Pope would be "purely a business matter" and nothing more, the daily press seem to be heartily in favor of the errand. The purpose of the governor's visit, as stated in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 31, is to negotiate for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines, for the settlement of land titles, and for the entire separation of church and state. If the mission succeeds, says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "one of the most vexatious problems presented in the Philippines will be solved, and the most crying abuse in the islands, dating back for generations, will be done away with." The Minneapolis *Times* remarks, further, that "it is a high compliment to the success of American institutions when an American emissary, without plenary powers, is given a hearing of more satisfactoriness than has been accorded to fully accredited ambassadors of European monarchies bent on less important missions."

GOVERNOR TAFT.

The reason for the purchasing of these lands, it is stated, is to quiet the apprehensions of the Filipinos who fear the return to power of those Spanish priests who ruled them under the system of government established by Spain up to 1896. It is also reported that these apprehensions have grown to such an extent that it is impossible for the priests to return to their posts without the protection of the United States troops. Says the New York *Times*:

"Our Government, therefore, is, as we expected that it would be, now prepared to purchase the lands of the friars at a fair value, but it wishes, if it shall purchase them, that the friars shall not return to their posts to be a cause of infinite disturbance, expense, and difficulty. And this the authorities of the church can guarantee with entire propriety, without sacrificing any of the essential rights of the friars, without any compromise of its own position, and with great and permanent advantage to its own most substantial interests. It is reported, and is highly probable, that the church authorities understand the situation, and are ready to meet the views of the United States in a most friendly and helpful spirit."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* believes the purchase of the friars' lands is "essential to the free development of the archipelago." The Salt Lake *Herald* says the transaction will have no effect on the ultimate independence of the Filipinos, for should they be granted a government of their own "the friars' lands can easily be paid for by the Filipinos through direct taxation, customs receipts, or in some other way." The Chicago *News* publishes the following list giving the area of friars' lands in the Philippines:

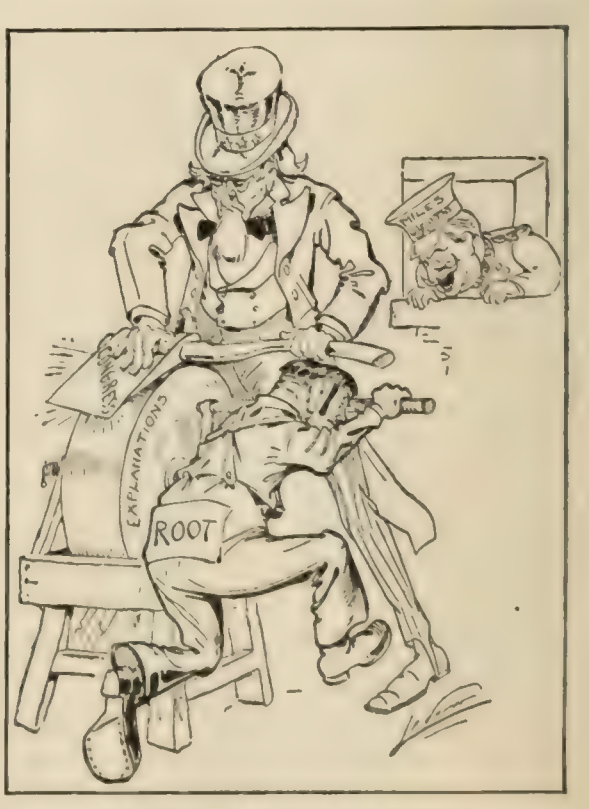
"The friars' lands, of which so much has been said, consist of about 403,000 acres, owned by the Dominicans, Augustinians, and Recolletos. The annual income of the friars from their lands was formerly about $200,000. In the populous and fertile province of Cavité alone the friars own 121,000 acres, and here have started the various revolts against Spanish rule. Other large holdings on the island of Luzon are in the following provinces: Laguna, 62,000 acres; Manila, 50,000 acres; Cagayan, 49,000 acres; Bulacan, 39,000 acres. On the island of Mindoro the Recolletos own a tract of 58,000 acres. On the island of Cebu the friars have 16,000 acres. The purchase of these lands and their sale in small tracts and on easy terms to the natives occupying them should add greatly to the contentment of the Filipinos."

GENERAL MILES.

IT is now two months since General Miles intimated that our soldiers were practising cruelties in the Philippines, and he has not yet been retired, as was expected at that time. During these two months the Democratic Senators have been laying before the Senate evidences of such cruelties, and have been calling upon the War Department for explanations. This has aroused a suspicion among the Republican Senators and Republican newspapers that General Miles has had something to do with supplying to the Democratic Senators the information that has proved so embarrassing to Mr. Root; and renewed rumors of court-martial for the general, or retirement, are heard. Thus far, however, there is no evidence that these suspicions are well founded, and the general still holds his position.

The Indianapolis *News* and some other papers think that if the general has had a hand in bringing out all this Philippine evidence, he has done the country a service. The Detroit *News* remarks, too, that "the grim and rather fussy old fighter" enjoys the hostilities with the War Department and "is probably having as good a time as he could have in time of peace, and needs no sympathy. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says humorously:

"Miles seems to be a very handy person for Roosevelt and his man Root to have around. Whenever Teddy makes a break or Root has a fit, why, Miles is responsible. If the War Department is charged with suppressing important information, it never would have happened, had it not been for Miles. If rotten meat is fed to the soldiers, Miles is to blame for calling attention to it. If Roosevelt makes a blunder in forbidding the French republic to tender decorations of honor to the leading officers in the army and navy, it is really Miles's fault, for he happens to be the lieutenant-general of the army. Even those who dislike Miles—and his unpopularity is quite extensive—find that naming him does not excuse every blunder made by every member of Roosevelt's official family. Indeed we are led to suspect that the President finds Miles a great convenience. If guilty of everything alleged against him, he ought to be promptly bounced; but no doubt Roosevelt realizes that he can not get along without Miles any more than the realistic temperance lecturer can get along without a horrible example. The general is too useful a heavy villain to be dispensed with. An Administration without its Miles would be as helpless as a fer-de-lance without its death-dealing virus. Roosevelt will retain him because he needs him in his business."



MR. ROOT EARNING HIS MONEY
—*The Chicago Chronicle*

Other papers, however, regard the strained relations between

the general and the President as insufferable. The Detroit *Journal* thinks that General Miles has made himself "a superfluous quantity in his relation to the army of the United States," and the Chicago *News* suggests that it might be "better to retire him than to keep up a pestiferous squabbling that mars his personal fame and reflects discredit on the Government." Says the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

"It would be easy for a person having access to the records of the War Department to convey fragmentary and inaccurate data, on which a theory might be built contrary to the fact. If it can be shown that General Miles has been doing this, the last shred of public sympathy for him will disappear. He has done the Democratic party no service and has done himself a fatal injury. He has brought upon himself both the wrath and contempt of the country. He has not injured the army, except by the disrepute into which he has brought its nominal head. Upon proof of the charge made and not yet denied, the military career of General Miles will surely end."

OUTLOOK FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

THE opponents of tariff aid to Cuba declared emphatically last week that the reciprocity bill was doomed. Mr. Thurber's revelation that General Wood had been paying thousands of dollars out of the Cuban treasury to aid agitation for the reciprocity bill, which was under discussion in Congress, and that the president of the sugar trust had been contributing to the same fund, was thought sufficient to make the whole reciprocity enterprise odious and impossible; and when the President sent in his message urging the passage of a reciprocity measure, these critics expressed the belief that not even the crack of the party whip, wielded by the President himself, could put the bill through. Nor was this view confined to those whose wish might be considered father to their thought. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, a paper that favors Cuban reciprocity, found little indication "that the message had changed the situation any"; the correspondent of the New York *World*, another friend of reciprocity, reported that the message "has had no immediate perceptible effect"; and the correspondent of the New York *Times*, which holds a similar position on the matter, reported that "fully the prevailing view is that the breach in the Republican ranks has been widened by the President's action, and that there is far less chance for the passage of the Administration reciprocity bill than there was before the message was read in Congress." Turning to the New York *Press*, one of reciprocity's stoutest opponents, one finds the following paragraphs in its Washington despatch:

"President Roosevelt and Congress now are arrayed in open conflict. The 'man on horseback,' assuming apparently that his word should command the legislative branch of the United States Government as it did his regiment of Rough Riders, rushed blindly into peril to-day, when, in a dictatorial message to Congress, he joined his executive influence with that of the sugar trust, the Havemeyers and the Thurbers, against the disciples of protection to home industries, and by implication rebuked them for their attitude and belief.

"No President never faced a more acute situation than that which has resulted from President Roosevelt's action to-day. Many of his friends are astounded that he should have acted so rashly, while his enemies are chuckling with glee. The breach between the President and the Protection element in his own party in Congress has been widened beyond repair, and the contest now begun will continue for many a day.

"A majority in either branch of Congress stand firm to-night against the passage of the sugar trust's sham reciprocity bill for a reduction of twenty per cent. on Cuban sugar, despite the President's special message advocating this legislation. The President's action is regarded as unprecedented and as a fatal blunder. In going to the extent of telling Congress just what it should do in regard to pending legislation, and just what kind of a bill should be passed, Mr. Roosevelt is regarded as even exceeding the dictatorial methods practised by Grover Cleveland when he had 'Congress on his hands.'"

But such predictions are by no means unanimous. General Wood's contribution to the reciprocity exploitation fund from the Cuban treasury is thought by some to be perfectly proper. If the Cuban congress now in session in Havana should appropriate money for this purpose, no one would think it improper, it is argued, and when General Wood made the contribution he occupied the position of the Cuban Government. A number of papers admit that the general's action was impolitic, but aver that the real merits of Cuban reciprocity are untouched. The President's message is taken by these papers as an indorsement of that view.

In decided contrast to the predictions of the Washington correspondents who are looking for the defeat of the reciprocity measure is the report by the Philadelphia *Ledger's* correspondent that "the leaders among the beet-sugar Republican Senators held several conferences after the promulgation of the message, and practically agreed to abandon opposition to the reciprocity bill." And the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says similarly:

"The President's message has cleared the atmosphere perceptibly. It sounds the tocsin for which his party leaders in the Senate have been waiting. Straight reciprocity with Cuba is now a party measure, and the beet-sugar Republicans must come into line or openly support the Democratic obstructionists. It is not believed that many of them, either in the House or the Senate, will care to break with the party organization over beet sugar, as they did a few years ago over free-silver coinage. At any rate, it is now certain that not a sufficient number of them will longer advocate the specious makeshifts of a rebate in the Senate and of confusing tariff revision in the House to threaten the Administration's clearly defined Cuban policy with defeat."

A NEW AMERICAN REPUBLIC IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IF the Philippine Islands become independent, the Americans there will seize control of the Government, and, "whatever may happen, Americanism will remain dominant in the islands." Such, says the Manila *American*, are "the spontaneous sentiments of all Americans" in the Philippines, and sentiments that "in one form or another, have been many times expressed." The possibility of such a startling sequel to Philippine independence has scarcely been thought of in this country, and it is likely that many people would dismiss the suggestion as preposterous. It seems, however, that the idea is being seriously entertained in Manila, where the American population knows its own strength and the strength of the opposition it would meet. One man prominent in business circles in Manila has gone so far as to outline for *The American* the probable course of action in the event of the granting of Philippine independence, with an American protectorate to ward off outside interference. He says:

"Now, in that event what are we Americans, who have adopted this as our home, to do? It is apparent to all that the Filipinos are not ready for self-government, and to put them in control would mean anarchy.

"There would then be but one thing to do, and that is for us to take the reins into our own hands and give the islands an American government.

"Could we do it? Why certainly. We come of a race which has the governing instinct in stronger degree than any on earth. Moreover, we have had actual, lifelong training in a government by the people; and, what is just as important, we are used to taking the initiation. Consequently, at a moment's notice, as the Stars and Stripes come down, we would be prepared to run up a flag of our own and proclaim The Philippine Republic.

"There are something like twelve or fifteen thousand American civilians in the islands; most of them ex-soldiers with the best of training in the style of warfare prevalent over here.

They are filled with the spirit of adventure or they would never have left home. Let a leader get out in the park facing the Ayuntamiento and make a speech calling upon Americans to rally around the new flag, and within two hours he would have a well-armed regiment of the finest soldiers the world ever saw. Within twenty-four hours there would be three or four regiments, and as fast as the news could fly those in the provinces would begin to come in, so that within a week or two the main points of the islands would be well garrisoned. As soon as the cable carried the news to the United States, those who love adventure would turn this way, and within two months we could muster an army of 50,000, if needed.

"But they wouldn't be needed. The Filipinos haven't the faculty for rapid organization and action, and before they could do anything the Americans would be in power. There would probably be attempts at an uprising, but with several flying columns of a battalion each, the American commander-in-chief could strike and break up all attempts at mobilization on their part.

"Such a régime would govern the Philippines well, and would not be in the least autocratic, beyond the necessary demands of military operations. Self-restraint, moderation, and fairness are characteristic of Americans; responsibility always makes them conservative—even those individuals who are rabid before responsibility is thrust upon them. Indeed, as the responsibility would be nearer, more direct, it is likely the government would be better than one appointed in the United States. The man on the ground would know the situation better.

"So far as opposition from the forces of the United States is concerned, the soldiers are Americans and would not be likely to shoot their brothers, with whom they would be in full sympathy. The same might be said of those in command. Very likely there would be a bluff at a protest, but—you remember the Hawaiian affairs, with its talk of restoring the deposed monarch."

PROHIBITION VIEWED BY ITS CRITICS.

THE editor of *Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Whiskey and Wine Market* warns his readers against the fallacies of the principle of prohibition; and the editor of the Toronto *Wine and Spirit Journal* assures his readers that the liquor and the banking businesses are on the same moral plane. Whether or not these articles indicate editorial apprehensions of a drift among the liquor dealers toward the Prohibition party, and a desire to check it, is a matter of inference! *The Criterion* philosophizes on the prohibition idea in part as follows:

"Prohibition as a theory is a mere negation. It proposes to impose on men a restraint from without, which will prevent them from doing what they internally will do. Such a method will of itself ever fail, as it is contrary to what the Creator put into the making of a man. There are two precious gifts conferred by his Maker on every human being, which are indispensable to his manhood. These are freedom and rationality. Man is not man by reason of his form but by the possession of these qualities, and the more he possesses them the more of a man he is.

"Along comes the Prohibitionist and attempts to override man's freedom, and all the forces of nature are put in action against such an invasion of his manhood. It is a well-recognized phenomenon that the moment prohibition is attempted that moment there arises in the human breast a desire to do the very thing prohibited—a desire which did not exist before, or at least only feebly and inertly. In the end human nature will succeed in throwing off the yoke sought to be imposed. Drive nature with a pitchfork out of the door and it will come in by the window, and if driven out by the window, it will reenter by the chimney. He who fights against nature, fights against the stars in their courses. . . . . .

"Being of sumptuary nature, prohibition is an invasion of personal liberty and so differs from law that does not pertain to personal habits. But still being law, a violation of it leads to evil and to contempt for all law. Thus this attempt to control personal habits tends to anarchy, and the man who feels it right to violate one law is led inevitably to contempt for laws in general.

"On the other hand, as we have frequently pointed out, the prohibition theory, which would force others to accept its dictum tends to impatience with the restraints of law, and a resort to force and violence to carry out its will. Founded on force as its cornerstone, prohibition logically travels the road to force as its weapon against prevailing laws.

"In short, it degrades the entire community and all who come under its sphere. It is an artificial and not a natural remedy.

"Man was put in this world with a view of developing manhood. Even of our first parents, it is related that evil as well as good was within their grasp, and it is only by having such a choice that manhood can be developed. Prohibition, wiser in its own conceit than the Creator, would change all this, and forcibly remove from man the possibility of evil. It is true that if there were no water no one would ever drown, and no fire no one would ever be burned; but who for the sake of avoiding the evils of drowning or burning would seek to deprive mankind of water and fire? But such is the underlying principle of prohibition that to prevent what it deems an abuse it would prevent even the use."

The Toronto liquor-dealers' paper mentioned above comes to the defense of the trade in the following fashion:

"Why is it that so many people are against liquor? They preach against it, they curse it, but still they drink it—that is, the greater part do. The manufacture or sale of liquor is just as legitimate as any other line of business. Why not? The banker is no better, neither is the merchant, for all trades are alike. They all exist for one end, the almighty dollar. It is not necessary for a man to be a drunkard because he drinks, nor a banker a thief because he fails. All trades have their failings, just the same as the liquor trade. Some are good and some are bad, only the liquor trade is open, while the rottenness of others is hidden and kept secret. It is not necessary for a man to get drunk, for he can take a drink at his liking and still be a good man. Of course it is too bad to see people intoxicated, but surely the manufacturer or seller is not responsible for his actions. We make ourselves and our world. The liquor manufacturer does not ply his trade to rob the people, for if we notice, ninety-nine per cent. of them are the first ones to dig down to help our poor, make our laws, and build our cities. Little is known of the amount of good they do, nor what they give to the poor. We do not preach intemperance, nor do we believe in temperance. No doubt a great deal of suffering is caused by intemperance, but is liquor to blame? No. Good liquor never hurts, and good bankers never fail, and so it is in all trades. Because a person is an inveterate drinker do not blame the liquor trade, blame him. He is the one, and not the liquor, and if those who preach so strongly tried to help those who are weak, not by casting them aside, but by teaching them to be moderate and not hogs—a lecture at the proper time, and a little liquor at the other, there would be less drunkenness, just as much liquor consumed, and more happiness."

The various degrees of wetness and dryness on Sundays under the new "reform" administration in New York strike the editor of *The American Brewer* humorously. He remarks:

"The severity with which the Sunday laws have been enforced on some of the recent days of the Lord, and the tolerance which reigned on others, necessitate the establishment of a new office in our city departments, namely—that of an *Excise Weather Clerk*. This new office would have to be connected by wire with our police headquarters in order to be advised by this windy central office every Sunday morning what kind of weather the people are to expect—*dry* or *wet?* Perhaps then every saloon could hang over its rear entrance a kind of '*Beerometer*,' showing to all the poor dry souls every possible change of weather that might occur in the enforcement of the Sunday law on that special day, so that they may be guided accordingly. It could be arranged still more simply after the fashion of our park board in winter time, by hoisting a flag with a *red ball*, which '*high ball*' would inform the people of the city that they may enjoy their harmless cold sport, while on dry Sundays a *blue flag* might signify the strict enforcement of the *blue laws*. That would at least be fair and square, and such *signal service* might save the owners of '*schooners*' from disaster.

"As it is, our commissioner of police, *Colonel Partridge*, ap-

pears in the lamentable position of the poor housewife on Tuesday morning after wash-day, undecided whether or not to hang out her wash on the roof, as it might rain—or shine."

DISQUIET IN CUBA.

EVERYTHING that points to the stability or instability of the Cuban republic is now being watched with keen interest by the press, both in this country and in Cuba. In Cuba there seems to be a kind of determination that affairs *must* go smoothly, even when it would be more natural to quarrel. *La Lucha* (Havana) reports that it was for reasons of this sort that the nomination of Gonzalo de Quesada to be Cuban minister at Washington was confirmed by the Cuban Senate; the Senate was opposed to him, but did not want to defeat the very first nomination sent in by the new President. We also read (in the New York *Journal*) of a crowd of Havana's poor trooping to the palace of the President on Tuesday morning of last week and begging for bread, whereupon "President Palma took $1,000 from his private purse and with it purchased bread, which he distributed to the crowd." It turns out later that the amount was the more modest sum of $15. The *Republica Cubana* (Havana) reports that the negroes, who form one-third of the population, are dissatisfied with the small share in the appointments to public office, and *La Lucha* says that the ruin of sugar plantations is throwing out of work many laborers, who are resorting to brigandage, and that "the matter of security in the country is becoming the most pressing problem of the Government." *El Nuevo Pais* (Havana) takes a rather gloomy view of the future. It says:

GONZALO DE QUESADA,
Cuban Minister at Washington.

"Instead of a propensity to make good laws, the representatives are tending to convert the House into a stage for mere oratory, which neither in form nor substance can be held up as an example to be imitated, and, what is worse, reveals a frame of mind far from reassuring, a profound antagonism among the various groups into which the House is being divided on account of the provinces from which the representatives come, and which would be a sufficiently disquieting symptom if this attitude were a faithful expression of the wishes and sentiments of the electors in the various parts of the island.

"Neither are those expressions of discontent reassuring which are now publicly being made in the name of revolutionists belonging to a race which considers itself slighted and left out in the cold in the distribution of the war booty, or, in other words, the public offices, which for the generality of those who fought make up the fruits of victory and the only means of achieving the felicity of the people. This erroneous belief was imprudently encouraged by the proceedings which the American intervention adopted, and later by the invitation extended for electoral purposes on lines of classes and races, and not on account of a common condition as Cubans.

"Those who allege a right to live from the budget, whether fitted or not, simply because they fought or conspired against the sovereignty of Spain, are not in accord with those in the Senate who are disposed to resist the initiative and action of the executive in the appointments of a diplomatic representative because they do not consider his sufficiency for the position established. We suppose that the motive for this opposition can not be other than what we have expressed, as the person in question, both prior and subsequent to the revolution, was one of the most distinguished agitators, and hence the evident contradiction with the absurd general principle that services rendered to the revolution are tantamount to ability. . . . . .

"This conduct lessens the authority and prestige of the President, who should be strong in all matters, if the great interests, in which the attempt at self-government just commenced by us are bound up, are to be safeguarded. . . . . .

"The kidnapings which have occurred in Cienfuegos and other places reveal the existence of a criminal organization which it would be easy to discover if the courts could count on the assistance of a good police force and public spirit in the inhabitants. The repetition of these outrages would be cause for discredit and dishonor for the republic. . . . When General Polavieja wished to know and took the steps to find out, he discovered all he wanted, acted, and the misdeeds of the bandits were stopped. What invincible cause can there be to prevent the same results from being obtained now? If we should be so fortunate as to see a condition of harmony between the executive and legislature whereby the President should be invested with the authority and prestige necessary to preserve order, protect the lives and property of the citizen . . . the republic of Cuba would last for a long time; but if we do not make a joint effort to obtain this, the days of the republic will be few."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

KITCHENER'S coat-of-arms should bear a Missouri mule rampant.—*The Houston Post.*

THE crater of Mont Pelée is found to be full of trachyte, rhyelite, and andesite. This explains all.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THAT venturesome scientist who looked down the seething crater of Mont Pelée now knows how the umpire feels.—*The St. Paul Globe.*

THINGS are reversed in these automobile days. We used to read of the headless horseman, but now it is the horseless headsman.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

UNDER the terms of surrender, the Boers are permitted to retain their guns. This is very magnanimous, considering the source from which the guns were derived.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PROBABLY President Harriman is right in saying that "railroads should not be governed by men who know nothing about business." Only public affairs should be thus administered.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE Democratic party should get out an injunction against the British to prevent them from removing ther mule camp from this country. The Democrats needed it to use as a political issue.—*The Chicago News.*

EDISON says he can make an automobile that will go fast enough to take a man's breath away. Perhaps such a machine would be a good thing if it could be put into the hands of the right people.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

J. PIERPONT MORGAN was compelled to keep out of English society because people besieged him for tips as to investments. It is a pity that our aristocracy can not go abroad without being thus annoyed.—*The Washington Star.*

VALUE OF THE NEWSPAPER.—There is no place where a newspaper comes in more handy than on an open car on a wet day, especially if one has an end seat. One can sit on the paper and keep from getting wet.—*The Norwich Bulletin.*

THE TAMMANY REFORM HOST.
—*The Brooklyn Standard Union.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "QUEERNESS" OF HENRY JAMES.

"IN a literature so well policed as ours, the position of Henry James is anomalous. Any other man would be suppressed." Thus Mr. Frank Moore Colby in the current issue of *The Bookman*. It has been a long time, he continues, since the public knew "what Mr. James was up to behind that verbal hedge of his," but there has been a general suspicion that he meant no good, because a style like his seemed to be "just the place for guilty secrets." Mr. Colby writes further:

"Those of us who formed the habit of him early can make him out even now, our eyes having grown so used to the deepening shadows of his later language that they can see in the dark, as you might say. We say this not to brag of it, but merely to show that there are people who partly understand him even in 'The Sacred Fount,' and he is clearer in his essays, especially in this last wicked one on 'George Sand: The New Life,' published in April *North American* [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 26].

"Here he is as bold as brass, telling women to go ahead and do and dare, and praising the fine old hearty goings-on at the courts of Augustus the Strong, and showing how they can be brought back again if women will only try. His impunity is due to the sheer laziness of the expurgators. They will not read him, and they do not believe anybody else can. They justify themselves, perhaps, by recalling passages like these in the 'Awkward Age':

"'What did this feeling wonderfully appear unless strangely irrelevant.'

"'But she fixed him with her weary penetration.'

"'He jumped up at this, as if he couldn't bear it, presenting as he walked across the room a large, foolish, fugitive back, on which her eyes rested as on a proof of her penetration.'

"'My poor child, you're of a profundity.'

"'He spoke almost uneasily, but she was not too much alarmed to continue lucid.'

"'You're of a limpidity, dear man!'

"'Don't you think that's rather a back seat for one's best?'

"'"A back seat?" she wondered, with a purity.

"'Your aunt didn't leave me with you to teach you the slang of the day.'

"'"The slang?" she spotlessly speculated.'"

Henry James, adds the writer, is the only author of the day whose moral notions "do not seem to matter." His "dissolute and complicated Muse" may say just what she chooses. Mr. Colby declares:

"Never did so much vice go with such sheltering vagueness. Whatever else may be said of James, he is no tempter, and tho his later novels deal only with unlawful passions, they make but chilly reading on the whole. It is a land where the vices have no bodies and the passions no blood, where nobody sins because nobody has anything to sin with. Why should we worry when a spook goes wrong? For years James has not made one shadow casting character. His love affairs, illicit tho they be, are so stripped to their motives that they seem no more enticing than a diagram. A wraith proves faithless to her marriage vow, elopes with a bogie in a cloud of words. Six phantoms meet and dine, three male, three females, with two thoughts apiece, and, after elaborate geometry of the heart, adultery follows like a Q. E. D. Shocking it ought to be, but yet it is not. Ghastly, tantalizing, queer, but never near enough human to be either good or bad. To be a sinner, even in the books, you need some carnal attributes—lungs, liver, tastes, at least a pair of legs. Even the fiends have palpable tails; wise men have so depicted them. No flesh, no frailty; that may be why our sternest moralists have licensed Henry James to write his wickedest. Whatever the moral purport of these books, they may be left wide open in the nursery."

During recent years, concludes the writer, Henry James's interests seem to "have dropped off one by one, leaving him shut in with his single theme—the rag, the bone, and the hank of hair, the discreditable amours of skeletons. They call it his later manner, but the truth is, it is a change in the man himself. He sees fewer things in this spacious world than he used to see, and the people are growing more meager and queer and monotonous, and it is harder and harder to break away from the stump his fancy is tied to."

RICHARD STRAUSS AND A "NEW ERA" FOR MUSIC.

WHEN Emil Paur a few weeks ago tendered his resignation as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, the remark was made, probably not without an element of semi-humorous exaggeration, that his decision to return to Europe had been hastened by his differences with his coworkers as to the merits of Richard Strauss's music and the place it should occupy on Philharmonic programs. Whatever truth there may have been in this remark, there is no doubt that Strauss has come into the musical world as a dividing force. There are critics in Europe and in this country who hail him as the legitimate successor of Richard Wagner, and a controversy is beginning which reminds one of the furious conflict over Wagner and his music. The admirers of Strauss are as enthusiastic in singing his praises as his detractors are bitter in denying him anything but technical skill and musical erudition. Does he write genuine music? Are his methods and theories legitimate and sound? Has he added anything to music as a beautiful and inspiring art? These are questions that are now being discussed in several countries with spirit and acerbity.

Mr. Gustav Kobbé of New York, a well-known writer on musical topics, does not hesitate to describe Richard Strauss as "the most significant figure in the musical world to-day," and adds that "something

JEROME A. HART,
Editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut*.

WILLIAM MARION REEDY,
Editor of the St. Louis *Mirror*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XIV. THE SAN FRANCISCO ARGONAUT AND THE ST. LOUIS MIRROR.

new" has certainly been achieved by him. Mr. Kobbé writes further (in *The North American Review*, June):

"His music forms neither a continuation of Wagner nor an opposition to Wagner. It has nothing to do with Wagner, beyond that Strauss appropriates whatever in the progression of his art the latest master has a right to take from his predecessors. Strauss is, in fact, one of the most original and individual of composers.

"He has been a student, not a copyist, of Wagner. Thus where others who have sat at the feet of the Baireuth master have written poor imitations of Wagner, and have therefore failed even to continue the school, giving only feeble echoes of its great master, Strauss has struck out for himself. With a mastery of every technical resource, acquired by deep and patient study, he has given wholly new value and importance to a form of art entirely different from the music drama. The music of the average modern Wagner disciple sounds not like Wagner but like Wagner and water. Richard Strauss sounds like Richard Strauss."

Strauss's fame rests mainly upon what he has accomplished as an instrumental composer, and in the self-created realm of the "tone poem." "Tone poem," declares Mr. Kobbé, "is a new term in music. It stands for something that outstrips the symphonic poem of Liszt, something larger both in its boundaries and in its intellectual and musical scope." Strauss's most famous tone poems are entitled "Thus Spake Zarathustra" and "A Hero's Life." Of the first of these compositions Mr. Kobbé says:

RICHARD STRAUSS.

"It was like a man of great intellectual activity, such as Richard Strauss is, to select for musical illustration the Faust of modern literature—Nietzke's 'Zarathustra.' The composer became interested in Nietzke's works in 1892, when he was writing his music drama, 'Guntram.' The full fruition of his study of this philosopher's works is 'Thus Spake Zarathustra.' But this is not an attempt to set Nietzke to music, not an effort to express a system of philosophy through sound. It is rather the musical portrayal of a quest—a being longing to solve the problems of life, finding at the end of his varied pilgrimage that which he had left at the beginning, nature deep and inscrutable."

"A Hero's Life" is another work of large plan. It is music full of dramatic feeling which "illustrates itself, so to speak, like the author-artist who can both write and draw." We quote again:

"Like 'Zarathustra,' it would be effective as music without a line of programmatic explanation. The latter simply adds to its effectiveness by giving it the further interest of 'action' and ethical import. In 'A Hero's Life' we hear (and *see*, if you like) the hero himself, his jealous adversaries, the woman whose love consoles him, the battle in which he wins his greatest worldly triumph, his mission of peace, the world's indifference, and the final flight of his soul toward the empyrean. All this is depicted musically with the greatest eloquence. The battle-field scene is a stupendous massing of orchestral forces. On the other hand, the amorous episode entitled 'The Hero's Helpmate' is impassioned and charming.

"In the world's indifference to the hero's mission of peace, there is little doubt that Strauss was indulging in a retrospect of his own struggles for recognition. For here are heard numerous reminiscences of his earlier works—his tone poems 'Don Juan,' 'Death and Transfiguration,' 'Macbeth,' 'Till Eulenspiegel's 'Merry Pranks,' 'Thus Spake Zarathustra'; 'Don Quixote': his music drama, 'Guntram'; and his song, 'Dream during Twilight.' These reminiscences give 'A Hero's Life' the same autobiographical interest that attaches to Wagner's 'Meistersinger.'"

Apart from the illustrative and dramatic features of his work, Strauss has shown himself to be a master of polyphony, that is, the simultaneous interweaving of many themes. "As a polyphonic composer," maintains Mr. Kobbé, "he is second not even to Wagner." It is hardly too much, he says, to declare that "modern music seems entering upon a new era with Strauss." The writer concludes:

"At the age of thirty-eight, Strauss occupies a commanding position in the world of music. He has achieved it through a remarkable combination of musical technic and inspiration coupled with rare industry. His ideals are of the highest. His intellectual activity is great. He seems a man of calm and noble poise, of broad horizon. It would be presumption to speak of 'expectations' as to one who has accomplished so much. For the great achievements already to his credit are the best promise for the future."

Richard Strauss is one of the conductors of the Berlin opera, and his music enjoys considerable vogue throughout Europe. The London *Pall Mall Gazette* has acclaimed him "a brilliant portent, an unrivaled musician, a personality of amazing provocative power." In St. Petersburg, the "Strauss cult" is already beginning to attract attention. M. Ivanow, the critic of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, concedes to Strauss musical learning and skill, but on the question of originality and genius he writes:

"The fundamental proposition in Strauss's musical philosophy is that music should be *expressive*, and its language almost ordinary human speech. This is not new; it was theoretically proclaimed and practically applied by Liszt, and it was accepted as a matter of course by musical Germany. Nor was Liszt original in his contention. The degree of the expressiveness of music may be disputed, but the principle has not been questioned. Richard Strauss has followed in Liszt's footsteps and has not so far gone beyond his predecessor. . . . He piles theme upon theme, caring nothing how the combination will sound. His themes are of little interest and not at all characteristic, whatever his followers may say to the contrary. The result is at times frightful and painful, sheer confusion and cacophony, but this does not disconcert his admirers. Indeed, they tell us that Strauss must be heard in a 'horizontal' manner. This means that we are not to regard the harmony or lack of harmony, the depth or significance of music so much as the combinations and interrelations of the themes on the horizontal plane. This, it is admitted, may seem strange to the average amateur who is used to musical 'sweets,' and it may sound harsh and cold, but then 'truth must take precedence of beauty' is the new gospel."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDIANA'S CLAIMS TO LITERARY HONORS.

INDIANA'S plea for recognition as the literary center of the United States does not seem so extravagant when considered in connection with its recent muster of literary celebrities at an entertainment held in Indianapolis for the benefit of the Harrison memorial fund. On the occasion referred to, eight authors, all of whom were born in the State, gave public readings from their works—Gen. Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Major, Booth Tarkington, George Ade, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, George Barr McCutcheon, and Meredith Nicholson. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which surveys this list of names with justifiable pride, goes on to say that "setting these eight aside

. . . Indiana can come nearer matching them in celebrity and ability with eight others than can any other State in the Union from its total list of authors." The supplementary list of Indiana-born authors which it submits is as follows: Joaquin Miller, John Hay, John James Piatt, Robert Underwood Johnson, William Vaughn Moody, Edward Eggleston, William T. Hornaday, and Annie Fellows Johnson.

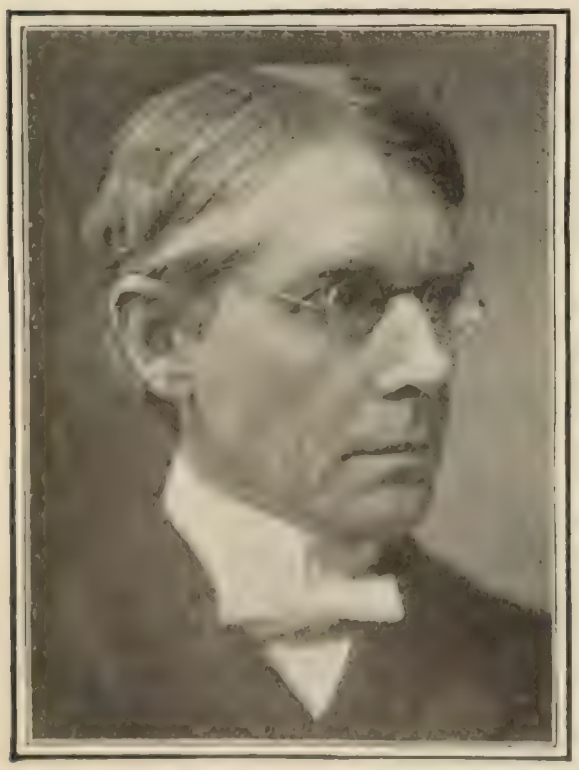
The New York *Sun* thinks that the lists presented "make a brave show of present literary distinction and success." It continues:

"Can other States take up the challenge and prove their quarrel just? Indiana's neighbor Ohio might make a good start with Mr. Howells, Miss Edith Thomas, Mr. James Ford Rhodes. We leave it to Ohioans to complete the list. Chicago can furnish at least eight eights. Pennsylvania has Dr. Mitchell, Miss Repplier, Mr. Owen Wister, Mr. R. H. Davis, and plenty more, but it is not for foreigners to select them. Oregon will point to Mr. Edwin Markham as a specimen of what she can produce in the literary line. This town publishes most of the books and has authors to burn; but we don't yearn for the job of picking out the New York First and Second Eight. Besides, some of our best New York names belong by right of birth to other States. We should have to resign Mr. Stedman to Connecticut and Mr. Stoddard and Mr. William Winter to Massachusetts.

"The Bay State used to be the literary center. Indiana says that she is the literary capital now. Rapidly and at random we select sixteen names of living authors born in Massachusetts: E. E. Hale, Julia Ward Howe, Richard Henry Stoddard, William Winter, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Louise Imogen Guiney, Harriet Preston Waters, Charles Francis Adams, Henry Adams, Henry Cabot Lodge, Robert Grant, Frederic Jesup Stimson, William Rounseville Alger, Thomas Russell Sullivan. Doubtless any of our Massachusetts friends can make a much better list. Let it go for what it is worth and stand by the side of Indiana's Big Sixteen."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON.

THE news of the resignation of President Patton, of Princeton University, and the immediate election in his place of Prof. Woodrow Wilson—the change being accomplished, as one paper remarks, "with as much businesslike speed as if in a railway company"—has caused not a little surprise. Says the New York *Evening Post*:



FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON,
Retiring President of Princeton

"It is very rarely the case that the candidate for a university presidency can show so complete and convincing a register of qualifications, and it was this obvious fitness of Dr. Woodrow Wilson which made it possible for an old president to step out and for a new one to be appointed the same day—a case unparalleled in recent times—without so much as causing a proper feeling of surprise.

"President Patton's resignation was also of an unusual kind. Leaving in the full vigor of middle life, with health and popularity unimpaired, he resigns a charge which he has administered with indubitable success, because he feels the call of his old studies, and because he realizes that a man of different training may more advantageously utilize the prosperity which he has done so much to procure. It is grateful, in this time which produces college presidents of a far different type, to find one who is willing to shift the burdens of administration before failing powers compel him to that step, and who deliberately returns to the pleasures of scholarship and the dignity of the teaching office."

WOODROW WILSON,
President-Elect of Princeton.

The election of a layman to the presidency of Princeton, the successor of an unbroken line of theologians during a hundred and fifty years, is widely commented upon. "A change in many respects so notable," declares the New York *Times*, "is not and can not be the result of accident." It continues:

"Princeton accepts the belief upon which the governing boards of most of the colleges and universities—the exceptions are few and growing fewer—have acted in electing as presidents men not trained in theology. First-rate capacity for successful administration and for the best educational work are in these days seen to be the qualifications for the head of a university. While the theological training is not a disqualification, possibly, it is an evidence that those who have it have not devoted all their time and all their energies to the things now held to be essentials in university management."

The New York *Tribune* attempts to forecast "how much of radicalism in administration this departure from tradition implies." It says:

"Princeton has reached the point where it must find its own solution of the college-university problem which embarrasses all the American institutions. Graduate schools have not yet overshadowed the college in it, the old college life still rules, and courses more than elsewhere are shaped with a view to the collegian rather than the specialist. The practise there, however, is only tentative. The place of the college—that is, of higher liberal training as distinguished from academic work on the one hand and technical work on the other—is all unsettled. It is the greatest of our educational problems; for on its satisfactory solution depends the production of students technically trained for professions who are at once cultivated men, not mere specialists, and who at the same time are graduated for practical work at a reasonably early age. What ballast can be best thrown overboard? What cargo is precious enough to keep? What method will best use the school period to inculcate the highest culture and character together with the greatest practical working power? Those are the unsolved questions of the universities. It will be interesting to see what answer Princeton will give them as under her new president she proceeds to develop her real university system to supplant the overgrown college character which has clung to her until now."

The following account of Prof. Woodrow Wilson's career is taken from the New York *Evening Post*:

"Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., who has been chosen as Dr. Patton's successor and who has signified his acceptance of the presidency, was born at Staunton, Va., in 1856, and is a graduate of the university of the class of 1879, where his name appears on the roll as Thomas Woodrow Wilson. After

his graduation he studied law in the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of bachelor of law in 1882. He received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1886, that of doctor of laws from Wake Forest University, North Carolina, in 1887, and that of doctor of literature from Yale University at its late bicentennial celebration. Professor Wilson occupied the position of adjunct professor of history in Bryn Mawr College, and was afterward professor of history and political economy in Wesleyan University. In 1890 he became professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton. In 1895 the title of his chair was changed to that of professor of jurisprudence, and upon its endowment he became McCormick professor of jurisprudence and politics. Professor Wilson has also for a number of years given a course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University. He has obtained celebrity as a lecturer and also as a writer. His work entitled 'The State' and his 'Life of George Washington' are his best-known writings. President Wilson is the thirteenth in the roll of presidents at Princeton, and is the first layman to hold this office, all his predecessors having been Presbyterian clergymen. He is, however, a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton. As a professor he is very popular, and his elective classes have always been among the largest."

President Patton, it is stated, has not severed his connection with the University, and will fill the chair in Biblical instruction, ethics and philosophy of religion.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

FRANCE has been widely regarded as the home of the "realistic" and "naturalistic," as well as of the "decadent," in literature. The statement of two eminent French critics, M. Georges Pelissier and Madame Blanc ("Th. Bentzon"), that the tendencies in French literature which these words describe are passing, is therefore of more than ordinary interest and significance. M. Pelissier intimates that French literature is reaching a "turning point" in its development. "The old standards," he declares, "are being abandoned, with the result that personal originality is no longer prevented by conventionality, or by arbitrary and fictitious rules. The dogmatism of even the critics has been entirely overthrown, notwithstanding the efforts of such men as M. Brunetière." The writer continues (in *La Revue*, Paris):

MADAME BLANC.

"We have two groups of critics. The first is composed of pure impressionists, who decline to pass judgment and recognize no rule; the second includes the critics who, on the other hand, make a point of passing judgment and applying rules, while admitting that nothing is absolute and thus contradicting the very principle of their dogmatism. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that our literature proves refractory to scholastic discipline, and that poetry, the drama, and the novel, which are the essential forms of literature, enjoy in our time an amount of liberty unheard of until now."

In poetry, adds M. Pelissier, the enfranchisement is as complete as possible. Not only do the poets now refuse to submit their versification to arbitrary rules, but the influence of the "schools" is gone. The "Romanticists" of the early part of the nineteenth century were succeeded by the "Naturalists," and, later, by the "Parnassians." Finally came the school of "symbolism," not to establish a new principle, but to abolish everything which in the "Parnassian" discipline impeded the free expansion of individuality. Similarly, the modern theater has discarded the systematic affectation of former schools in order to consider only a true representation of reality; and the "psychological" and "naturalistic" novel has given place to the novel which simply concerns itself with reproducing human life in its integrity.

Madame Blanc supports the same general conclusions as M. Pelissier in a paper contributed to the New York *Outlook* (May 24). She writes:

"Here in France, after the excess of romanticism, realism has had a great wave of success. Driven from the sound method which George Eliot followed in England, we have had realism in its turn grow dim and dull. What it has left us is a more scrupulous exactness in observation, an increasing concern with common and precise details of every-day life, a new interest in 'the average man.' All this is a gain, for every evolution, literary or otherwise, leaves (whatever bad effects it may temporarily have) at least a trace of value, once the dross is got rid of. I count as among the dross not yet got rid of the habitual use of coarseness in situations and language, which unhappily still forms part of the heritage of realism. In the same way, the insupportable affectation of our decadent writers continues to insinuate itself into what we choose to call 'artistic writing'; but it has to offset it the seeking out of new forms of expression, often very happy. Moreover, the decadents are really dead and buried; naturalism, properly so called, that of which Zola was the high priest, may be classed among the crumbling idols."

Fiction shows perhaps more clearly than any other department of French literature the changing temper of thought. We quote again:

"In the domain of psychology pure and simple, the novelists, since the beginning of 'feminism,' have been able to study characters heretofore not available. One after the other have appeared 'Femmes Nouvelles,' 'Les Vierges Fortes,' 'Tchelovek,' and 'Eve Victorieuse,' the last two written by women. The young girl in French fiction, as in French life, has at last taken a place of her own; if only in exceptional cases, she has learned to use her will, and lives on her own account and at her own risk, so to speak. This is a phase of life well worth noting, and the impulse toward it comes from America. . . . Then there are the novelists of the neo-Christian type, who are more or less under the influence of Maeterlinck, and in their books, no matter what the subject, diffuse a vague religious perfume of religiosity and of a mysticism that I shall not hesitate to call decadent. M. Huysmans has gone ahead of the others in passing from excessive sensualism to not less highly accentuated Catholicism. But, however critical one may be in this matter as to inconsistency and exaggeration, it is impossible to deny that, among all the new ideas which have been brought to the surface in fiction, the religious idea has assumed a prominence it has not had for a long time. The enormous and altogether extraordinary success that a foreign work, 'Quo Vadis?' has had in France proves this. And this again marks a return toward idealism. Note the unusual esteem in which M. Édouard Rod's novels are held. The reason is that the author of 'Silence' has constantly before him a high moral ideal; that he is interested and interests us in the inner life, its mysteries, its problems. All this does not, I repeat, prevent stories of another kind selling better; but the unwholesome curiosity which pushes toward the latter books a crowd of readers, with whom we need not concern ourselves, has nothing in common with literary curiosity, and it is of literature that we are speaking just now."

Madame Blanc finds the same evidences of healthy progress toward a higher ideal in French poetry, instancing the work of Leconte de Lisle, Coppée, and J. M. Hérédia, and characterizing the award of the Nobel prize to "so generous, sweet, and pure a poet as Sully Prudhomme" as a most happy augury for the future.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PLETHORA OF POETS.

In recently discussing the general question, "Is Poetry Losing its Popularity?" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 22 and April 5), some rather pessimistic views have been expressed regarding the present standards of poetical writing and the popular appreciation of poetry. Mr. Sidney Low, who writes on the subject in the current issue of *The Cornhill Magazine*, confesses that he is never able to consider the subject of contemporary poetical production in England "without a sense of bewilderment." He declares:

"It piques my curiosity more than it rouses my interest, and presents me with a whole series of problems which I am powerless to solve. On the one hand, I seem to see indications of an extraordinary absorption in verse composition, while there are, at the same time, facts which might point to absolute public indifference. 'This is not a poetical age,' it is said; and it is an opinion which one would be disposed to accept without much question. You do not see any particular proof that poetry is widely read. People seldom talk about the subject as they do about novels, the theater, politics, or sport. One rarely hears verse quoted, at least by anybody under forty. I know two or three old gentlemen, and some elderly ladies, who adorn their conversation with scraps from Tennyson or Byron, from Keats or Wordsworth, or Pope. But the quotations fall irresponsive on the ears of their sons and daughters, their nephews and nieces, who regard these literary allusions and reminiscences as among the harmless foibles of age. If you except the professional literary class—and I am not even quite sure of them—modern educated Englishmen and Englishwomen seem extraordinarily ill-read in the poetry in their own tongue, compared with German or French people of a similar status."

And yet, in spite of the apparent popular indifference to poetry, Mr. Low doubts if there was ever an age when more verse was produced. He cites William Archer's "Poets of the Younger Generation" as evidence of the fact that much excellent poetry is being written by the younger poets of England and America, and goes on to say:

"I have no doubt that Mr. Archer could fill another volume as large, and yet leave his subject unexhausted. . . . Mr. Archer does not criticize Mr. Swinburne, Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Henley, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Sir Alfred Lyall, the late Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Alfred Austin, Sir Theodore Martin, Mr. Watts-Dunton, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Mallock, or Mr. Robert Bridges. Here is a group of poets whose names would be added to Mr. Archer's thirty-three, if his list were to be taken as the foundation of a Parnassian catalog. But this is only a small instalment of the additions."

Many more names crowd up for recognition, among which the writer includes those of Mr. Norman Gale, Professor Dowden, Canon Rawnsley, Sir Rennell Rodd, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Miss Mary Robinson, "Violet Fane," Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Mr. Conan Doyle, the Earl of Crewe, Mr. Newman Howard, and, as representatives of the lighter Muses, Mr. Rudolph Lehmann, Mr. Owen Seaman, and Mr. Charles Graves. Mr. Low confines himself in the present article to poets of British birth and nationality, but adds a note in which he says: "The United States, as usual, has a larger production of verse, as of other manufactured articles. In Mr. E. C. Stedman's 'Anthology of American Poetry' there are 580 names, most of them those of living writers. But it is difficult to form any fair estimate of the productions of the minor poets of the United States, since there is very little export trade in their wares." Mr. Low continues:

"Why are poems not read? Or, if not read, why do people go on writing them? Considering the extraordinary interest taken in almost every other literary form, the public indifference to verse is curious. There is a young poet, whose name has been mentioned in the foregoing pages, and who has been deservedly praised by Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Watts-Dunton, Mr. Courthope, and other good judges. He tells me that to the public he has sold exactly *five* copies. There are, I believe, some few living poets—I suppose not more than three or four at the outside—whose works do command a sale which would not be held to signify absolute failure in the case of a second-rate novelist. But their experience is quite exceptional. Taking the whole body, we may assume that they write not only without reward—poets have often done that—but even without recognition. So that going back to our 'first class,' we must conclude that there are scores of the most finished, most accomplished, writers of the age—men and women often of rare gifts and attainments, whose delicate literary art contrasts significantly with the slipshod workmanship so frequent in contemporary fiction and drama—with so few readers that their works can scarcely pay for the cost of paper and printing. We come back to the proposition with which I started. We live in an unpoetical age. But it is not unpoetical in the sense that people do not *write* verse, for, on the contrary, we have seen that they do, and plenty of it, and often of very high quality. The lack of poetry is in the reading public, which has apparently lost its taste for the oldest and most characteristic art-form of the Anglo-Celtic race."

Mr. Low does not profess to be able to solve the riddle he puts forward. But he suggests that the waning interest in poetry may possibly be due to the increasing interest in music. "To the modern senses," he says, "music means more than verse ever can," for "the composer goes straight to the fevered modern soul, nor does he demand from it that kind of tranquil and intelligent cooperation without which verse is like the tinkling of a cracked cymbal, the beat of an untuned drum." If this be not the solution of the enigma, "it is at least more flattering than some others that might conceivably be suggested."

The Novelist and the Physician.—William Black, the English novelist, was accustomed to frequently consult an eminent London physician, Sir Lauder Brunton, in order to obtain information that he needed in his stories. If in the course of a story he had to afflict one of his characters with physical or mental illness, he always sought the most detailed and exact information regarding the particular disease of which the fictitious person was to be the subject, from Sir Lauder Brunton. Says a reviewer in *The British Medical Journal*:

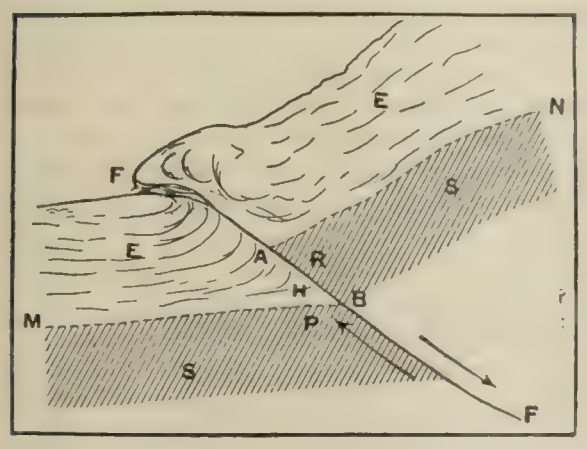
"He had a horror of carelessness and scamped work; . . . he never subjected one of his characters to any abnormal conditions without satisfying himself that his description of those conditions was scientifically accurate. Accordingly we do not find in Black's novels such absurdities as the use of the stomach-pump in the treatment of poisoning by the hypodermic injection of morphin, as described the other day by the author of a story appearing in *Pearson's Magazine*; or 'pyemia' classed with the pleura, the thorax, and the clavicle as parts of the human anatomy, as is done in Mr. George W. Cable's latest novel, 'The Cavalier.' It is not every novelist, of course, who can in any difficulty appeal to one of the shining lights of medical science. But all can use reasonable care not to go wildly wrong. Gustave Flaubert, who had himself studied medicine, took extraordinary pains to get medical details accurate, and M. Zola, as might be expected, laboriously gets up his facts. Thus, when he wishes to describe the death of Nana from smallpox, we find him writing to a friend for reference to detailed descriptions of the disease. But altho his industry in collecting 'documents' is beyond praise, in medical matters he is too apt to rely on the light of nature for their interpretation. Hence, as in 'Lourdes,' his craving for 'realistic' effect, unrestrained by practical knowledge or skilled advice, makes him draw pictures of disease which have no counterpart in clinical or pathological fact. In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that not long ago an American novelist thought himself exceedingly ill-used because his family doctor, of whom he had sought counsel as to the right manner of disposing of one of the creatures of his fancy, afterward sent him a bill for professional services. Would the novelist admit any right on the part of the doctor to ask him to write a short story for nothing?"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE THEORIES ABOUT VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

THAT steam at high pressure has a great deal to do with the activity of volcanoes nearly all authorities are agreed, altho there is no unanimity regarding the mode of its action. According to one view, the water that is at the bottom of the trouble is already present in the uppermost layers of rocks that form the earth's crust, and is brought into action by movements and fractures of the crust that force them into close quarters with the lower and more highly heated layers. This theory is clearly set forth by Prof. Stanislas Meunier in *La Nature* (Paris, May 24). Says this distinguished French geologist:

"In an eruption, two essentially different things must be distinguished, namely, the determining cause of the subterranean explosion and the presence, in the bowels of the earth, of the explosive substance.



Theoretical section of the earth's crust, showing how the explosive matter thrown out of volcanoes results from the covering of water-bearing rocks by others at high temperature, during the shifting due to mountain-making. (Explanation of letters in text.)

"This substance exists in numerous regions, and we know that it must be regarded as a solution of water-vapor under very high pressure, in molten lava. It is . . . the exact reproduction of a mineral water in which carbonic-acid gas is dissolved. We know that with a bottle of such water we have only to remove the cork, holding the bottle upright, to cause all the water to rush out, and we know that this . . . is due to the fact that the carbonic acid, freed from the high pressure that exists in the bottle, tends to put itself in equilibrium with the atmosphere, resumes the gaseous state, expands, and carries its solvent with it.

"A volcano can be regarded as a huge bottle of mineral water; when it is corked, nothing happens on the outside, but as soon as a crack in the ground establishes communication between the depths and the atmosphere, there is an explosion, throwing out whatever is in the way, and causing the outflow of lava, after a rain of ashes and lapilli.

"Thus, to bring about a volcanic eruption it is sufficient that communication should be opened with the outer air and that the resistance of the 'cork' in the volcanic orifice should thus be diminished.

"But the question is, how the explosive material comes to form—the boiling lava of which we have spoken. We can not think that it has always existed in the ground, for then the phenomenon would be continuous and not intermittent.

"Doubtless the water penetrates to the depths from the surface; but at first sight there seems to be incompatibility between the admission of water to the volcanic laboratory and the high pressures that exist there.

"Here comes in one of the grandest harmonies of nature that it is given to man to contemplate. This volcanic water that is necessary to bring the internal substance to the surface—a phenomenon that constitutes one of the essential factors of telluric physiology—is carried into the very hot regions and incorporated there by occlusion with the substance of the lavas, owing to the same phenomenon that gives rise to mountains.

"The accompanying diagram will make the subject very clear; it is a theoretical section of the outer regions of the earth's crust, and we see in it the superposition, along the line *MN*, of a region *E* where the rocks are impregnated with water and of a deeper zone *S* which is yet too hot for water of filtration to penetrate to it.

"The elevation of mountains depends on the opening of 'faucets' like *FF*, whose two edges move in the direction of the two arrows. It may be seen that this brings about, at points like *H*, . . . the juxtaposition of rocks saturated with water, and extremely hot rocks. These rocks *H*, superheated by their inclusion between the masses *R* and *P*, volatilize their water of impregnation, which finds itself in the best conditions for incorporation with the neighboring masses, lowering their point of liquefaction and causing aqueous fusion, which transforms them into boiling lavas, only waiting an opportunity for eruption. . . . . .

"We are forced to note once more the association—a normal one, so to speak—in the terrestrial medium, of cycles of phenomena whose coexistence brings on, from time to time, conflicts of the most serious character. The evolution of living beings, for instance, must reckon with the progress of terrestrial transformations. At Martinique, thousands of human lives have been sacrificed by an accident which must have seemed to those who saw it like the very end of the world. And nevertheless, the letting loose of the volcano, considered in itself, that is, from the planetary point of view, was simply the displacement of a few cubic kilometers of particles in obedience to the circulatory force without which the terrestrial mechanism would come to a standstill.

"The remarkable thing is, not that the surface of the globe should be subject to eruptions and earthquake shocks; it is that being so easily fatal to the establishment and development of the human race, it has nevertheless permitted the course of history to go on, altho it has had to make its way, so to speak, since the beginning, among possible causes, constantly renewed, of total destruction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDISON'S NEW STORAGE-BATTERY.

THE newly invented storage-battery of Thomas A. Edison, in which iron and nickel are used instead of lead, with the result that great lightness is attained, has already been described in these columns. The battery, we are told in the daily press, is now nearly ready to be put upon the market, and great results are prophesied. Says *Electricity*:

"The trouble with storage-batteries for automobile purposes up to now has been the fact that the weight which had to be carried was out of proportion to the amount of power given. This objectionable feature, Mr. Edison now claims, has been overcome.

"To a representative of a daily paper Mr. Edison told of two tests of a runabout that had been equipped with one of his batteries with a net weight of 332 pounds. The first run, he said, was two weeks ago over roads having grades of from 2½ to 12 per cent. The vehicle ran 62 miles on one charge, and the speed at the finish was 83 per cent. of the starting speed. The second trial was on May 26 over comparatively level roads, and on a single charge the vehicle ran 85 miles to a standstill.

"On both these trials, Mr. Edison said, the speed averaged nearly 12 miles an hour. Rough roads, ruts, and sand were covered at the same speed as the smooth stretches.

"Among advantages claimed for the new battery over all other classes of motive power are its simplicity, reliability, cheapness, and safety. Any novice may operate it, and the only attention required is that the supply of water in the solution be replenished. The speed possibilities are declared to be limited only by the weight of battery that the body of the vehicle will carry."

Mr. Edison himself is quoted as making the following statement in a recent interview:

"A speed of 75 miles an hour will be easily attainable in a properly constructed vehicle. There will be no running expense except the cost of current, and it will not be possible in the streets of New York to exhaust the battery in one day. The battery will not deteriorate and will be capable of the same speed throughout.

"The main feature of my battery is that it is indestructible, as it can be charged and recharged without perceptible change in materials. It is an iron-nickel cell, or, in other words, the negative pole or positive element is iron and the positive pole or the negative element is a superoxid of nickel. As contrasted with

the old lead storage-battery of 186 pounds per horse-power hour my battery is only 53.3 pounds per horse-power hour."

Commenting on this, *Electricity* says editorially:

"That Mr. Edison's battery is an improvement over the majority of storage-batteries now on the market we do not doubt, but before giving absolute credit to the statement that it will revolutionize the automobile industry we should like to see some further tests with official reports of the same."

ARTIFICIAL IMITATION OF LIFE.

ANOTHER of those fascinating investigations in which substances or tissues supposed to be peculiar to living matter are imitated artificially has just been made in France by Dr. Leduc. In a discussion of his results in *The Academy and Literature* (London) by F. Legge, the author begins with an interesting account of the earliest recorded experiments in this direction—those of Paracelsus—and a speculation regarding the exact meaning of this author's description of them, which may possibly have been intended as allegorical or cryptic. Paracelsus gives directions for precipitating from certain chemical substances the tiny body of a human being, which may be kept nourished, and even questioned regarding "the secret of hidden things." Possibly, the writer suggests, this is all an elaborate attempt to describe in enigmatic language some experiment in which vital phenomena are imitated. He goes on to say:

"It is at any rate plain that his story can not be taken literally, because neither the human nor any other animal form can be precipitated from a liquid as is a mineral. The reason of this—other things apart—is that all known forms of life, whether vegetable or animal, are not simple, but complex, being made up of one or more organisms known as cells, which perhaps bear the same relation to the materials of which they are composed that the crystal does to the amorphous or shapeless condition of the mineral."

Going on a little further with this explanation, the writer reminds us that the simplest form of living being known to us—the *moneron* which stirs in the depth of the waters—is a mass of albumen about the size of a pin's head, without any apparent differentiation of parts, and having for all evidence of life the power of protruding continuations of itself in any direction. The next more complex form, the *ameba*, has evolved into a cell having a kernel or nucleus of harder albumen, an external body of softer albumen or protoplasm, and in yet another stage of evolution an outer pellicle or cell-membrane which keeps the whole organism together. He goes on:

"These cells propagate themselves when they have reached their normal maximum of growth by self-division, each half appearing in turn with the full equipment of nucleus, protoplasm, and membrane, and it is from cells like these that the bodies of plants, animals, and, finally, man, are compounded. Into the life-history of the cell I can not now enter, but I may perhaps say that with cells, as with other things in nature, many are called but few chosen, and that millions of cells must die every day in order that the whole complex may live. The body of a plant and, *a fortiori*, of an animal such as man, is in fact not a simple entity, as Paracelsus and his contemporaries fancied, but a republic of cells, aggregated together, indeed, for the common good, but competing for existence among themselves as fiercely as do the individual members of our own communities. For the struggle for life, which is said to exist even among the stars of the sky, extends also into the remotest nooks and crannies of nature, and among the independent organisms which go to make up our material bodies, it is only the fittest who survive.

"If, now, we analyze the substance of which these cells are composed, we find that the albumen is not a simple substance or 'element,' but is in itself a compound made up of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, with, it is said, always a trace of sulfur and phosphorus. But there is nothing in these elements, consisting as they do of the three gases and the three solids which are most widely diffused through the universe, to account for the phenomenon of life, the explanation of which must therefore be looked for elsewhere. What is it that gives to the cell the mysterious powers of growth, of movement, and of reproduction? Many answers have been made to this question, but it can not be said that any of them are satisfactory. . . . A guess that life was first brought here in an aerolite from another planet—which does, indeed, but throw the mystery one stage farther back—is about as far as we have got at present, and even one so thoroughly determined as Haeckel on finding in matter an explanation of all phenomena, does not go beyond the oracular saying that 'the infinitely manifold and complicated physical and chemical properties of the albuminous bodies' is the real cause of vital phenomena. In this excessive complication of adjectives we may, perhaps, see the confession that he is unable to form even any plausible guess on the subject.

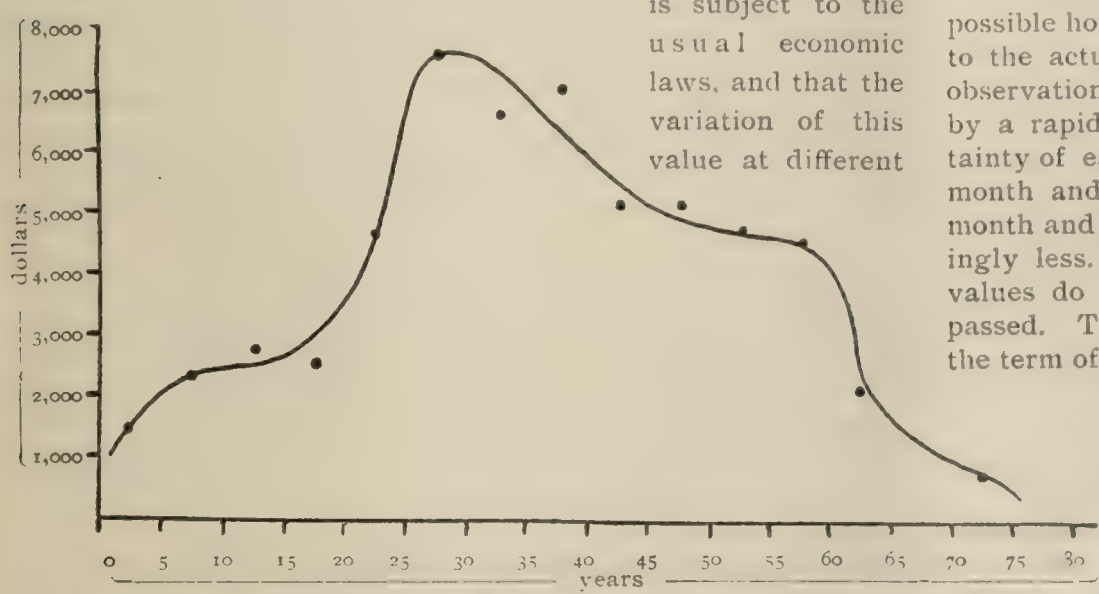
"One small corner of the veil which covers this mystery has now, however, apparently been lifted. In a communication lately made to the Congress of Physical Science held at Ajaccio, Dr. Leduc of Nantes asserted that he had discovered a way of forming cellular tissue artificially and not in the way of nature. If, he says, you cover a perfectly clean glass plate with a very thin layer of gelatin, and sprinkle it with a few drops of ferrocyanid of potassium, you will see start into life a collection of cells having a regular polyhedric form, and containing each a nucleus, a sac of protoplasm, and a membrane exactly like the cell of a plant or animal. He does not, indeed, say that these artificial cells have the power of growth, movement, or reproduction that we have seen in the lowest form of animal life, nor do I know what precautions he took against the infection, to use a convenient phrase, of those bacteria of which gelatin is the favorite field of culture. But assuming that these cells are really produced by the saline solution and the gelatin without any extraneous aid, we have, even if they be lifeless, a sort of hint of the process by which the first *moneron* took life. It has always been supposed that the albumen of the cell-plasm possessed a highly complicated molecular structure, altho this has never been demonstrated, so far as I know, by microscopical or other examination. But cyanogen, which is one of the elements of the salt used by Dr. Leduc in his experiment, is one of the most anomalous substances known to chemistry, because, while it behaves in all respects exactly like an element, it is nevertheless found by analysis to be decomposable into carbon and nitrogen, a solid and a gas that we have already found present in albumen. Such a quality of origin in an otherwise elemental body is found in only one other substance, namely, the hypothetical metal which is the base of ammonia, and which, altho behaving like its related metals, sodium and potassium, is known to be a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. In this connection, too, it must be noticed that the first 'organic' substance artificially produced, viz., urea, was manufactured from the union of these two anomalous substances—cyanogen and ammonium. It may, therefore, be that at some period in the earth's history, of which they form almost the sole record, the elements known to modern chemistry were themselves formed by the union of yet simpler bodies, and that this process was for some reason favorable to the development of organic life. If this speculation, suggested rather than supported by Dr. Leduc's experiment, turn out to be well founded, the *homunculus* of Paracelsus, altho it may never come to us in visible form, may yet be not such an impossible dream after all."

New Theory of Wireless Telegraphy.—That wireless telegraphy depends on disturbances of potential in the earth, regarded as an electrically charged sphere, rather than on Hertzian waves, as is usually supposed, is maintained by Rankin Kennedy. This physicist, says a writer in *The Electrical Review* (May 31), "has been unable to swallow or digest the usual statement that the workings of wireless telegraphy depend upon Hertzian waves, since he has been unable to see why such waves should be able to bend around the curved surface of the earth through many degrees of arc. . . . In effect his suggestion is very plain. The earth may be regarded to all intents and purposes as an electrically charged sphere whose charge is at zero potential. If a disturbance is set up in this charge—which we are led to believe resides upon the surface of the earth—through the connection of an insulated capacity and a spark-gap with the

earth, surges of current are caused to flow; then, inevitably, ripples of electrostatic disturbance will radiate out from the disturbing point, and these may be detected at great distances by means of appropriate apparatus sensitive to electric waves. It makes no manner of difference whether the sending and receiving circuits are parallel. A somewhat curious corollary of this hypothesis is that at the antipodal point from the sending-apparatus there ought to be a maximum of effect. If the earth were a smooth sphere having a uniformly disturbed charge, the ripples radiating away from the disturbing influence in widening concentric circles would come together again at the other end of the diameter of the sphere, where their mutual interference and addition would create a point of maximum effect. It would not be extremely difficult to test this assumption. If it is found true, the explanation of wireless telegraphy is evidently at hand. It may be remarked here that the antipodal point to Mr. Marconi's powerful sending-station in Cornwall is to be found in longitude 175 degrees east, and latitude 50 degrees, 30 minutes south. This point is in the South Pacific Ocean, very near Auckland Island which lies immediately to the south of New Zealand. There the British Government maintains an admiralty supply depot. It would be very interesting to know if messages which have faded out and become no longer sensible to the receiving-instruments at twenty-three degrees away from the sending-station would not be again easily received one hundred and eighty degrees away at the antipodes. All that would be needed to try the experiment would be to send a ship provided with a receiving apparatus to the point indicated, and wait for results."

THE VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE.

HOW much is a man worth, commercially? We have no slave-market to settle the question, at least for those members of the human race that presumably are of the greatest value to the world. In an interesting article in *The Popular Science Monthly* (June), Marshall O. Leighton makes an estimate based on a large number of awards made by juries in suits for damages. He concludes that a man's life has a definite value which is subject to the usual economic laws, and that the variation of this value at different ages is fairly well represented by the awards given in the courts of law, the relations of these values being logical and capable of mathematical representation. Mr. Leighton first inquires what it is that determines the purely economic value of human life. He says:



COMMERCIAL VALUE OF LIFE (MALE), AS DETERMINED BY SUITS AT LAW FOR WRONGFUL DEATH.

"As eminent an authority as Rochard has stated that it is the sum 'that the individual has cost his family, the community or the state, for his living, development, and education. It is the loan which the individual has made from the social capital in order to reach the age when he can restore it by his labor.' It is hardly probable, however, that this statement will receive permanent acceptance by a thoughtful man. A little reflection will show that it reverts to the generally discredited and Socialistic theory that values are determined by cost. Under such a valuation, the resource vested in an individual grows from birth, not with his increasing powers of production and the greater certainty of his attaining the age of self-support and becoming useful, but by reason of the fact that his maintenance is costing more and more. It would mean that the individual is most valuable at the moment before he becomes self-sustaining, and thereafter loses value until he has paid back to society the cost of his maintenance during dependent years. The time arrives when the account is balanced, and he is of no value whatsoever, even tho he might be at the prime of his productive powers. On the other hand, the generally accepted meaning of value has little relation to the cost of production; it depends upon final utility. The value of a commodity depends upon its use, or its productive ability in a community, and, as we are dealing with life as a commodity, in truth an article, these well-established economic principles must apply, even as truly as in the case of commercial products, in the market of New York. The more logical view, therefore, must be that the commercial value of a life must be measured by its general usefulness, its power of production, and the monetary returns which it makes to society."

After examining the grounds on which damages are awarded in suits for loss of life, the writer concludes that these damages represent fairly well the loss to the surviving relatives, excluding, of course, all considerations of mere sentiment. This loss being measured, in the last analysis, by the man's productiveness, it also represents his value to society and so is a "safe and trustworthy estimate" of the pecuniary value of his life. The curve given by Mr. Leighton was drawn from 147 cases, a large number of others being excluded where primitive damages were assessed. He first divides the life into age-periods of five years, and, on combining the awards in each period, it is found that the resulting average in each period is thoroughly representative of the whole group and possesses tolerably narrow limits of probable error. The distance of points on the curve from the vertical axis, measured horizontally, represent the ages of the decedents, and the corresponding vertical distances from the base the average amount of damages awarded per case, for each age-group. Says Mr. Leighton:

"Let us now examine this diagram and observe as closely as possible how the relative values there expressed (without regard to the actual values which they represent) conform to common observation. From the initial point, there is a rapid rise, caused by a rapidly enhancing value occasioned by the greater certainty of escape from the dangers of tender childhood. Each month and week during this period is hazardous, and as each month and year is passed in safety the risk becomes correspondingly less. Following this, is a flat portion during which the values do not change so markedly, until the age of puberty is passed. Then occurs a sharp increase, which, as it merges with the term of self-sustenance, becomes more rapid, culminating at about the age of 30 years. This is the prime of American manhood; not the period of highest productiveness, nor the age of ripest wisdom. The future is now the important feature, and there are questions of permanence to be taken into consideration. Physical vigor usually begins to decline at this period. We are familiar with the fact that the powers of the athlete then begin to wane; champions of this age give way to younger aspirants. This means that the risk becomes greater and the confidence in future values is lowered. Therefore, even tho the age of 30 is not the climax of existing usefulness, it comprises the highest combination of value and permanence.

"After the age of 30, there follows a gradual decline of values until the age period 55–60 is reached, when the declivity becomes sharp, remaining so to the end. The decrease in each age-group is not marked and might not be apparent when separate cases are considered, but the collective arrangement indicates with faithful accuracy all that might be expected from common observation.

"CONCLUSIONS: 1. The pecuniary value of life is subject to the same economic laws as are applied to the more vulgar commodities.

"2. In courts of law, the measure of an individual's productiveness, which is the measure of his value, receives the most careful scrutiny; therefore the decisions of such courts, where

existing statutes permit, are trustworthy in determining an individual's value to his family.

"3. The pecuniary value of a life to its relatives represents its pecuniary value to society.

"4. Damages given for wrongful death are such that they can be represented by an average in different age groups, with only narrow limits of probable error.

"5. The relation of these age-groups values, one to the other, is supported by common observation and statistical reasoning."

TOBACCO MADE HARMLESS.

A NUMBER of processes have been devised for removing from tobacco its harmful ingredients, especially the nicotin; but the trouble is that the residue is generally not only harmless, but insipid. Now, however, an experimenter named Gerold, of Halle, Germany, claims to have succeeded in neutralizing the injurious principles of tobacco without taking from it the flavor so much prized by smokers. The following description of Gerold's method and its results is given in *Cosmos* (May 24):

"The leaves are treated with a solution of tannic acid, which has the property of fixing alkaloids so that the nicotin and the essences contained in the plant, such as nicotianin, etc., are neutralized and rendered inoffensive. It would appear that this operation does not cause the tobacco to lose its flavor. To renew the perfume dear to the smoker, which is injured by the tannin, the tobacco is then soaked in a prepared decoction of the plant *Origanum vulgare* [wild marjoram]. These cigars are now sold in America, Germany, and Russia, and are, it appears, much liked by smokers, while they are recommended by physicians."

Careful experiment has shown, we are told, that this mode of preparation removes all toxic properties from the tobacco. After smoking the prepared cigars, the arterial pressure and the pulse remain precisely the same as before. A solution of the treated tobacco was even injected into the veins of various animals without serious results. A large number of the cigars have been smoked by M. Bardet, who reports on them as follows:

"The cigars retained completely and very agreeably the taste of tobacco; one can barely detect a very slight difference between them and ordinary cigars of the same quality. This surely gives them a great advantage over the so-called denicotinized tobaccos.

"Wishing to make some experiments on the action of this tobacco, M. Bardet smoked between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. no less than 15 cigars of a grade comparable with our *favoritos* at 20 centimes [4 cents]. He did this with perfect impunity, altho, the day before, he had not been able to exceed his tenth cigar, made of ordinary tobacco. . . . . .

"Here is another experiment: M. Bardet gave a prepared cigar to a boy of 16 years, who more than once had been made ill by trying to smoke an ordinary Caporal cigarette. The youth felt no disagreeable sensation.

"The assertion of the inventor that he has left all the nicotin in the tobacco and at the same time rendered it harmless is somewhat paradoxical; . . . nevertheless there is nothing unscientific in the idea that the alkaloid may be chemically fixed so as to make it non-volatile."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Still Another Air-ship.—A new dirigible balloon, which embodies also some of the principles of the aeroplane, has been devised by M. L. Roze, who described his machine in a lecture before the Paris Aero Club recently. M. Roze regards the dirigible balloon of Commandants Renard and Krebs, made in 1884, as the first of its kind, and those of Santos-Dumont as only "feeble copies" of it. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (May 3):

"According to M. Roze the conquest of the air will not be accomplished except according to the fundamental principle that the air-ship must be heavier than the air. Altho it must be, he thinks, sufficiently lightened to save itself in case of danger, it must remain heavy enough to breast the air like a bird, which is the only way to travel horizontally at any desired altitude without danger of the loss of gas and of ballast which shortens voyages.

"The advantages of this particular air-ship, as stated by the inventor, are complete security for the passengers either over

ROZE'S AIR-SHIP ASCENDING.

land or sea; the rigid connection of two balloons, rendering them stiff; the position of the propeller at quarter height, where it is sheltered from all contact with the ground or the water; and the placing of the engine above the passengers, where it does not interfere with their comfort and applies the propulsive force in the axis of mass, preventing all rolling. Vertical descent is avoided by the use of a parachute. The ascensional force of the combined balloons is sufficient to carry four persons and about 500 pounds of ballast. The trial of the air-ship is to take place in June.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A REMARKABLE instance of the intelligence of ants is described by Dr. Schroeder, in the *Zeitschrift für Entomologie*. Last summer a country house was so overrun by ants that the owner, after destroying a large ant-hill near the house and collecting the numerous pupæ for poultry feed, laid sticky fly-paper before the door of the house in such a manner that the ants could not enter without crossing it. In the morning he found his poultry feed gone and the fly-paper covered with sand, dry-grass, and pine needles over which the ants had passed "dry-shod." The ant-hill had also been rebuilt during the night. This case is well-authenticated and a piece of the fly-paper is shown in evidence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WHILE it may sound strange, it is nevertheless true, that inquiries for automobiles are being made in Syria," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "Only one specimen, an inferior second-hand French machine, so says United States Consul G. Bie Ravndal, at Baireut, has been seen there; but it is thought that in Syria and Palestine, with their lack of railways and street-cars and with their rapidly developing carriage-road systems, automobiles would do well. A new road is now being built between Sidon and Baireut, and will soon replace the ancient bridle-path. While this road will be level, others throughout the region are steep and make numerous sharp turns. Vehicles in use, therefore, must be strong and durable. The tourist traffic has more than doubled in Syria during the last ten years.

DIRECTIONS for making luminous photographs, published originally in a German paper, are thus translated in *Popular Science News*: "It is done by means of calcium sulphid, otherwise luminous paint. A sheet of transparent celluloid is coated with an emulsion of nine parts of gelatin, one of potassium bichromate, five of calcium sulphid, and one hundred of water. The gelatin is soaked in the water, and melted in a water-bath, the other ingredients being added afterward. When the coated film is thoroughly dry it may be printed upon from a positive through the celluloid film. This precaution is necessary to prevent the image washing off during development, which is done by hot water, as in the case of a carbon positive. Backed up by black velvet or paper, the print will appear as an ordinary black-and-white positive by daylight, to which it should be freely exposed, and will be self-luminous in the dark."

AN INQUEST ON A MUMMY.—"Our British friends can sometimes do the unconsciously humorous thing to perfection," says the Philadelphia *Medical Journal*. "They have lately been holding an inquest on a Peruvian mummy. But this 'crowner's quest' was no more funny than the gravity with which *The British Medical Journal* assures its readers that the coroner did right. The British public have finally awakened to the fact that the coroner should be laughed at, and the mummy has been pronounced dead because the coroner 'sat on it.' The innocent cause of all the trouble was a Peruvian mummy which some one was sending by express to a museum in Belgium. The unfortunate relic was discovered in a box in a railroad station in Liverpool. It was undoubtedly dead, but the coroner was sent for to certify to the fact. . . He succeeded in spoiling the mummy; and a [illegible] followed, with big damages."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CREATION LEGENDS IN ANCIENT RELIGIONS.

THE desire to pierce the mysteries of the universe awakened at an early stage in human history, and the primitive creation stories of the great centers of ancient culture—Babylonia, Judea, Egypt, Phenicia, India, and Greece—are among the most interesting records that we possess of the intellectual temper prevailing at the time they came into existence. Prof. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, who writes on the subject in *Harper's Magazine* (June), declares:

"The theologians of the Euphrates Valley, as early at least as the second millennium before our era, grappled with the problems of beginnings, and finally contented themselves with a theory of evolution from chaos to order. On cuneiform tablets which date from the seventh century B.C., and which represent copies of much older originals, we now read the story how once upon a time, before even heaven or earth existed, the waters covered everything; it was a period when confusion held sway. This confusion is symbolized by a monster known as Tiamat, whose name, signifying 'the deep,' is a survival of the very primitive notion found in various parts of the world that makes water a primeval element. The end of Tiamat's sway is foreshadowed by the creation of the gods, tho we are not told in what way the gods were produced. For the Babylonian theologians it was sufficient to indicate that the gods are the representatives of order arrayed against Tiamat, the symbol of chaos. Creation in the proper sense follows as the result of a conflict between chaos and order, in which the gods eventually prevailed."

A similar idea underlies most of the Egyptian legends of creation, in which Ra, the sun god, is represented as the offspring of Nu, the personification of the watery deep. He is pictured as lying asleep in the waters, or as coming out of a world-egg that floats on the waters. The bursting of the shell of this egg, pregnant with life, marks the beginning of the cosmic process. Professor Jastrow proceeds to a consideration of the story of creation as given in the first two chapters of Genesis. He says:

"As a matter of fact, we have two creation stories of Genesis; one embracing the first chapter, and coming to a rather abrupt end in the middle of the fourth verse of the second chapter; the other, much briefer than the first, forming the remainder of the second chapter, and concerned chiefly with the creation of man. Confining ourselves to the first story, its points of contact with both the Babylonian and Egyptian legends are too striking to be due to accident. Here, too, we have at the beginning of time chaos pictured as a period of darkness, when the waters held complete sway. The 'deep' must be placed under the control of the Deity, who is called Elohim, before the work of creation can be undertaken. There are unmistakable indications, moreover, that the Hebrew writer was familiar with the view which regarded the earth as appearing after the waters had been gathered 'unto one place' (Genesis i. 9), not therefore 'created,' but, as in the primitive tales of various nations, 'restored' after an inundation. The resemblance between the Hebrew and the Babylonian versions extends even to an identity in regard to an important term, for the Hebrew word for 'deep' (Tehôm) is the same as the Babylonian Tiamat."

At the same time, observes the writer, there are certain unique features in the Hebrew narrative, such as the account of a succession of definite creative acts, instead of the theory of vague development from chaos to order, and of the creation of light by the Deity, instead of the assumption that the Deity was Himself the sun-god. Professor Jastrow takes the view that the story in Genesis is chiefly interesting because it is "an attempt to put ancient traditions long current among the Hebrews, Babylonians, and Egyptians, and other nations, into accord with a novel ethical conception of divine government that starts the universe with a spiritual Being ruled by self-imposed laws." It is futile, he thinks, to try to force the data of Genesis "by an unnatural interpretation of perfectly definite terms" into accord with the teachings of modern science. He concludes:

"A recent writer has declared that Greece was fortunate in having become the heir of the wisdom of Babylonia and Egypt, without also falling into the meshes of an all-powerful priesthood, that controlled the thought and wisdom of the Euphrates Valley and of the Nile district. Instead of priests combining primitive fancies with metaphysical speculations and making the cosmogony an integral part of religious belief, the *characteristic* Greek cosmogony is to be found in the systems produced by her philosophers, from Thales to Aristotle, and who, independent of religious doctrines, and in a measure in opposition to prevailing beliefs and traditions, evolved theories of creation that rested upon the observation and study of nature, reenforced by bold and ingenious reasoning. Greek philosophy sounded the death-knell of creation legends, both primitive and advanced; it swept away the cosmogonies of Egypt and Babylonia and Phenicia. If that of India survived, it was because the religious development of India was not affected to any extent by Greek thought, while the Hebrew story maintained its hold mainly because of the emphasis it placed upon certain religious doctrines that met with wide acceptance, and partly because of the sublime conception of a single power governing the universe that pervades the tale in Genesis. These features, however, of the Hebrew story must not blind us to the fact that to Greek philosophy belongs the great distinction of being the more direct precursor of the modern scientific theory. The tone of the Hebrew story is spiritual; its spirit is essentially religious, whereas the spirit of Greek philosophy is the spirit of science."

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE VIEW OF THE MARTINIQUE CATASTROPHE.

IT would seem as if even the most firmly held beliefs in the "non-existence of matter" would have to succumb before the relentless logic of such events as those which have recently transpired in the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent. And yet "Christian Scientist," who writes to *The Mexican Herald* to "state as simply as possible the Christian Science thought in regard to the Martinique disaster," sees nothing in the late volcanic upheavals that is necessarily in conflict with the idea that "God is good and God is all," and that, since evil is thus excluded, "there is no storm, no fire, no flood, no earthquake." "God never made those things," he declares, "and they are, therefore, unrealities. Knowing nothing of evil, God can not, and therefore does not, ordain it." He writes further:

"We hold that God governs this universe wisely and well, in spite of our fears. You may ask: Why, then, did God permit the destruction of St. Pierre? He did not, and we hold, furthermore, knew nothing about it. How did it happen? As everything evil 'happens,' through an erring human sense of things. All evil is error, a false, distorted, unreal sense of things; but the real, which is always the work of God, obeys the law of principle. To the spiritually minded this is not at all vague. We have to understand it to appreciate it, and come within the range of the promises of God. If one will read carefully the 91st Psalm, and pray for guidance to apprehend it, they will learn that 'there shall be no evil befall them.'"

If God be omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, continues the writer, it is impossible to attribute to Him any disaster. "If men sin or sicken or die, it is because the false beliefs have temporarily separated them from God, and some time, even if in what is called the hereafter, they will be perfected." "Christian Scientist" concludes:

"To the prophet in the rocky cleft, God was not in the earthquake, or the whirlwind, but He was in the still small voice. We can not recognize God in the perilous phenomena of nature, and are in duty bound to combat every manifestation of erroneous thought that may seem to try to mesmerize us with its self-imposed sense of power. In the face of all danger, death or destruction, we reaffirm that God is good, and God is all; that there is no evil, save in human belief. It is belief that makes all

[illegible] of horror, manifestations of fear that perhaps have been latent for ages. The thought of centuries has been along the lines of human belief, and hence we have storms, fire, flood, earthquake, tidal waves, all nursed along in human belief until they now seem as real and powerful as tho God had created them. Fear and doubt so often make these pictures, and if we do not make them others do, or others have. The belief in floods, for instance, is as old as the time of Noah. If those mind-pictures are not destroyed mentally they are apt to be manifested materially, and remanifested again and again.

"'The thing that I greatly feared has come upon me,' said Job, and his sick thought was manifested in his sick body. It is all in thought. Shakespeare had the idea: 'There is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so.' The Bible says, 'As a man thinketh in his heart so is he.' The Penon hill or the volcano of Popocatepetl can not erupt of their volition, for they have no volition, no will, no power. Does God or man bring about such a result? God certainly does not, for His is a nature of absolute love and goodness, and it is impossible for Him to precipitate evil or destruction upon His children. Neither can man with his material fingers do so. But, what we call mortal mind (the absence of the God thought) in man is apt to any phase of evil, and the law of earthquakes and other like phenomena is human made. The mountains can do no harm, and yet people suppose they can. They slumber at the feet of God, for they are His footstool. Realizing the counter-fact that God has all power, man rises into the realm of the real, and has dominion, as God intended him to have, over all the earth. Having such dominion, all things work together for his good, and never for his evil or for his undoing."

HIGHER CRITICISM AND THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., is just at present the center of an animated controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church over the merits and demerits of the higher criticism. The case of Professor Pearson had hardly been disposed of before an almost equally serious problem was presented by the resignation of Prof. Charles Horswell, A.M., Ph.D., head of the department of Old-Testament literature and Hebrew in the Garrett Biblical Institute, the divinity school of the university. Dr. Horswell is a well-known exponent of the higher criticism, tho not so radical as Professor Pearson. Says *Unity* (Chicago, undenom.):

"His method was chiefly inductive. He gives a man a piece of work, such, for instance, as the comparison of the account given in Chronicles of events narrated also in Kings. The student was allowed to discover for himself the discrepancies in fact and in interpretation, and was then required to formulate his own theory to account for them. The natural and inevitable result of this method was that he was creating a band of intelligent students whose confidence in their conclusions could not be shaken by denunciation. He was asked to refrain from this method during the first and second years of a student's course, and to present during the third year the arguments against rather than the arguments for modern views. He could not do so with self-respect, and the demand led to his resignation."

Dr. Little, president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, who was one of Professor Pearson's severest critics, takes an entirely different view of Dr. Horswell's case. "It is true that Dr. Horswell teaches higher criticism," he says, "and has been attacked for it. But he fills a position where attacks must be expected, and higher criticism is taught throughout the school. We are compelled to teach it. Students ask questions that must be answered, and we must answer them in the only logical way. . . . Many students have come to me with complaints that Dr. Horswell is teaching heresy; but upon examination I have always found that they were mistaken and that the professor's views were not altogether different from those of the remainder of us."

Professor Horswell is not the only member of the Garrett Institute faculty who has drawn hostile criticism from the conservatives. Dr. Milton S. Terry, of the same institution, is also a "marked" man, and at a recent session of Methodist preachers in Chicago his book on "Moses and the Prophets" was roughly handled. One critic, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Holmes, objected in particular to Dr. Terry's view of the authorship of the Pentateuch and of Isaiah, and accused the Evanston professor of trying to "plow up the word of God with a four-horse team." "Men have been expelled from the church," he exclaimed, "for a much less offense. Where are the bishops, the presiding elders, and the trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute? Are we all become dumb dogs that we can not protest against such teachings?"

The real question at issue in this controversy, declares *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), is "whether the higher criticism, taught in a reverent and scholarly manner, can be permitted in a Methodist institution." It continues:

"The Des Moines Conference, that has led the opposition to Dr. Horswell, and against the whole school of higher critics in the Methodist Church, has stirred up quite an excitement. Prophecy is unsafe as to how matters will end in the Northwestern divinity school. We venture the opinion, however, that a proper discrimination will prevail between the anti-supernaturalism of Professor Pearson and the new form of controversy, and that, as a consequence, the higher criticism as represented by Drs. Horswell and Terry and President Little will survive at Evanston."

The Methodist press is devoting a good deal of space to discussion of questions relating to the higher criticism, and in some quarters extreme opinions are voiced. The California *Christian Advocate* (San Francisco) thinks that the higher criticism, if carried to its logical conclusion, would make religion "not a revelation, but an evolution of mere human experience, of no higher authority than, and possessing a common origin with, paganism." The doctrine of God would become "empty, impersonal, and agnostic." Similarly, a writer in *The Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Atlanta, Ga.) refers with some contempt to "the set of men who call themselves higher critics." He asks: "Whence the name? Is it possible they will rise with God and set up their judgment against Him? . . . It is time the church of God should rid herself of lethargy and put herself anew on record concerning these things." A more representative view is that of Bishop S. M. Merrill, who makes a contribution to the discussion in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago.) He says, in part:

"My heart goes out in sympathetic appreciation toward all workers in the legitimate sphere of criticism, believing much is being done to clear away the accumulated rubbish of the ages and to free the Holy Scriptures from accretions and misunderstandings which clog evangelical faith and give the enemy occasion to blaspheme. Heresy abounds and will, till God's word stands forth freed from bondage and able to break the fetters of ignorance and superstition. Let the light shine! In this work pretenders will appear. False prophets and false apostles are ever of old. Destructive critics and champions of doubt are bold, boastful, blatant, self-asserting, and proud. Like Satan, they overdo till reaction comes. Honest, humble learning, with intelligent delving will counteract the devices of unbelief and bring to light the refined gold of the kingdom. Let no lover of truth tremble for the ark of God.

"The church wants truth and invites research. Her attitude toward higher criticism is that of a sympathetic and yet jealous friend. She watches for the coming of new evidences of the truth as one watches for the morning during a night of storm. She honors earnest toilers in all lines of learning. Yet will she not tolerate pretentiousness. She wants no deceptions nor will she accept opinions for facts. Discrimination is her business. Mere inferences from half-known premises do not enrich her store of knowledge. While appreciating the good in the learning of to-day, she can not cast aside the solid learning of yesterday. Her Bible is her jewel. It has passed through fires as hot as will ever be kindled to consume it. The word of the Lord standeth forever."

A SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM FOR MODERN CATHOLICISM.

INDICATIONS multiply that the influences of scientific research and Biblical criticism, that have had such a disturbing effect in Protestant churches, have reached some of the important circles of the Roman Catholic Church as well. Especially in France has the spirit of Gallicanism with its independent tendencies been coming to the front, not so much among the university professors, as has been the case in Germany, as among officials high in the church, who are claiming that the religious and theological thought of the church can come and should come into harmony with the best tendencies of modern scholarship. The most noteworthy utterances in this direction were made recently in a public address of the Archbishop of Albi, Monsignor Mignot, which was entitled "La Methode de la Theologie," and was published in the *Bulletin de Littérature Ecclésiastique*, issued by the Roman Catholic Institute of Toulouse. The address has attracted international attention, and its line of thought is as follows:

The church is the highest teaching authority on earth, and must remain such; but Roman Catholic theology, as taught by the church, has not, viewed from the standpoint of method, reached that precision which has been attained by other and inferior sciences. In theology it appears in our day that those branches which are connected with the positive and historical sciences are making more progress than those which concern themselves with the interpretation of dogma. The difference lies in the fact that in the former more exact methods prevail than in the latter. Theology has not adjusted itself to the new ideals that prevail in contemporary scientific research. The deductive and synthetic stage has been succeeded by an analytic and experimental. The former is in accordance with the traditional ideals of the Middle Ages, while the latter is characteristic of our age of new discoveries and experiences. The theology that would serve the church best must engage in critical sifting and judgment of materials as well as in speculative construction. This can be done without endangering the great doctrines of faith, as the bulk of these have certainty because of the authority of the church. But this certitude is one thing, and the scientific exposition of these truths is altogether something different. The epoch for a scientific establishment of the teachings of the church has now come. It is true that in this process Catholic theology must yet remain under the control of authority, and such authority is necessary in order to prevent the growth of purely individual notions. But theology must be both traditional and progressive. It must be the former in so far as it is to preserve old truth; and the latter because we must constantly seek the foundations of truth more and more deeply. We must be on our guard against trying to compress the life of the church within the thought of a single individual, even if that person is endowed with the possibilities of infallibility. In an organization the members are just as important for the head as the head is to the members; and if it is the privilege of the head of the church to express the thoughts of Christianity in their canonical form, it is our privilege to prepare the elements for this [*d'en préparer les élements*].

The schools have been accustomed to distinguish between a "Teaching Church" and a "Taught Church." It would perhaps be better to speak also of a "Learning Church," as expressive of the true relation of the church toward scientific research. The average laymen does not know what it costs to discover the truth. A Catholic theologian also can err, and the representatives of the church must often labor hard to assume the proper attitude toward new philosophies and sciences. Aristotle's philosophy did not receive its proper place until corrected by Thomas de Aquinas; the system of Copernicus had to wait long for adoption, but is now generally recognized by Catholic exegesis; thirty years ago the idea of evolution met with a cool reception, but is to a certain degree now generally adopted in Christian philosophy.

The address closes with these words:

"Thus it is with nearly all new acquisitions of thought: They must be sifted and tested by fire before they can be adopted in the schools and can be accepted in the official decisions of the councils and the Popes. No epoch in history has been richer in achievements of this sort than is our own, and these all furnish theological work and research with most valuable elements."

A very characteristic utterance in this direction is the brief "Testament" left by Professor Krauss, who to the end declares himself to have been a loyal son of his church, but hopes for a "revival of religious Catholicism," and the break of the "Ultramontane" power in the thought and life of the church.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GOSPEL OF "THE SIMPLE LIFE."

A STRIKING personality in contemporary French religious life is that of Charles Wagner, whose influence as *pasteur* of an independent congregation, which gathers in a handsome hall in Paris on the Boulevard Beaumarchais, and as author of several books on ethical subjects, bearing such titles as "Justice," "Youth," "Courage," and "The Soul of Things," has already made his name famous. His last book, "The Simple Life," has been translated into English and affords an interesting glimpse of the philosophy of one whose moral and intellectual life, as we are told, early "dashed and broke against the religious structure" which bounded it, and who obtained most of his inspiration from Spinoza and the German mystics.

M. Wagner's plea is for "simple thoughts, simple words, simple needs, simple pleasures, simple beauty." He appeals to the soul to rid itself of the non-essential, and to find in the great realities of life the only values. "Simplicity," he says, "is not a vanished good. To aspire to simple living means to fulfil the highest human destiny." He continues:

"Simplicity is a state of mind. It dwells in the main intention of our lives. A man is simple when his chief care is the wish to be what he ought to be, that is, honestly and naturally human. And this is neither so easy nor so impossible as one might think. At bottom, it consists in putting our acts and aspirations in accordance with the law of our being, and consequently with the Eternal Intention which willed that we should be at all. Let a flower be a flower, a swallow a swallow, a rock a rock, and let a man be a man, and not a fox, a hare, a hog, or a bird of prey; this is the sum of the whole matter."

In the light of this thought, M. Wagner proceeds to interpret the "practical ideal of man." He declares:

"Everywhere in life we see certain quantities of matter and energy associated for certain ends. Substances more or less crude are thus transformed and carried to a higher degree of organization. It is not otherwise with the life of man. The human ideal is to transform life into something more excellent than itself. We compare existence to raw material. What it is matters less than what is made of it as the value of a work of art lies in the flowering of the workman's skill. We bring into the world with us different gifts: one has received gold, another granite, a third marble, most of us wood or clay. Our task is to fashion these substances. Every one knows that the most precious material may be spoiled, and he knows, too, that out of the least costly an immortal work may be shaped. Art is the realization of a permanent idea in an ephemeral form. True life is the realization of the higher virtues—justice, love, truth, liberty, moral power—in our daily activities whatever they may be. Once captivated by the beauty and simplicity of the true life, the heart holds the fascination of it. Gradually everything subordinates itself to this powerful and persistent charm. The necessary hierarchy of powers is organized, within one: the essential commands, the secondary obeys, and order is born of simplicity. . . .

"I despair of ever describing simplicity in any worthy fashion. All the strength of the world and all its beauty, all true joy, everything that consoles, that feeds hope, or throws a ray of light along our dark paths, everything that makes us see across our poor lives a splendid goal and a boundless future, comes to us from people of simplicity, those who have made another object of their desires than the passing satisfaction of selfishness

And [illegible] will have understood that the art of living is to know how to give one's life."

It may be asked, What is the definite relation of such a philosophy to religion, as commonly understood? To such a question M. Wagner replies:

"All religions have, of necessity, certain fixed characteristics, and each has its inherent qualities or defects. Strictly speaking, then, they may be compared among themselves; but there are always involuntary partialities or foregone conclusions. The question is asked: Is my own religion good, and how may I know it? To this question, this answer: Your religion is good if it is vital and active, if it nourishes in you confidence, hope, love, and a sentiment of the infinite value of existence; if it is allied with what is best in you against what is worst, and holds forever before you the necessity of becoming a new man; if it makes you understand that pain is a deliverer; if it increases your respect for the conscience of others; if it renders forgiveness more easy, fortune less arrogant, duty more clear, the beyond less visionary. If it does these things it is good, little matter its name; however rudimentary it may be, when it fills this office it comes from the true source, it binds you to man and to God.

"But does it perchance serve to make you think yourself better than others, quibble over texts, wear sour looks, domineer other men's consciences or give your own over to bondage; stifle your scruples, follow religious forms for fashion or gain, do good in the hope of escaping future punishment?—oh, then, if you proclaim yourself the follower of Buddha, Moses, Mohammed, or even Christ, your religion is worthless—it separates you from God and man."

REFORM OF CHURCH MUSIC.

IT is not generally admitted that American church music is at a low ebb. On the contrary, it is often assumed that the music of our churches has reached a high level—higher, probably, than the level of church music in England and other European countries. And yet the editor of *Music* (Chicago), Mr. W. S. B. Matthews, takes the view that "while the Christian Church makes a natural selection of those individuals in every community who are serious, idealistic, and subject to a desire for a higher life, there is no place where musical taste is at lower ebb than in our so-called evangelical churches in America." He continues (in his own magazine):

"Speaking from the standpoint of the artist, the entire power and meaning of the art of music are ignored and profaned in the church persistently and wellnigh universally. Besides losing the assistance which music might afford to the ends proposed by the church (which desires to do for the individual soul every Sunday pretty much what the fair Melusina gained from her weekly return to her home beneath the waters), the general value and comfortfulness of the art are lost in the private life of all this large class in every community. In fact, our national cultivation of music suffers seriously from our having disconnected it from the idea of religion. I do not mean by this that I regard any church music as affording the highest types of the art, which, if known, would open to the individual deeper vistas and make the music more precious to him; I have reference to that general attitude of mind which properly makes fine art a religion in itself—a part of the apparatus for bringing mankind into contact with the ideal—that is to say, with the true, the beautiful, and the good."

Mr. Matthews objects in particular to "the manner in which any of the popular churches will carelessly sing through a few Moody and Sankey hymns . . . one song following after another without the slightest appropriateness or care to develop a unity or sequence of moods." He instances also "the American way of employing every tune to a large variety of hymns," by which are lost "all the symbolic and expressive influences of the music." It is "like a polygamous melody marrying a new husband every Sunday," he says. As for the paid quartette:

"The immorality of the paid quartette does not lie in the salary; this is not generally large enough to have moral quality. It lies in the kind of things they do and in the way they do them. If there has ever been a paid quartette taking itself seriously and employing a good quality of musical art from the standpoint of religious worship, or even from that of a true cult, I have never been so fortunate as to hear its work."

Prof. Locke Davies, of Yale University, writing in the same magazine, criticizes no less severely the present conditions of church music, and gives three reasons to account for its present "degeneracy." These are the lack of a real musical appreciation on the part of the average congregation; the average minister's ignorance of music; and the tendency of composers to adjust themselves to a low-class demand, because commercially profitable. He says further

"Fortunately for us, for the church, and for the general welfare, the tide is on the ebb. In this country we are learning the lesson so well understood in England, of training choirs to sing good music, and of encouraging American composers of high rank to write religious work. Professor Parker's 'Hora Novissima,' tho by no means a classic, is an extremely useful work, whose influence will be very far-reaching. Edward Elgar, Coleridge Taylor, and Hubert Parry, in England, are doing fine service in keeping up the standard of good church and choral music. What we in this country need is good anthem writers. We have some, among whom we may mention Sydney Thomson, of Summit, N. J., whose anthems show a very clear recognition of the needs of the average church, and, what is more, the deeper need of writing *sacred music* in a musicianly manner. His suite of Christmas carols, recently brought out by his publisher, Schirmer, of New York, is a gem of its kind. The trouble seems to be that work like this and some others is not known by organists, and, for this reason, perhaps, the organist's responsibility for the reform of church music is as great as that of any other person. For upon his shoulders rests the responsibility of keeping himself posted of the progress of the art in which he is presumably an expert. There is too much ground to the fear that this responsibility is not adequately appreciated. For surely the selections actually made would never be made by artists who really understood their work or comprehended the deepest needs of their choirs and the religious service in which they take part."

In harmony with the views of the two writers quoted, Prof. W. B. Chamberlain, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has inaugurated a church-music department, combining lectures on church music by himself and others, organ recitals upon the excellent organ in the chapel, and other illustrative aids.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, of Plainfield, N. J., has decided to accept the call extended to him by the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York.

THE ninety-sixth annual sessions of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in America was held in Asbury Park, N. J., last week. Several verbal alterations in the liturgical forms of the church were agreed upon, but the more important question of creed revision was laid over without action.

THE congregation of the Second Baptist Church, of Little Rock, Ark., has adopted a resolution withdrawing fellowship from Governor Jeff Davis, which means his expulsion from the church. The charges made against him were those of drunkenness and other immoral acts. *Zion's Herald* (Methodist Episcopal) prophesies that this action is likely to terminate the governor's public career.

"FATHER" DOLLING, who recently died in London, was one of the most remarkable figures in the Church of England. Says the New York *Churchman*: "He was rector of Poplar, one of London's slum districts, work in which he had begun years ago, under the influence of Father Stanton, after having his first experience of life as an Irish land-agent. Tho socially an extreme nonconformist, he was clerically an extreme ritualist. The East End knew him as 'Brother Bob.' His parish calls were made chiefly on the sidewalk, where he fraternized with his people to the extent of smoking an aggressive pipe. He would preach in nonconformist pulpits if he got a chance. And tho in politics he was so pronounced a radical as to earn for himself the name of Socialist, he was frequently asked to occupy the most aristocratic pulpits of the metropolis." The secular and religious press of England print numerous eulogies of this unselfish man, who, tho wealthy, sacrificed all for the poor, and once confessed that, after visiting the Bishop of Winchester in his palace, he was obliged to pawn his watch in order to get home.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW PEACE IS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

PROFOUND thankfulness, infinite relief, and a determination to make the British empire even greater and grander than it is to-day—these are the sentiments which find expression in all English newspapers at the end of the Boer war. There is not a trace of exultation over a fallen foe. There is no triumph at the expense of those who predicted that Britain would never overcome the South African resistance. There is simply a feeling that "the white man's burden" has been carried a stage further and that an additional responsibility has been incurred by the empire. As for the war itself, the London *Times* calls it "the greatest ordeal" the British people "have been called upon to undergo since the downfall of Napoleon." The same authority proceeds:

"Looking back upon the history of the protracted and eventful contest which has now terminated, we must gaze with mingled

PERSPICACITY.

At the annual celebration of the Primrose League, Lord Salisbury said England had emerged from the Boer War with increased power, prestige, and influence. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

feelings on its course. The searching test of war has revealed to us many grievous defects and shortcomings in the organization and training of our army and in the professional equipment of our officers. We have no desire to underrate their gravity or to deny that they might have led to terrible disasters in other circumstances. On the other hand, there has been much in that history on which we may reflect with thankfulness and pride. The attitude of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies has been above all praise. It has proved that we are not unworthy of our past."

Nor can the great London daily repress a national pride in the triumph of British arms:

"On the greatness of the military effort we have made it is needless to dwell. No other nation could have made it at such a distance from its base. Nobody at home or abroad believed that we could make it, until we did make it. We have raised and equipped, with the help of our colonies, some 300,000 men, and we placed them in the field and supplied them at a distance of between six and seven thousand miles from our shores. Our sea power, we need hardly say, was the condition precedent of this feat without parallel in the annals of modern war."

This is the lesson, or rather the result of it all:

"The war has brought the whole nation and the whole empire together more closely than they ever were before. They have realized for the first time how firm are the bonds that knit all lands under the Union Jack together; they have realized their strength if they learn to use it, and they have realized the possibilities of their great imperial mission."

The Daily News (London), which has been accused of being a pro-Boer organ, says:

"As the rulers of Ireland, we have painful knowledge of the fact that the conquest of a country may not be the end of trouble. The Boers are a very different race from the Irish, but if we set ourselves to govern them in the same manner, we shall probably reap the same results. The spirit of race-supremacy will no more succeed in South Africa than in Ireland—will succeed less in proportion as the race is more stubborn and the country farther away. If we are content to add another failure to our empire—to become the rulers of another land of sullen people and sterile acres—no one doubts that we can achieve that result by 'resolute government.' But if we wish, in Lord Rosebery's phrase, to produce 'pacification' as well as peace, settlement as well as silence of the guns, then we require to inspire the Boers with a new trust in our good faith and good purposes."

What is to come next? *The Standard* (London) answers the question with much circumstantial detail:

"The Cape, Natal, and the territory acquired by the Chartered Company will naturally remain as separate bodies, in the sense that Wales is distinct from Yorkshire. The Orange Colony and the Transvaal will not lose their names, and will continue to be administrative areas. But it will be as part of a great whole, of a united land under a single central Government stretching from the Zambesi to the extreme South of the Continent, and from the sea and the Portuguese possessions on the East to the South Atlantic and Damaraland on the West. Geography, political convenience, the interest of the empire, and the good of the inhabitants of South Africa themselves, of whatever color and race, alike require that there shall be a federated authority, working for the advantage of all."

A noteworthy fact in all English comment is the tribute paid to the gallantry of the foe. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"The Boers have 'put up a fight' against the whole resources of the world's mightiest empire which will live forever in history. They have taught us that which we shall forget at our peril, and which will be the subject for much inquiry, for the account is not yet closed at home. The nation will not easily quit the score with the pro-Boers in this country, in whose existence General Viljoen has declared himself unable to believe, but who are nevertheless a deplorably hard fact. If there has been any bitter feeling in this country toward our brave foes, it has been the work of these gentry. But to-day we are all pro-Boers, anxious only to heal the wounds of strife, and to compensate the burghers of the extinct republics for the shadow of independence they have lost by welcoming them as sharers with us on equal terms in the heritage of our free empire."

These several comments seem to be fairly representative of practically all that is said on the peace by the leading newspapers of England.

Chamberlain and the Boer War.—The Boer war now ended was decided upon and "the war was made" by Lord Milner and not by Mr. Chamberlain, according to an article by W. T. Stead in *The Pilgrim* (Battle Creek, Mich.). The English editor says:

"When Lord Milner began to make his first moves toward war, he complained bitterly that he had no support at home, least of all from Mr. Chamberlain. It was with great reluctance Lord Milner consented to go to Bloemfontein to meet President Kru-

ger, but he took good care to render the conference abortive. Then he pulled Mr. Chamberlain's leg by cabling a warlike despatch, which insisted upon the necessity for action. From the publication of that despatch Mr. Chamberlain became Lord Milner's subservient instrument.

"But even then Mr. Chamberlain did not foresee whither Lord Milner was leading him. He was in a fool's paradise. He was quite certain there would be no war. He had even made arrangements for spending the recess holiday in Egypt. All that was necessary was bluff. A few thousand British troops despatched to South Africa would suffice to bring Kruger to his knees. Such was his confident belief."

This was "characteristic" of Mr. Chamberlain, says Mr. Stead. Mr. Chamberlain knew nothing of President Kruger's "rooted distrust" of himself and his policy, and he knew "less than nothing" of Lord Milner's determination "to force on war":

"The result was that, as the net result of his combination of ignorance and temper, the empire was plunged into a disastrous war which has already cost England her Queen, the lives of 20,000 soldiers, and £200,000,000 of treasure. 'If I had brought it on,' said Mr. Chamberlain, 'it would be a feather in my cap'—an utterance significant of much. But he did not bring it on. He bungled into it in sheer ignorance and bad temper.

"From that day the control of events in South Africa has passed out of his hands into those of the military. There was enough of the original radical in him to cause him to hate farm-burning and the concentration camps, but he was powerless to prevent either of these methods of barbarism. No one—save Mr. Rhodes—was so outspoken in private in condemnation of the military blunders of the campaign, and he has unwillingly followed the imperious leading of Lord Milner.

"So far as the war is concerned, Mr. Chamberlain has no record to show but one of continuous uninterrupted failure to achieve any single object which he professed to desire. He has been able to make telling and effective party scores off his political opponents, but there his successes begin and end."

BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

SERIOUS differences have arisen between Brazil and Bolivia because of the cession by the latter country to an American syndicate of rights in the territory of Acre, a rich rubber region. The boundaries of Acre, in the upper Amazon district, are ill defined, and Brazil so greatly resents Bolivia's action that there has been talk of a diplomatic rupture. Says the *Notizia* (Rio Janeiro):

"The present attitude of Bolivia may occasion a radical change in Brazil's cordial feeling for her. A mere question of boundary lines has been resolved into a question which affects the general interests of the American continent. Brazil can not in any way accept the arrangement proposed by Bolivia, which makes over to an incorporated syndicate rights of sovereignty in American affairs which extend even to the issue of money and the maintenance of an armed force. We do not know under what flag the ships of war will sail that bear the military and commercial stores of this undertaking. It seems, however, that the region affected is to be converted into a sort of nation, a region enriched by Brazilian energy and labor. As for the Brazilians living in Acre, if the protection of the Bolivian Government fails them, they shall not lack the protection of the country of their origin."

Many Brazilian papers complain that the system of concession to corporations is making the United States the real ruler of South America. Thus the *Gazeta de Noticias* (Rio Janeiro), which attacks the Bolivian Government severely, and adds that the Yankees make the Monroe Doctrine an excuse to absorb South America to the exclusion of Europe. The *Jornal do Commercio* (Rio Janeiro) has an article urging the rejection of the pending commercial treaty with Bolivia. But the *Correo de Manha* (Rio Janeiro) publishes an article by an ex-vice-president of Brazil in which rejection of the commercial treaty is declared unwise. The Bolivian side of the matter represents, on the authority of an official of the Government, that the Acre concession will deprive the Brazilian state of Amazonas of a large portion of the revenue which it derived from export duties on rubber, as much of the rubber from the Acre, Purus, Javary, and other rivers in the ceded territory has hitherto passed through the Manaos custom-house, but will now pay toll to Bolivia. *The South American Journal* (London) thus summarizes the recent history of Acre:

"About two years ago the Brazilians in the Acre got up a revolution under a Spaniard, named Galvez, and as there were very few Bolivians there, the revolution succeeded, and Galvez and his party held possession of that country for some months, until Galvez was bought off by the Government of Brazil. Another revolution was got up some time afterward by other parties, the head man of which was bought off by the Bolivians, so it was said, at the time the military force from Bolivia was about to arrive at the Acre."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CLERICAL VICTORY IN BELGIUM.

THE recent elections in Belgium show that the Clericals can not only hold their own, but can even make gains under the peculiar system of double and treble voting that prevails. One-half of the members of the Chamber of Deputies were voted for (76 out of 152). The Clericals have a majority of 24 in the Chamber as it stands. The victory was not unexpected, in view of the state of the political machinery. The *Peuple* (Brussels),

LEOPOLD AND THE LIBERTY CAP.

LEOPOLD: "I'll try this head wear and you try mine."
FRANCE: "But I don't wear a crown."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

a Socialist paper, frankly concedes victory to the Roman Catholic party. It is of opinion that the workingmen were true to the Socialist cause, and that only the "floating element" went over to the Liberals and Clericals. The Roman Catholic press is jubilant over the victory. The Liberal *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The reactionaries are stronger than ever and the ministry, supported by a majority increased by ten votes, seems in an im-

pregnable position. But it may be menaced far more than it suspects. Too much success means too great intoxication. Ministerial infatuation, new majority demands, governmental imprudences, dangerous political errors—such are the reasonable probabilities, not to say the inevitable certainties. The De Smet de Naeyer ministry may, much sooner than it anticipates, be an expiatory victim of its own triumph."

Nothing has been changed in Belgium as a result of the election, in the opinion of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which has been accused of Clerical sympathies:

"The Catholic cabinet, presided over by M. de Smet de Naeyer, will continue to govern as heretofore, without impediment —unless the opposition parties make new trouble for it outside the legal agencies. The partisans of universal suffrage, pure and simple, taking their cue from the result of the elections, may resume their old argument that the electoral system in vogue assures the Catholics a majority."

The organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England, *The Tablet* (London), under the title "A Catholic Victory," says:

"Scarcely more than a month ago Belgium was threatened with a social upheaval that threatened destruction to all law and order in the country. Acting with energetic firmness, the Catholic Government put down rioting in the great cities, and warded off a general strike—organized for purely political ends—in the coal-mining districts of the country. Riots and strikes were excited by the Socialist leaders under the pretext that the country wanted manhood suffrage. . . . The Catholics of Belgium have won indeed a famous victory. No wonder there is joy in the land, that the black, yellow, and red national colors floated gaily from the façades of Conservative and Catholic clubs, that bells in many an old gray time-worn tower rang out, like the famous bell of Ghent, 'there is victory in the land,' and that processions, with lively bands of music and gay with the flags and standards of guilds and societies, promenaded the streets of many a quiet Flemish city, as, on Monday last, it became known that the Catholics had scored a great victory."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR DEBT TO FRANCE.

THE leading newspaper organs of the French republic have been prompted by the Rochambeau celebrations to enter at length into the obligations of the United States to the great nation of Lafayette and "the principles of 1789." These obligations are not set forth in an assertive way. The feeling is rather one of gratification that France was afforded the opportunity of assisting in the struggle that gave a mighty Power to the world. And the *Temps* (Paris) says:

"The manifestation of Franco-American sympathy must be regarded not in the troubled and uncertain light of recent events, but as new evidence of a state of feeling that will never be lacking. As has been recently said, and very justly, the United States of Europe are in America. Distant sons of England, renewed by a great Teutonic immigration, the citizens of the United States may make the tour of the Old World and successively salute therein all the elements which enter into their own make-up, save the one nation—not the least endowed—which drew inspiration from themselves. They can in a few years celebrate England, celebrate Germany, smile upon Russia, hail France. In the end it is still America they celebrate, since out of so many old races they have made a new nation."

Two nations which have in common memories such as those which cluster around the American War of Independence can maintain good relations and mutual sympathy, proceeds this ministerial organ, which seems to be uneasily conscious of the difficulties confronting the French foreign office during the Spanish-American war. In a very similar tone comments the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). It begins by observing that the friendship of the United States has been much sought for some time. "The reserve with which we refrained from this competition for the favor of an old friend grown great has been rewarded." The reward is in the fact that "in none of the international demonstrations to which the United States surrendered itself of late years" has American cordiality been so spontaneous as during the Rochambeau ceremonies:

"It is thus evident that to the Americans France remains the traditional friend, the friend pointed out to every new generation that goes through the schools of the Union as having been intimately associated, during the heroic period of United States history, with the fathers of liberty. In truth we have never believed in any weakening of sentiments so deeply rooted in the education and traditions of a people. The relations of the two countries have always been peculiarly agreeable. It was with France that the United States first signed, in 1897, a commercial reciprocity treaty. We have seen a French ambassador as a matter of course designated as the intermediary between the United States and Spain at a decisive moment."

The French journal next notes with indignation what it styles underhand efforts "to falsify recent history" and make it appear that France was not our true friend in the war with Spain. "Even Senator Lodge did not hesitate to show a sentiment that acts, as we know, upon individuals as upon nations: he spoke of gratitude."

But there is one publication which feels called upon to take the United States sternly to task for its failure to appreciate its debt to France. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"There has not been hitherto any formal opposition between the governments of Paris and Washington, but it is apparent that these governments have too seldom pursued parallel paths. The Americans, as regards commercial treaties, for instance, have not always borne in mind that they are morally indebted to France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THAT EMBARRASSING STATUE.

THE general impression abroad is that there will be trouble over the statue of Frederick the Great which Emperor William presented to the United States. The gift, or rather the offer of it, was to be laid before Congress by President Roosevelt, an intention which that statesman first announced and then discovered to be supererogatory. This is the feature of the business upon which foreign attention is more and more concentrated. It has given the German press a shock. Outside the German press there is a vague idea that Emperor William has other cards to play, and that he will even transport himself to these republican shores to see after his statue himself. One German newspaper welcomes that notion as tending to win the American people over to monarchy. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"Some of the German newspapers are a good deal chagrined over the disappointing result of the Emperor's present to Washington of a statue of Frederick the Great. That it was a mistaken move seems to be generally recognized, since it proves even less acceptable to a considerable body of American opinion than was Lord Rosebery's statue of Cromwell to the Irishmen at Westminster. The *Vossische Zeitung* tries to conciliate Americans by reminding them that the Prussian autocrat was also the friend of Voltaire, tho why that should commend his memory to the people of the United States is left to the imagination. More to the point perhaps would be the plea that Frederick was 'an admirer of republican virtue,' if there were any ground for believing it to be the fact. If it were true in any sense likely to impress Americans, it may be doubted whether William II. would make such a hero of his ancestor. But as the Americans do not take kindly to the great fighting king who shared in the first partition of Poland, the German press is anxious to blame some one other than the Emperor for the mistake of making so embarrassing an offer. It appears that no steps were taken beforehand to sound American opinion on the matter, and accordingly a scapegoat is found in the person of the German ambas-

sador at Washington. He is bluntly told that 'he is not the right man for so important a post.'"

What is the German Emperor to do, then, in order to win the United States, since gifts of monarchical statues do not seem to attain the result desired? The London *Spectator* goes into the subject at great length and concludes:

"Let the Kaiser give up his autocratic pretensions, and cease to require the slavish obedience demanded by *jure-divino* royalism, and he will soon find the way to the hearts of the American people, and will win, first their confidence and respect, and then their affection. If he can not, or will not, do that—and needless to say, short of a miracle, he will never change the nature of a rule which he honestly believes to be the only system suited to Germany—he must abandon his attempts to win over the Americans."

This utterance has much incensed the ultra-monarchical *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which sees in it new evidence of England's intention to create dissension between Germany and the United States. It exclaims:

"Does *The Spectator* really consider our Emperor so silly as to regulate his internal policy simply to please the Americans? Does it, on the other hand, deem the Americans so unintelligent as to let their demeanor toward a foreign monarch depend upon his internal political policy? To what extent has the abolition of the dictatorship paragraph brought our Emperor nearer to the hearts of the Americans, or how has the German workman's insurance law influenced the relations of Germany and the United States?"

The utterances of the English weekly can only inspire an amused smile on the part of Germans, concludes the authority last quoted, which dismisses the subject with another reference to England's determination to make trouble. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a paper of popular tendency, declares that the gift of the Frederick statue was "a mistake," and it is convinced that to carry out the scheme of its presentation would cause "great embarrassment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MENELIK THE MONOPOLIST.

THE astonishing financial and commercial operations of Menelik, the Abyssinian monarch, are having a complicating effect upon international relations, if the accounts and comments of the European press are reliable. To begin with the *Économiste Français* (Paris):

"It is the Emperor Menelik who monopolizes the ivory trade, which he regards, moreover, as tribute. The quality of the ivory is very fine. It is sold at Addis-Ababa for $25 to $30 per frassela of 36 pounds. The Emperor received in 1899 about 2,500 frasselas and the commerce 1,800 frasselas, which permits an estimate for the total trade of that year of about $200,000. It is believed this sum was exceeded in 1900, but it is to be feared it will henceforth diminish, as the elephant tends to disappear. It is Menelik, too, who keeps the greater part of the gold."

Menelik refused to grant gold concessions to the French, which prompted the London *Times* to note, on the authority of M. Lagarde, of the French exploring expedition:

"Europe has at last obtained an inkling of the unknown forces of Abyssinia. Her military power has been asserted, and the bravery of her soldiers is beyond doubt. Moreover, recent engineering surveys have revealed that it is in Abyssinia that nature intended the work of systematically regulating the rise and fall of the Nile to be done. The English themselves have acknowledged this. The construction of a reservoir at Lake Tsana to store water sufficient for the needs of Egypt and the Sudan, and, at the same time, to improve the navigation of the Blue Nile during the summer months, is imperative. As to Menelik's consent, the Emperor is accustomed to reflect a long time before agreeing to anything."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has been printing items to the effect that Menelik's health is broken down and that the doctors have warned him to be cautious. Meanwhile the Abyssinian monarch has been pressing Italy for the money he claims as damages done him by the Italian expedition into Africa. The *Popolo Romano* complains of Menelik's greed in this matter, but the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican paper, says the Italian Government is not taking the right tone with the African. The latest authoritative view of Menelik is afforded in *The Edinburgh Review*, which prints an article on the recent history of Abyssinia from which we quote:

"Up to the present the various merchant adventurers, chiefly French, who have settled in Harar or in Menelik's capital, Addis-Ababa, have found themselves allowed to start a trade, but, once the trade started, have been brought into disastrous competition with a ruler who is himself a merchant. Menelik has the example of Japan close at heart, and is anxious to use the Europeans rather than be used by them."

"Abyssinia is to-day one of the most interesting countries in the world," asserts this authority:

"On its throne sits an emperor who traces his descent, through such a pedigree as commonly makes the glory of half-civilized races, to another Menelik, born of the Queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon. . . . Where fifty years ago the Christian kingdom of Abyssinia lay almost inaccessible—shattered into a group of disconnected feudal states, split into two portions, each ringed about with fierce savages, and continually encroached upon and threatened with entire extinction—there Menelik to-day is absolute monarch of an empire which alone among the darker peoples has defeated a great European Power; with the diplomatic representatives of four great nations rivaling each other in courtesies, and intriguing for his friendship."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MENELIK.

POINTS OF VIEW.

VATICAN DIPLOMACY.—For some years the Vatican has not been fortunate in its diplomacy, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which says: "The old pontifical diplomacy, once so much appreciated, is in decadence, the good traditions fade, favoritism alone is the influence that puts into the diplomatic career men whose success is desired, but respecting whom it is not asked if they possess the qualifications essential to their posts."

PRESIDENT AND CZAR.—The visit of M. Loubet to Nicholas II. is an "eloquent manifestation of the maintenance of the intimate alliance between the two countries," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), an opinion which is characteristic of nearly the entire French press, which has said nothing very new or very original on the subject.

THE WEAKNESS OF GIBRALTAR.—Trouble is in store for the British Government in consequence of the state of affairs at Gibraltar, according to the *Temps* (Paris). The rock, it says, is no longer impregnable, the millions spent upon it have been thrown away, and even as a naval station it has not been competently handled. "A day will surely come when, tired of being ruined and misled by the imperialist fanatics, the English people will demand a reckoning."

SUFFRAGE IN SWEDEN.—The advocates of universal suffrage in Sweden, after demonstrating in the streets of the larger towns, have decided to resort to a general strike to force the hands of a Parliament, which is now considering the question. "Thus," says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), "the universal suffrage question in Sweden has assumed the same phase as in Belgium, but it is likely to have more results, as the Government in Stockholm has not the same motive as our own to display an unjustifiable narrowness."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe."—Edited by Edmund C. Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. (W. R. Jenkins)

"The Unknown God?"—Sir Henry Thompson Bart. (Frederick Warne & Co., $0.60.)

"A Book of Songs."—Chester Ide. (The Lakeside Press, Chicago.)

"In the Light of the King's Countenance."—A. M. C. Dupree. (Edwin S. Gorham.)

"Life at West Point."—H. Irving Hancock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Fool."—William H. Carson (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Love-story Masterpieces."—Chosen by Ralph A. Lyon. (William S. Lord, $1.00.)

"In the Eagle's Talon."—Sheppard Stevens. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"The Siamese Twins and Other Poems."—William L. Keese. (Edwin W. Dayton.)

"American Food and Game Fishes."—David S. Jordan and Barton W. Evermann. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $4.00 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Peace over Africa!

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

O Bugles, ripple and shine—
Ripple and rapture down the wavering line!
Praise! Praise! Praise!
For the last of the desperate days.
Shake out the lyrical notes
From your cavernous silvern throats!
Burst into joy-mad carols once again
To herald the homing men!

O Bugles, tell it to the opening sky,
And go the roads of men with joyous cry!
Peace on the wreathéd and the wreathless head;
Peace over England—over Africa;
Peace on the living; quiet on the dead;
Peace on the souls hurled downward from the day—
Hurled down with bated breath
To join the old democracy of death.

The challenge of the bugle and the glum
Rejoinder of the drum;
The neigh of startled stallions;
The hurried rhythm of the hot battalions;
The blown wild scent of crushed geranium;
The parley of the howitzers; the shrill
Grim colloquy of hill with hill—

These had their fateful hour. But now, even now,
A bird sings on a cannon-broken bough—
Sings all the afternoon,
And when the dark falls
On the shot-torn walls,
Frail wings will come to wander in the moon—
Wander in long delight
Through Africa's star-filled, delicious night.

War's bitter root and yet so fair a flower!
Sing and be glad, O England, in this hour;
But not as one who has no grief to bear,
No memories, no burden, no despair.
Be glad, but not as one who has no grief;
The victor's laurel wears a wintry leaf.
The clarions revel, and the joy-bells rave,
But what is all the glory and the gain
To those wet eyes behind the misty pain,
Whose Africa is crumpled to one grave,
A lone grave at the mercy of the rain?
No, not the stern averment of the guns,
Nor all our odes nor all our orisons
Can sweeten these intolerable tears,

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Within the past few days I have sold a hotel in Illinois to Geo. B. Caskey, of Richmond, Ills.; a farm in Michigan to H. P. Fitch, of Dalton, Ga.; a cottage in New York to Col. I. M. Foster, of Crestline, Ohio; a California orange grove to G. W. Waltman, of Laddsburg, Pa.; a Florida orange grove to A. Coll, of Connellsville, Pa.; a Clark County, Kansas, farm to L. W. Johnston, of Ashland, Kansas; a New York building property to Harry Grant, 308 North 40th St., Philadelphia; a Florida home to B. P. Wagner, of Sidney, Ohio; a Pennsylvania gas plant to W. T. Duke, Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia; a Porto Rico Plantation, to H. F. Maneely, of Pensacola, Fla.; a Chester County, Pa. farm, to Lawrence Miller, of Altoona, (present address Wagontown) Pa., etc., etc.

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"The Unknown God"?

AN ESSAY

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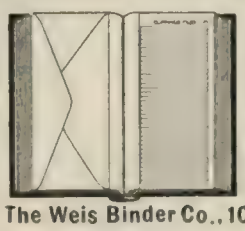

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These silences that fall between the cheers.
In all the joy a memory cries and dwells,
A heart-break of heroical farewells.

Let there be no more battles: field and flood
Are sick of bright-shed blood.
Lay the sad swords asleep:
They have their fearful memories to keep.
These swords that in the dark of battle burned—
Burned upward with insufferable light,
Lay them asleep: heroic rest is earned.
And in their rest will be a kinglier might
Than ever flowered upon the front of fight.

And fold the flags: they weary of the day,
Worn by their wild climb in the wind's wild way.
Quiet the dauntless flags:
Grown strangely old upon the smoking crags.
Look, where they startle and leap!
Look, where they hollow and heap!
Tremulous, undulant banners, flared and thinned,
Living and dying momently in the wind.

And war's imperious bugles, let them rest—
Bugles that cried through whirlwind their behest—
Wild bugles that held council in the sky.
They are aweary of that curdling cry
That tells men how to die.

And cannons worn out with their work of hell,
The brief abrupt persuasion of the shell,
Let the shrewd spider lock them, one by one,
With filmy cables glancing in the sun;
And let the throstle in their empty throats
Build his safe nest and spill his rippling notes.

—From *Collier's Weekly*, with revision by the Author for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERSONALS.

Bret Harte's First Gambling Experience.—In his recent volume of short stories, "Under the Redwoods," Bret Harte included a chapter describing his experiences in San Francisco in the early '50's. The following paragraphs, which we take from the San Francisco *Argonaut*, describes his first experience in gambling:

I was watching roulette one evening, intensely absorbed in the mere movement of the players. Either they were so preoccupied with the game, or I was really older-looking than my actual years, but a bystander laid his hand familiarly on my shoulder and said, as to an ordinary habitué: "Ef you're not chippin' in yourself pardner, s'pose you give me a show." Now I honestly believe that up to the moment I had no intention, nor even a desire, to try my own fortune. But in the embarrassment of the sudden address I put my hand in my pocket, drew out a coin, and laid it with an attempt at carelessness, but a vivid consciousness that I was blushing, upon a vacant number. To my horror I saw that I had put down a large coin—the bulk of my possessions! I did not flinch, however. I think any boy who reads this will understand my feelings; it was not only my coin but my manhood at stake. I gazed with a miserable show of indifference at the players, at the chandelier—anywhere but at the dreadful ball spinning around the wheel. There was a pause; the game was declared, the rake rattled up and down, but still I did not look at the table. Indeed, in my inexperience of the game and my embarrassment, I doubt if I should have known if I had won or not. I had made up my mind that I should lose, but I must do so like a man, and, above all, without giving the least suspicion that I was a greenhorn. I even affected to be listening to the music. The wheel spun again; the game was declared, the rake was busy, but I did not move. At last the man I had displaced touched me on the arm, and whispered: "Better make a straddle and divide your stake this time." I did not understand him but I saw he was looking at the board. I was obliged to look, too. I drew back dazed. Where my coin had lain a moment before there was a glittering heap of gold.

His stake was doubled, quadrupled, and doubled again.

I did not know how much then—I do not know now. It may have been not more than $50 or $100, but it dazzled and frightened me. "Make your game, gentlemen," said the croupier monotonously. I thought he looked at me—everybody seemed to be looking at me—and my companion repeated his warning. But here I must again appeal to the boyish reader in defense of my idiotic obstinacy. To have taken advice would

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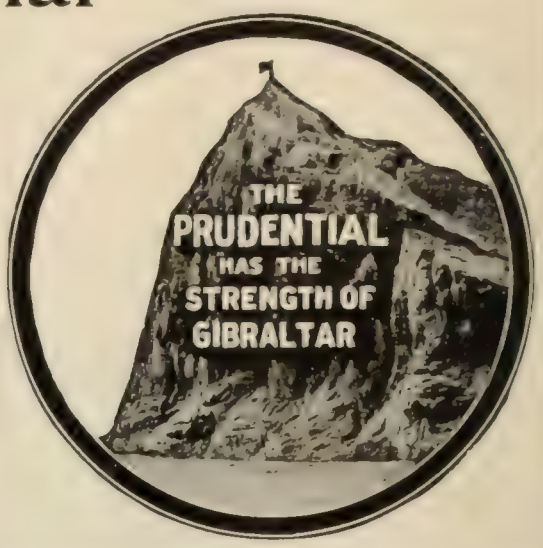

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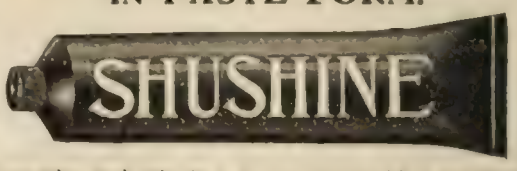

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have shown my youth. I shook my head—I could not trust my voice. I smiled, but with a sinking heart, and let my stake remain. The ball sped around the wheel, and stopped. There was a pause. The croupier indolently advanced his rake and swept my whole pile, with others, into the bank. I had lost it all. Perhaps it may be difficult for me to explain why I actually felt relieved, and even to some extent triumphant, but I seemed to have asserted my grown-up independence—possibly at the cost of reducing the number of my meals for days; but what of that! I was a man! I wish I could say it was a lesson to me. I am afraid it was not. It was true that I did not gamble again, but, then, I had no especial desire to—and there was no temptation. I am afraid it was an incident without a moral. Yet it had one touch characteristic of the period, which I like to remember. The man who had spoken to me, I think, suddenly realized, at the moment of my disastrous coup, the fact of my extreme youth. He moved toward the banker, and leaning over him, whispered a few words. The banker looked up, half-impatiently, half-kindly—his hand strayed tentatively toward the pile of coin. I instinctively knew what was meant, and summoning my determination, met his eyes with all the indifference I could assume, and walked away.

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The Water-Cure in the Philippines.—

[Air: "Marching Through Georgia."]

Get the good, old syringe, boys, and fill it to the brim,
We've caught another "nigger" and we'll operate on him—
Let some one take the handle who can work it with a vim,
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CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him free!
Shove in the nozzle deep and let him taste of liberty,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

We've come across the bounding main to kindly spread around
Sweet liberty wherever there are rebels to be found—
Come, hurry with the syringe, boys, we've got him down and bound,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Oh, pump it in him till he swells up like a toy balloon!
The fool pretends that liberty is not a precious boon,
But we'll contrive to make him see the beauty of it soon,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Keep the piston going, boys, and let the banner wave,
The banner that floats proudly o'er the noble and the brave,
Keep on until the squirt-gun breaks or he explodes, the slave—
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him free!
We've got him down, so let us pump him full of liberty,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

—S. E. KISER, in Chicago *Record-Herald*.

Coming Events.

June 22.—National Sunday-School Conference at Maxinkuckee, Ind.

June 23–27.—Convention of the National Association of Elocutionists at Chicago.

June 24–26.—Convention of the American Seed Trade Association at Minneapolis, Minn.

June 30.—Convention of the American Association of Advancement of Science at Pittsburg, Pa.

June 30–July 2.—Convention of the Botanical Society of America at Pittsburg, Pa.

June 30–July 5.—Convention of Christian Workers of the United States and Canada at Winona Lake, Ind.

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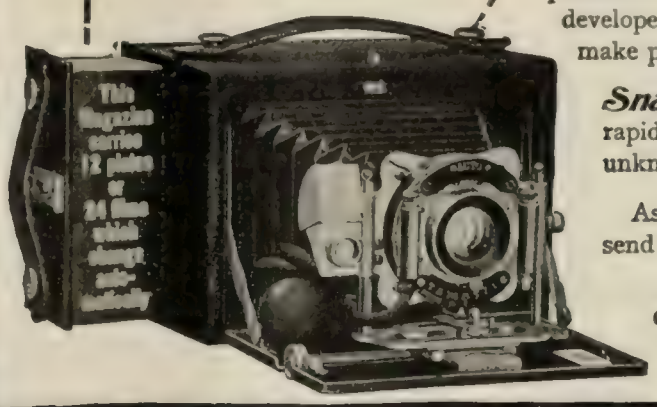

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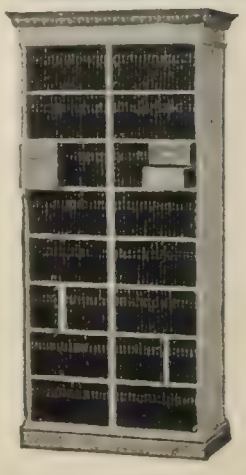

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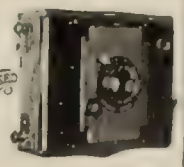

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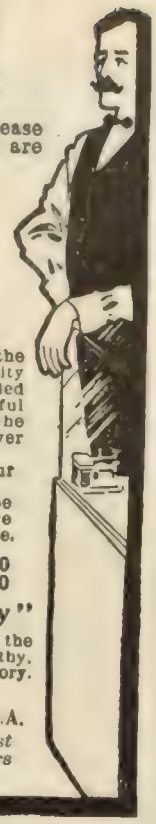

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Current Events.

Foreign.

June 9.—The English polo team defeats the American team in the second of the series of contests at Hurlingham England, by 6 goals to 1.

President Palma signs the amnesty bill giving to Americans in Cuban prisons or under trial in that country their liberty.

June 10.—The grain tax clause in the British budget passes the committee stage of the House of Commons.

The policy of the new French Ministry is set forth before the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Combes, who says that economy would be promoted and friendly foreign relations would be favored.

German war-ships leave St. Thomas for Venezuela under hurried orders.

Cambridge University confers the degree of Doctor of Laws on Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward.

June 11.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, M.P., elected for Galway, lands in England from France, and is arrested and arraigned in a London police-station for high treason.

June 13.—At a special court held in London, King Edward receives congratulations on the ending of the war; he also expresses his appreciation for the loyalty of the empire and predicts peace and prosperity for South Africa.

June 14.—The Cubans are reported to have received offers for reciprocal arrangements with Great Britain, which they are disposed to consider should the United States fail to act on reciprocity with the island.

Colonel Grimm, of the Russian army, is sentenced at Warsaw, Poland, to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor for selling military secrets.

June 15.—King Edward is suffering from an attack of lumbago.

Lord Kitchener reports the surrender of 2,594 Boers since June 13, making the number of surrenders since peace was declared about 12,500.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 9.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill is discussed. Senator Harris, of Kansas, makes a strong argument in advocacy of the Nicaragua route for the Isthmian Canal. Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, speaks in favor of the proposed Appalachian forest reserve.

House: The Anti-Anarchy bill is passed by a vote of 175 to 38.

June 10.—*Senate:* The Naval Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Turner, of Washington, speaks in favor of the Nicaragua route.

House: The bill to transfer forest reserves to the control of the Agricultural Department is killed, on the motion of Chairman Cannon, of the Committee on Appropriations, who warned the House against extravagant expenditures. The consideration of the Corliss Pacific Cable bill is begun.

June 11.—*Senate:* An agreement to vote on the Isthmian Canal bill on June 19 is reached. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, speaks in favor of the Panama route. The motion of Senator Wellington, of Maryland, to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the consideration of the resolution for the popular election of Senators is defeated, after a sharp debate, 21 to 35.

House: The Corliss Pacific Cable bill is killed; the enacting clause of the measure being stricken out by a vote of 116 to 77.

June 12.—*Senate:* The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, making a three and a half hours' speech in favor of the Nicaragua route. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, introduces an amendment providing for the issue of bonds for the construction of the canal.

House: The Irrigation bill is discussed.

June 13.—*Senate:* The nomination of Captain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General, is considered, but no conclusion is reached.

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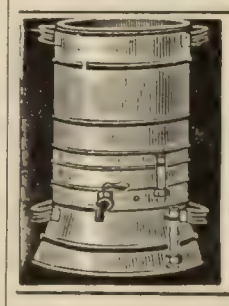

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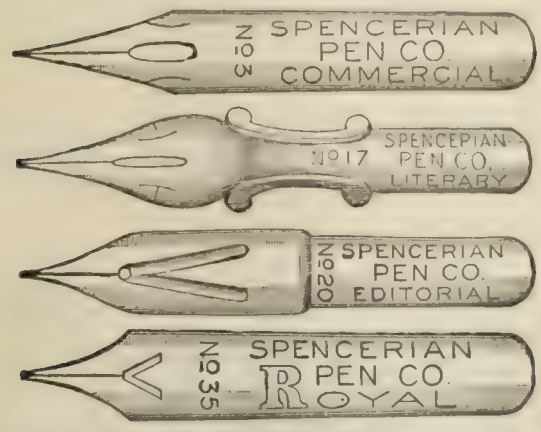

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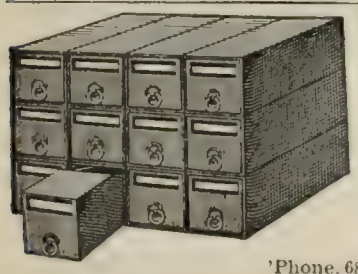

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House: The Irrigation bill is passed by a vote of 146 to 55.

President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress, renewing his recommendations for tariff concessions to Cuba, and urging the importance of action at the present session.

June 14.—*Senate:* The House amendments to the Irrigation bill are agreed to and the bill is sent to the President for signature. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is passed. The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued; Senator Morgan, of Alabama continues his speech in support of the Nicaragua route.

House: A resolution calling for a statement of the cost of the Philippine war is called up by Congressman Hay, of Virginia, and laid on the table by a party vote, 91 to 66. Nearly two hundred private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 9.—The opening exercises of the centennial anniversary are held at West Point.

June 10.—President Roosevelt in a letter to the National Unitarian Association says that there is now "almost no policy of coercion" in the Philippines.

The correspondence between the coal operators and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, regarding the issues which led to the strike, is made public.

June 11.—F. B. Thurber testifies before the Senate sugar investigating committee that he had received three payments from the military government of Cuba, and one from President Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, for his efforts in behalf of reciprocity.

Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, is nominated for governor on the first ballot in the Pennsylvania Republican state convention.

June 12.—President Roosevelt presents diplomas to the cadets at West Point, and then returns to Washington.

June 13.—Major L. W. T. Waller arrives at San Francisco from the Philippines.

The annual naval reserves' convention is held in Baltimore.

June 15.—It is reported that the striking miners are waiting for the mines to cave in, expecting that then the capitalists will yield.

Rioting breaks out afresh in Pawtucket, R. I., and it is believed that more troops would be called out.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

June 15.—*Philippines:* It is reported that five Americans of the Fifth Cavalry, taken prisoners by the Filipinos, have been massacred.

CHESS.

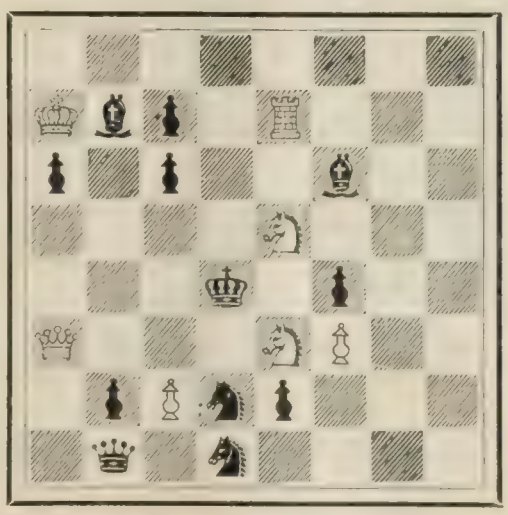
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 679.

By H. F. W. LANE.

A Prize-winner.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; K b p 1 R 3; p 1 p 2 b 2; 4 S 3; 3 k 1 p 2; Q 3 S P 2; 1 p P s p 3; 1 q 1 s 4.

White mates in two moves.

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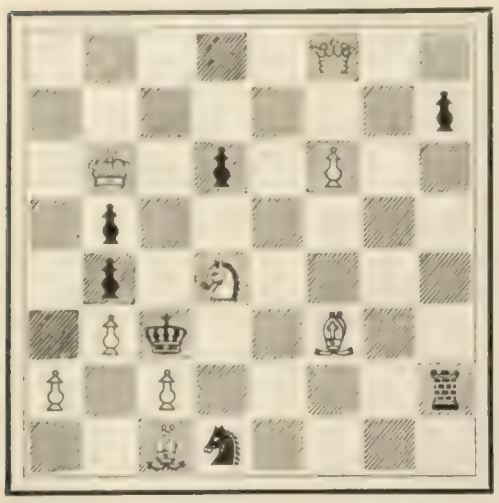
Problem 680.

By O. Juzi.

From *Schweizerische Schachzeitung.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

5 Q 2; 7 p; 1 K 1 p 1 P 2; 1 p 6; 1 p 1 S 4; 1 P k 2 B 2; P 1 P 4 r; 2 B s 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 673: Key-move, Q—K 8.

No. 674: Key-move, P—B 6.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; A. C. White, Cambridge, Mass.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. R. E., Youngstown, O; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

673: The Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; R. O'C., San Francisco; R. H. R., University of Virginia; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; F. Gebien, Jr., New York City; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

Comments (673): "Original"—M. M.; "Full of snap and skill"—A K.; "Good"—F. S. F.; "A spicy round-up, despite a faulty key"—J. H. S.; "Very tricky"—A. C. W.; "The Rev. contributor shows a marked advance during past few years"—W. R. C.; "Very good, but rather easy"—J. H. L.; "A Greek gift"—H. W. F.; "Excellent, but easy"—R. O'C.

674: "Fine, difficult, and full of good 'tries.' The key is an ideal one"—M. M.; "Easily eminent, and extremely elusive"—A K.; "Meets all the requirements of the most exacting criticism"—J. G. L.; "A great problem"—F. S. F.; "The neatest 3-er you have given in a long time. Remarkable for the number of ways of how not to do it"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass, got 671 and 672; R. R. R., San Francisco, and Dr. J. M. J. Manning, Almo, Ky., 671.

Lasker-Stuart.

Dr. B. Lasker, who played White, is the brother of the Champion of the World. The following game was one of the series in the recent Franklin-Manhattan Match.

	DR. LASKER. *White.*	STUART. *Black.*		DR. LASKER. *White.*	STUART. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—Q B 4	25	P x Q P(b)	B x P
2	Q Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	26	R x K P	B x B
3	P—K Kt 3	P—K Kt 3	27	Kt x B	P x P
4	B—Kt 2	B—Kt 2	28	Q x P	Kt—B 3
5	P—Q 3	P—Q 3	29	K R—K sq	Q R—Q sq
6	K Kt—K 2	Kt—B 3	30	Q—K 3	Kt—Q 3
7	Castles	Castles	31	R—K 7	Q—B 3
8	P—K B 4	P—K 3	32	Q—K 6	Q R—K sq
9	P—K R 3	Kt—K sq	33	Kt—Q 3	R x R
10	B—K 3	Kt—Q 5	34	Q x R	R—K sq
11	K—R 2	B—Q 2	35	Q—R 7	R—Q R sq
12	Q R—Kt sq	B—Q B 3	36	Q—K 7	R—K sq
13	Q—Q 2	Q R—B sq	37	Kt—Kt 4(c)	Q—B 4
14	Kt—B sq	P—Q R 3	38	Q—R 7	R x R (d)
15	Kt—Q sq(a)	Kt—Kt 4	39	Kt x R	Q—B 7 ch
16	P—B 3	P—K B 4	40	Kt—Kt 2	Kt(Q 3)—K 5
17	Kt—B 2	Q—B 2	41	B—K 3 (e)	Q x P ch
18	Kt—K 2	Q—K B 2	42	K—Kt sq	Q x R P
19	Kt—Kt sq	P—Q Kt 3	43	B—Q 4	Kt—Kt 6
20	Kt—B 3	P—K R 3	44	B x Kt(f)	Q—K 8 ch
21	Q—B 2	Q—Kt 2	45	K—B 2	Kt—K 5 ch
22	Kt—R 4	K—R 2	46	K—K 3	Q—Kt 8 ch
23	Q R—K sq	P—Q 4	47	K—Q 3	Q—Q 8 ch
24	B—B sq	P—B 5	48	Lasker resigns (g)	

Comments by Reichelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) Exciting professional admiration.

(b) The backing and filling part has at last ended with the German having the honor of drawing the first water in the nature of a capture. Lasker now wins a Pawn, but Black has a compensating position for defense.

(c) Lasker, or course, had a Draw here, he returning Q—R 7.

(d) Now, of course, Stuart couldn't return R—Q R sq, but you know he didn't want to in the new position.

(e) Quite tame now, but a little bit late.

(f) Winning a piece—temporarily.

(g) We hate to say it, but mate is forced in two more moves.

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

NAPIER BEATS TSCHIGORIN.

The special interest attaching to this game is that Napier, the young American representative, had the temerity to play an Evans Gambit against Tschigorin, the greatest connoisseur of the Evans.

Evans Gambit.

	NAPIER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*		NAPIER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
	P—K 4	P—K 4	21	R-K Kt sq	Q R—B 2
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22	B-B sq(d)	P—B 5
3	B—B 4	B—B 4	23	B—R 3	B x P (e)
4	P—Q Kt 4	B x P	24	Kt—K 2	Kt—K 4 (f)
5	P—B 3	B—R 4	25	R—Kt 2	B—K 6
6	P—Q 4 (a)	P x P	26	Kt—B 4	B x Kt
7	Castles	P—Q 3	27	Q x B	P-K Kt 4(g)
8	P x P	B—Kt 3	28	B—K 6	K—R sq
9	B—Kt 2	Kt—R 4	29	Q—Q 2	P—Kt 3
10	Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2	30	B x R	R x B
11	B—Q 3	Castles	31	P—B 4	P x P
12	P—Q 5	Kt—Kt 3	32	Q x P	Kt—Kt 2
13	Kt—K 2	P—Q B 4	33	Q R—K Kt sq	Kt—B 4
14	Q—Q 2	B—Kt 5 (b)	34	B x Kt	Q P x B
15	Kt—Kt 3	B x Kt (c)	35	Q—Kt 4	P—K R 3
16	P x B	Kt—R 5	36	Q—R 5	Q—K B sq
17	Q—B 4	Kt—Kt 3	37	R—Kt 6	K—R 2
18	Q—B 5	R—B sq	38	R x P ch	Resigns.
19	B—B 3	R—B 2			
20	K—R sq	P—B 3			

Notes.

(a) Tschigorin believes that Castles is best here, thereby maintaining the center.

(b) The defence has been played with precision up to this move. Evidently, the stronger move is R—Kt sq, to be followed by the advance of the Q Kt P.

(c) This opening of the Kt file gives White an attack, which in the end proves successful.

(d) In order to get this B into play.

(e) The position at this stage is very interesting. White leaves his R *en prise* in order to make his Kt a strong factor in the game.

(f) Should have taken R, as this move does not affect White's attack.

(g) Tschigorin knew that he must do something desperate; but he probably did not take into account the beautiful and strong continuation Napier had in view.

IN the great Inter-State Correspondence Match between New York and Pennsylvania, the latest score stands: New York, 130½; Pennsylvania, 146½.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

The index of Vol. XXIV. of The Literary Digest will be ready about July 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

Publishers of The Literary Digest.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL WOOD AND GENERAL GOMEZ.

THE story that General Wood paid $25,000 to General Gomez to keep quiet at a time when the latter and his followers meditated an uprising against the American forces in Cuba, is believed, disbelieved, denounced, and defended by various newspapers in the United States. General Gomez appears to one paper as a rugged and incorruptible old hero, to another as a bushwhacker with an eye to the main chance; and General Wood, in like manner, is pictured as the savior of Cuba, or as a fit companion of the postal thieves. The story was given to the New Orleans *States* by Charles M. Dobson, formerly staff correspondent of the Associated Press in Havana, and from New Orleans it was telegraphed all over the country. General Wood is reported as denying the charge, and saying that it is "all a canard" and "a fake," and General Gomez, who evidently misunderstood the allegations, has denied that he received money from General Wood for paying President Palma's campaign expenses. Secretary Root is reported as admitting the payments and defending them as perfectly justifiable.

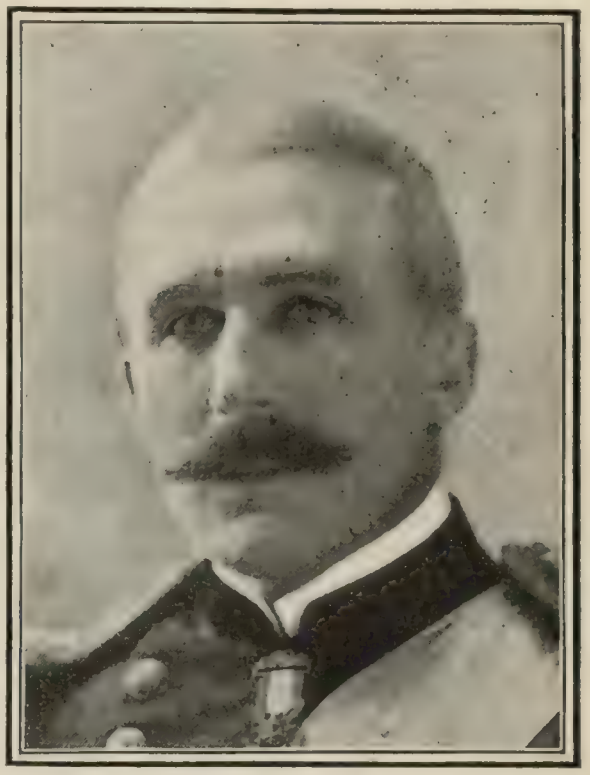
The Pittsburg *Dispatch* believes the charges, and remarks that such statesmanship "is of questionable wisdom"; while the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* asks: "If the term 'bribery' is not to be applied to such a transaction, what term shall be used?" Says the Chicago *Chronicle*:

"General Wood and President Palma may deny with much heat and indignation the story that the venerable Maximo Gomez was paid $25,000 to keep him from stirring things up a year or so ago, but it is to be noticed that the venerable Maximo is saying nothing. That grand old liberator never did pretend that he was in the revolution business either as a hygienic occupation or as a means of recreation.

"Why, moreover, is there such a hue and cry over this $25,000 matter when it is admitted that Maximo did receive certain other sums from the Cuban treasury nominally as compensation for his military services, but really to keep him from taking to the woods once more with his army of liberators, who ate up in twenty-four hours all the cornmeal and bacon that General Shafter left out of doors at Guantanamo?"

Wood and Neely are compared by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which regards the military governor as an expert in the game of "graft." It observes:

"It is not easy for the average American to understand why the provisional governor of Cuba should have been allowed $5,000 for 'entertainment' in addition to a salary of $15,000. There isn't a State in the Union that allows its governor so much as 10 cents for such purposes. The United States make no such allowance for any of its public servants.



GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.
A photograph taken at the time of the evacuation of Cuba.

"Cuba is a state with a population of about a million and a half, one-third of which is black. Yet the temporary governor of this insignificant island receives an allowance equal to the combined salaries of the governors of Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Oregon. General Wood's 'drink bill' alone equaled the combined salaries of the governors of Vermont, Oregon, and New Hampshire. There are no less than thirty-three governors in the United States whose salary is not as large as the sum allowed General Wood for the drinks and the cigars. It can not be said that General Wood's services as governor of Cuba were of such an exceptional order that he was justly entitled to such extraordinary compensation. The real work of rehabilitation in Cuba had been done by Brooke and Ludlow. Under Wood, we believe, the medical department of the army made the 'important discovery' that yellow fever and malaria are propagated by mosquitoes. Inasmuch as the propagation of malaria in this way had already been discovered in Italy, and a small Virginia city had for two or three years been treating the mosquito pests with coal oil, the 'important discovery' under Wood seems to have been rather a second-hand affair.

"In addition to the allowance of $20,000 per annum, General Wood seems to have had an elastic corruption fund at his disposal. We know that $9,000 was at his direction taken from the Cuban treasury and handed over to the agent of the sugar trust to influence congressional legislation in the interests of the trust. It is also rumored that he paid large sums to Gomez and other patriots in order to pacify them. In short, he seems to have had carte blanche to buy up blackmailers and contribute money to affect American legislation. We may sum up the entire episode with the remark that General Wood was paid $20,000 a year for being the personal friend of President Roosevelt."

Turning now to the other side of the picture, we are met with the assertion that this payment, made at the rate of about $5,000 a year, was regarded merely as a liberal pension for the old pa-

triot; and it is said in a statement given out by a high official of the War Department that "it is believed that but for this assumption of the costs of Gomez's living expenses, the conditions in Cuba might have paralleled those in the Philippines, and the United States Government, after fighting Spain to secure freedom for the Cubans, might have been obliged to turn on them the force of her armies." If this was the case, says the Baltimore *Sun*, it was "a good bargain," for "a war with the Cubans would have been a calamity in more ways than one." The Hartford *Times*, an anti-expansionist critic of the Administration, calls the expenditure "wise and justifiable," and the Detroit *News* believes that "peace at the price paid the old insurgent leader was perhaps the cheapest purchase ever made by the United States." It "would have been cheap at a thousand times the price," thinks the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

But the idea of bribery is scouted by the Pittsburg *Times*, which recalls the fact that General Gomez has just declined a pension which the Cuban congress wanted to give him, and that he previously declined to be a candidate for the Presidency, which would have brought him a salary of $25,000 a year. The Boston *Journal* recalls that "Congress appropriated $3,000,000 for the express purpose of relieving the destitution of these homeless, ragged, and starving men, who had given all for the cause of *Cuba Libre*," and adds:

"It is an insult to General Gomez even more than to the United States to assert that this money was paid to him to 'buy' the support of his influence. General Gomez did not need to be purchased. He has been a firm, consistent friend of the Americans. Our officers have always had the pleasantest relations with him. Some of his subordinates who knew less of us and less of the world may have distrusted our purposes, but Gomez, never. The rank and file of the Cuban army would not have welcomed their own share of the tactful American gift if their beloved old leader had not participated in its benefits. The allowance which was made to him was moderate, proper, indispensable. The United States would have been blind and boorish had it not offered it. General Gomez was absolutely justified in accepting.

"As a matter of fact the payment to him has been for two years a public record of the War Department, available for Congressmen, anti-imperialists, and all others who run to read. It is being brought out now and exploited as a part of the general

GRATITUDE!

The Detroit News.

anti-Administration policy—as one more expedient of unprincipled politicians who, in desperate lack of all else, are now throwing mud at the flag of the nation."

As for General Wood's salary, the Louisville *Post* considers it "an extremely small allowance," and says that "the only wonder is that General Wood managed to support his office as well as he did and not come home a bankrupt."

PRESIDENT PATTON of Princeton says our national conscience is in great danger just now. Will our traducers kindly note this significant admission? The nation still has a conscience! Cuban papers please copy.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

IRRIGATION BILL A LAW.

THE irrigation bill, now a law, receives the unanimous support of the press of the Western States, especially of those to be benefited by the measure; but several of the Eastern and Middle State papers consider it an extravagant piece of legislation. For instance, the Philadelphia *Ledger* calls it "the entering wedge of a scheme of extravagance for the diversion of pub-

THE RIGHT KIND OF "WATER CURE."

—*The Boston Herald.*

lic funds for the benefit of railroad corporations and private persons," while the Chicago *Post* goes further and remarks that it is "a sort of perpetual-motion appropriation that would make that perennial grant for a fence around West Point look like a pile of second-hand truck in a pawnshop." The New York *Sun* remarks that "the almost certain result will be that money will fail to come in fast enough over the Land Office counters to meet the demands of the irrigationists; and as soon as the vast scheme of local improvement at the general cost is well under way, we shall have an annual irrigation bill which will make the river and harbor bill or the public buildings omnibus bill of past experience seem insignificant." The Providence *Journal* says:

"Each of the States and Territories named in the law will be urging its claim to early attention; and, if we may draw inferences from the comparative ease with which the measure has now been carried through Congress, there is every reason to believe that with no very difficult use of the log-rolling process new drafts will be made upon the Treasury at every session of Congress. This is not saying that the irrigation of the country's arid lands ought not to be undertaken at federal expense or that the law which has been passed provides an improper way of doing the work. What is intended here is simply to call attention to the very important fact that a wedge has been entered which may go far under the hammering of successive congresses. Not only is it entirely unknown what the ultimate cost of the irrigation work will be; but, once that is provided for by the federal Government, we must presently look for demands for the improvement of turnpikes, the drainage of swamps and other schemes of similar nature. In plain words, we are now to enter upon a new form of national expenditure which may lead no one can know whither. It may have been necessary, but it is a bit startling."

Turning to the other side of the argument we find the Salt Lake *Tribune*, published in the region to be benefited, saying that the measure "is a very modest beginning, by no means adequate to the necessities of the case. Hereafter we hope to see appropriations put in the river and harbor bill for the reclamation of the public arid lands, on a scale commensurate with the very great importance and magnitude of the work to be done."

The Salt Lake *Deseret Evening News*, the Denver *Republican*, and the Denver *Times* all comment very favorably upon the measure, *The Republican* stating that the worst thing to be feared from national construction of irrigation works "is that sooner or later Congress may enact laws that will conflict with those of the States and that thus State irrigation systems may be thrown into confusion." It also thanks the Eastern members "who supported the measure from unselfish motives."

The bill provides that the money derived from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, less the amount paid to local land officers and five per cent. due the State under existing laws for educational purposes, is to be put into a "reclamation fund," for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works in the States and Territories named. Provision is made for the payment out of the Treasury of any deficiencies in the allowances to agricultural colleges owing to this disposition of public lands. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to examine, survey, and construct the irrigation works and to report the cost thereof to Congress at each session. Of something like 600,000,000 acres of vacant land, 60,000,000 acres may be irrigated and saved for agricultural purposes, and to keep the lands from syndicates and speculators, no individual can acquire water rights to more than 160 acres.

DEFEAT OF THE PROPOSED CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION.

THEORETICALLY the cities and the small towns in Connecticut are arrayed against each other in a battle for representation in the lower house of the state legislature. The great fight was to have been waged on Monday of last week over the adoption of a new constitution. Instead of a fight, however, it turned out to be a very tame burial; only about fifteen per cent. of the voters, in cities and small towns alike, took part in the election, and the constitution that a state convention had been four and a half months in framing was speedily laid at rest. The little towns did not like it because it conceded something to the big towns; and the big towns would not have it because it did not concede enough. The existing system has the beauty of simplicity, and some of the Connecticut papers think the people of the State are satisfied with it. Under it about half the towns have one representative each in the lower house, and the rest have two each. The New Haven *Palladium* thinks the vote shows that "the people are satisfied with things as they are," and the New Haven *Journal and Courier* remarks: "It is difficult to tell what the performance means, if it means anything, but it doesn't seem to mean that there is any very widespread or strenuous demand in Connecticut for constitutional reform." The New York *Sun* observes: "The meagerness of the vote cast, only some fifteen per cent. of the registered vote of the State, must dump into doleful dumps those philosophers who hold that the referendum is humanity's greatest boon and brightest hope."

This defeat, in the opinion of a number of Connecticut papers, however, is not a defeat for either side, but a defeat for a compromise proposition, and a warning, therefore, that there is to be no compromise in the future. The conservative New York *Evening Post* urges the Connecticut city party to radical action. It declares:

"Experience has shown the futility of working for reform in Connecticut through legislative sanction. Even could the legislature be dragooned or stampeded into action looking toward another constitutional convention, it would again make the body representative of the towns and not of the people, and would again hedge it about with limitations, only morally binding perhaps, but effectual barriers in a body so organized. It is idle to ask the legislature to reform itself, but a way to reform may be found that does not pass through legislative doors. In the existing constitution there is no provision regarding the calling of a convention, and there is no good reason, therefore, why the people, acting through a governor chosen on the reform issue, may not themselves call a convention. It would be radical, but not revolutionary, and it appears to be the only Connecticut road to democracy. There could be no better time than this year for such a campaign, for such a sharp defining of the issue. Never have the voters of Connecticut been so thoroughly informed on the question. A conceded majority of them desire representative reform, and if, through a continuance of the campaign of agitation, they can be brought to act together in the matter, the existing oligarchy may be overturned within a year."

VIOLENCE IN THE COAL STRIKE.

WHILE strike riots have been rife in Chicago, Paterson, and Pawtucket, it is considered a remarkable fact that the great coal strike, involving nearly 150,000 men, has been maintained with so little disorder. The officers of the miners' union have made every effort to keep the men quiet, and the newspapers that sympathize most heartily with the men, like the New York *American and Journal* and the Philadelphia *North American*, have been most earnest in counseling the miners to avoid violence. No outbreak serious enough to call out a sheriff's posse has occurred so far. The New York *Sun*, whose sympathy is with the mine owners, says, however:

"Every anthracite mine is an armed camp. Men working in them are hounded with insult, hanged in effigy, threatened with death, shot at from ambush, and made to feel that not only their own footsteps, but the hearthstones of their homes are dogged with dynamite.

"Soft and apologetic words about peace and order can not veil the terrorism that confronts those who wish to work in the anthracite mines; and plainly these would-be workers are thousands.

"The mine owners are strained to their utmost to provide simple defense of their property from destruction. What their task would be to provide protection to miners getting out coal can be imagined.

"If the authorities of Pennsylvania will uphold the law and the people of Pennsylvania will stand up for fair play and equal rights, anthracite will be mined, and New York will be cleared of the smoke from soft coal."

The popular supposition that all is quiet along the Susquehanna is also disputed by the Scranton *Free Press*, published in the heart of the strike region, which says:

"The newspapers that are saying that the anthracite mine districts are in a state of peace and quietude misstate the facts, and it is not necessary for any of the officers of this organization that is now on strike to minimize the danger or to say that the conditions as appearing in the metropolitan dailies are exaggerations. Indeed half of the truth has not been stated, and if the officers of this organization wish to make the public believe that they are entitled to a fraction of the consideration they are claiming, they will put an end to lawlessness or call the strike off. It should never have been instituted. Its prolongation is an incitement to deeds of violence.

"What was the effort to hang Engineer Flannigan last Thursday? Who was responsible for it? Who should be punished for the attempt? Who should take the initiative in administering the punishment? The spirit of unrest is abroad, the law is disgraced and anarchy reigns. Do not be amazed at this statement. The facts will not warrant any other. Men, for exercising the commonest rights guaranteed to all who live in civilized communities, are terrorized and the lives of all belonging to them made miserable. For attending to their own affairs in their own way without molesting any one they are jeered at, stoned, hung, and burned in effigy. Is this according to the spirit of trade-unionism? *The Free Press* hopes that it is not. At this time and for several very long months back Scranton has been in a very unsettled condition. Not only has freedom of ac-

tion been denied, but freedom of speech has been punished severely, and if a man thought aloud he was liable to damage his business. Is this trade-unionism? *The Free Press* does not so understand."

The mine owners, in the opinion of the strike leaders, are anxious for a riot. "The operators would like nothing better than to get out the militia," said one of the union leaders last week, for then the strikers would have to fight the military of the State, and perhaps the nation, and would inevitably lose. The miners are particularly incensed at the "coal and iron police," and charge these police with inciting riots. *The United Mine Workers' Journal*, the organ of the strikers, says of them:

"The theory upon which these private armies are raised is in itself a menace to a free country, but when the character of the recruits in this army is scrutinized it is doubly alarming. Habitual criminals, men whose 'record' and photo are prominent in police bureaus constitute the bulk of the army. They do not figure in bank robberies, or in swindles where brains and cool courage are required, but in the general riff-raff of scoundrelism, wife-beating, petty robberies—parasites on the 'powers that prey.' Generally they are derelicts on the ocean of life—the flotsam and jetsam on the shores of humanity. They are invaluable to the 'ward leader,' where a caucus is to be packed or a primary is to be carried or a jury to be hung or a rival 'leader' to be assaulted and a voter to be personated. They are a covert threat to good government and furnish the applause when some petty ruffian makes a verbal assault on the candidate of decent men. Election day is the day of their apotheosis. Then they are a fit weapon for the hour and the power of darkness. That day they must be 'seen' and 'instructed,' and they swarm from their kennels like flies ready for any deed of shame or blood. . . . . .

"'This cowardly combination of Sikes and Carey is let loose on a law-abiding village to work out his own sweet will. The quiet attitude of the strikers excites his wrath as it places his 'job' in jeopardy. . . . He shoots a child in the back in repelling an imaginary foe. He murders in cold blood inoffensive men walking peacefully along the highway. He places obstructions on the track, derailing a train. He does any and all species of crime. Taht is why he is there and what he is paid for! These Hessians are not used to maintain order—their business is to stir up disorder. They are not used to uphold law—they are there for the purpose of breeding lawlessness. They are a menace to liberty, a blot on the State, a portent for evil, a premium on disorder, and a stench in the nostrils of decency.

"President Mitchell is not opposed to the companies protecting their property. He, in common with other good citizens, stand for law and order. But he does protest, as every decent man will protest, against screening the slums of the cities for the vicious and depraved, and investing them with police powers."

MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

A little coronation taking place outside of England. —*Harper's Weekly.*

PANAMA.

PELÉE and Panama are two names that are coupled frequently in the comments on the Senate's action favorable to the Panama canal route. "There is no doubt," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "that the explosion of Mont Pelée, and the belief of scientific gentlemen that Nicaragua is far more subject than Panama to volcanic action, had much to do with the Senate's action in directing the President to go ahead with the canal at Panama." The bill, as framed by Senator Spooner and passed by the Senate, authorizes the President to acquire the rights and improvements of the Panama route, if he can obtain them upon satisfactory terms, and to proceed with the building of a canal there. If he can not get terms that he thinks reasonable, he is to acquire the rights and improvements of the Nicaragua route and build the canal there. The Washington correspondents are wellnigh unanimous in the opinion that the House will concur in this action of the Senate, and they consider the victory for Panama assured. The Nicaragua advocates are taking their defeat gracefully. Senator Morgan, who led the fight for Nicaragua, says: "The great consideration is a canal. The question of route is secondary. The people demand a canal. I think they would have preferred the

EDWARD "He didn't get my crown, anyway; I had it tied under my chin." —*The Detroit Journal.*

OUR CORONATION WEEK.

OUTSIDE OBSERVERS: "As usual, they're ahead of us." —*The Chicago News.*

SOME CROWNINGS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Nicaragua route, but I feel satisfied they will be glad to have the Panama." Most of the Nicaraguan papers concur in this view, but the Hartford *Courant* bids the friends of Nicaragua "brace up," as "there are other years and other congresses to come," and "the Panama route may lose favor as quickly as it has gained it."

Some of the Democratic papers charge that the Senate vote for Panama is merely a ruse to prolong the route discussion and delay the whole enterprise. Thus the New York *American and Journal* says:

COMPLETED SECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL, WEST OF COLON.

"The Senate, house of lords for the trusts, served its masters and betrayed the country when it voted against building the Nicaragua Canal and in favor of the Panama job.

"There were honest votes cast for the Spooner amendment, of course, but they were few. The prevailing purpose was to prevent the building of any canal by playing Panama against Nicaragua.

"Once more the supreme use of the Senate to the trusts—to the organized predatory wealth of the country—has been demonstrated. It is the chamber of obstruction, the citadel of special interests."

So, too, thinks the Richmond *Dispatch*, which says:

"The action of the Senate is a distinct triumph for the time, at least, for the great transcontinental railway companies, whose interests are now identified with the larger transatlantic transportation lines, and are seeking, according to all accounts, to control also the transpacific carrying trade.

"It means that there is to be no definite settlement of the isthmian canal question by this Congress. For the House passed the Hepburn bill, which favors the Nicaragua route, with only two dissenting votes. In so doing the lower branch respected the wishes of the vast majority of the American people, and it is hardly to be doubted that it will stand firm, as it should.

"The result ought to be to throw the question into the next congressional campaign, and in that event, it would seem, it will be in the power of the Democrats to turn the situation to their advantage.

"As we see it and as we have heretofore indicated, the 'advocates' of the Panama route represent a gigantic combination to defeat the building of any canal at all. Indeed, Senator Teller is quoted as having stated that he would vote for the Spooner amendment with that end in view."

But now is the time of jubilee for the Panama papers. The Baltimore *American* recalls that "for fourteen years and more *The American* made the fight single-handed," and "not a newspaper in the United States came to our aid." The New York *Evening Post*, however, says that it (*The Evening Post*) was "the first and for a long time the only American newspaper of any consequence to maintain that the Panama route was the better." It says of the result:

"We consider it one of the most gratfying triumphs of reason over prejudice that this country has ever seen. The Nicaragua route was not so much a project as a mania, a cult. We see in the case of Senator Morgan how it became bound up with the deepest religious beliefs. In his eyes, to-day, the American people stand convicted of national apostasy, in having abandoned the true Nicaraguan faith. Yet his enthusiasm was only a little more extravagant than that which afflicted nine-tenths of our population but a little while ago. Nicaragua seemed impregnably intrenched. Both political parties were for it; the press was almost a unit in advocating it; a formidable array of engineers and military men stood for it, and it was backed by powerful financial interests. Yet the whole frowning fortress has now been battered down by simple common sense. Expert opinion was first won over. The international technical commission made a report in favor of Panama in 1898 which had a great effect on all engineers. Then followed our own commission, whose researches on the spot first resulted in the conversion of some of its members—Admiral Walker notably—and slowly and in the end led to the great revulsion of sentiment which had its crowning demonstration in the vote of the Senate yesterday. It is a fine and inspiring example of what the persuasive power of truth can do with a democracy. We Americans have not, perhaps, that swift lucidity of which the French boast, but we have, at any rate, as the final choice of the Panama route proves, a practical love of the truth and a business capacity—a 'horse sense,' let us say—which work well in the long run. The success won by steady hammering in this affair of the isthmian canal should be an encouragement to every reformer with a good cause and sound arguments. They will come to their own with the American democracy, granted time and patience."

SENATOR SPOONER.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* does not think we need an isthmian canal, and the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The fact is, there are grave doubts whether a canal would be worth the money which it would cost. There is also ground, so the scientists say, for the belief that a canal built in a region of

earthquakes and volcanoes would be an unsafe enterprise. The warning of the scientists has had far more weight than the suspicion that the influence of the transcontinental railroads has been enlisted against the canal. If there is further delay in building an interoceanic canal, there will be no cause for public regret. An undertaking of such magnitude ought not to be hurried along in a careless way. The country can afford to wait."

COMPETITION GAINING ON THE TRUSTS.

SO weighty an authority in the business world as the New York *Journal of Commerce* expresses the belief that the folly of the trusts "in imagining that they can hold the enterprise of this greatest of all nations in unjust restraint" is approaching its day of reckoning, and it believes that "the inevitable is in sight to men of sound vision." This statement will come as a surprise to those who have been thinking that the trusts will soon control the country, and who have imagined that "the common people" will be held in a sort of vassalage to great monopolies that control everything. It is based upon the important discovery that the independent enterprises launched in the last seventeen months have a larger capitalization than that of all the trusts organized in the last twelve years. We seem to be passing, therefore, from an era of great trust organization to an era of strong competition, and as the trust is "to be regarded as an expedient for shielding preexisting capital against the natural workings of competition," it begins to look as if the "expedient for shielding" were failing to shield. The true capitalization of all the consolidations effected within the last twelve years is reckoned by this authority at about $4,500,000,000, while the increase of large and small independent corporations in the last seventeen months is reckoned at $5,000,000,000. *The Journal of Commerce* remarks that this "affords much food for reflection to those who passively tolerate or enthusiastically support the trusts," and it goes on to say:

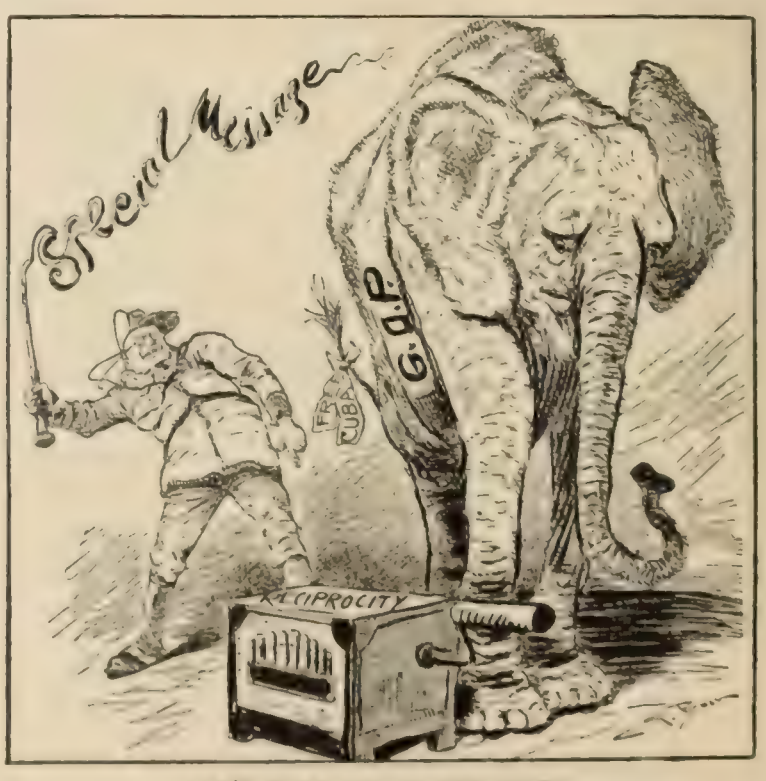
"Reflect upon the significance of this comparison and see what it teaches. 1. That imposing as the expansion of the trusts may seem, that of the independent industries is immeasurably greater. 2. That our minor millionaires and our substantial men of business have reached the conclusion that conservatively financed and well-managed corporations, with moderate capitals, have nothing to fear from the competition and the supposed superior advantages of the trusts. 3. That the surprising magnitude of the new independent corporations evidences a very emphatic and general conviction on this point. 4. That the independent industries are gaining so rapidly on the trust forces that the hopes of the monopolist organizations seem to be already foredoomed. 5. That the process of consolidating capitals has released large numbers of well-trained principals of successful corporations, who are now employing their means and experience in the ranks of competition; the efforts to create monopolies thus proving self-defeating. 6. The foregoing considerations may be regarded as largely accounting for such facts as the following:—that the new independent concerns are so far generally doing well and finding no difficulty in competing with the trusts; that a noteworthy proportion of the monopoly claimed by certain trusts in their respective trades has been reduced; for instance, United States steel began with a control of 80 per cent. of national output and now claims only 67 on steel and 45 on pig iron; while the sugar trust has reduced its claim of control from about 90 per cent. to 50 per cent. As further symptoms of decadence, it may be noted that, notwithstanding the extraordinary prosperity of trade, not a few of the trusts are falling far behind their early promises as to net earnings: expectations as to economies are failing more or less to materialize; and in several notable cases the consolidated concerns have been disbanded, while others appear destined either to early follow suit or to be reorganized on a more conservative basis."

The day of reckoning for the trusts may be delayed, the writer infers, but it is in sight. To quote further:

"The foregoing facts foreshadow the impending outcome of the new movement. Its origin was based on a misconception of the laws that inevitably control the movements of industry and commerce; and its issue can only be failure and the return to natural competition, and that possibly with greater severity and a lower range of prices than has heretofore been experienced. The new-fashioned structures—so far as they may possess substantial backing or exercise a material measure of control in their respective trades—may be able to weather the trial after unloading their watered stock and otherwise reconstructing their finances, for, with a sound financial basis and good management, the magnitude of their scale of business need be no detriment to their success but possibly a help to it; but, for the others, it can only be that a reckoning awaits them proportioned to their reckless ignoring of the laws of sound finance and their folly in imagining that they can hold the enterprise of this greatest of all nations in unjust restraint. There is no escape from the penalty of the making-haste-to-get rich policy on which so many venturous men have been running for the last five years. The inevitable is in sight to men of sound vision; but the event may prove to be comparatively distant."

The Iron Age (New York) also sounds a warning against "the danger of continued flotations of industrial [or trust] secu-

LITTLE CUBA HAS WEATHERED MANY A STORM, AND WILL WEATHER THIS ONE. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*



CAN'T MAKE HIM DO THE TRICK. —*The New York World.*

TROUBLES OF CUBA AND THE PRESIDENT.

rities," and after a consideration of our present prosperity, it adds:

"The day of reckoning for the many acts of financial extravagance committed in connection with the creation of our industrials is none the less bound to come, and every fresh creation which contains any elements of unsoundness will simply add fuel to the flames. It is the part of common business prudence to keep this fact constantly in mind."

CUBAN RECIPROCITY AND REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

NOTHING seems more clear than the fact that the Republican Senators and Congressmen who are opposing reciprocity with Cuba are out of line with the sentiments expressed in the majority of the Republican newspapers. Not only are the Republican papers overwhelmingly in favor of reciprocity, but the Republican conventions thus far held show the same sentiment, resolutions in favor of such action having been adopted in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska. The present Congress, nevertheless, seems likely to grant reciprocity to Cuba either with extreme reluctance, or not at all. We give here a brief statement of the attitude taken by most important of the Republican journals.

Such leaders of national Republican opinion as the New York *Sun* and *Tribune* are earnestly in favor of reciprocity, as has been recorded a number of times in these pages. The New York *Mail and Express* believes that it "should be granted graciously and generously," and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* declares that the contemplated delay till November or December is "an injustice to Cuba which amounts to a crime, a deliberate, calculated, fully comprehended crime." The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says that if reciprocity is denied, "it will be difficult to remove from the public mind an impression that faith has been broken with the new Cuban republic," and it seems to the Philadelphia *Press* that "it will be a distinct blot on an otherwise glorious record and a plain defiance of overwhelming public sentiment." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *North American*, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* believes that such an event "will place the party in a false and embarrassing position on the eve of the congressional elections, and, with unexampled fatuity, provide the Democrats with a powerful issue." Says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*: "The bottom of the business is that, at the dictation of a small clique closely banded together, this nation is to repudiate its obligations, refuse to deal equitably with the islanders we have taken under our charge, crush out the hopes and expectations they have entertained with every warrant of right and reason, and compel them to face distress and disaster at the very outset of their career."

The Providence *Journal* declares that a denial of reciprocity will be a "national disgrace" by which "the sound sense of the country will be outraged." The Boston *Journal* takes a like view of the matter, and the Hartford *Post* regards it as "humiliating" that "the outcome of this long controversy is not the triumph of justice." The Buffalo *Express*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Cleveland *Leader*, the Toledo *Blade*, the Detroit *Tribune*, the Portland *Oregonian*, and the Indianapolis *Journal* all express similar views. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* believes that "the President has voiced the will and the desire of the American people" in this matter, and the Chicago *Tribune* thinks it will be dangerous to disregard that will. "The President sees the Cuban reciprocity question as the nation sees it," says the Minneapolis *Journal*, and the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* adds that "there is just one thing for the Republicans in the Senate to do, and that is to stand by the President." The Topeka *Capital*, too, declares that "the country is with the President on this question," and it is the observation of the Marshalltown (Ia.) *Times-Republican* that "he has the almost united support of the country behind him as represented in the Republican press and in the platform expressions of various state conventions."

There is a wing of the Republican press, however, which stoutly opposes the proposed concession. Their leader is the New York *Press*, whose opinions on this matter have been often quoted in these pages. A similar stand is taken by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which calls the reciprocity campaign "a free-trade raid, masked under the name of Cuban concessions," and the Louisville *Commercial* advises the party to "let this Cuban tariff tinkering alone for this session." The Salt Lake *Tribune* brands the proposed reciprocity as an "unjust scheme" that "discriminates against one of our home industries," and the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, published in another beet-sugar State, makes a similar comment. The Denver *Republican* believes that "the Republican Senators who are opposed to the reduction in the tariff on raw sugar from Cuba are making a highly creditable fight, on account of which they will receive the applause of good Republicans in all parts of the Union." The Brooklyn *Times* takes the optimistic view that "there is no better omen of good to party than the fact that the members of the House and of the Senate show a sturdy spirit of independence, and that they refuse to surrender their own convictions to the opinions of the President of the United States." "If Cubans are in temporary distress," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "Americans will cheerfully contribute to their relief; but there is no reason for tariff concessions on Cuban products which is not an equally good reason for making similar reductions to Germany or Mexico."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is not altogether clear whether the Boers cheered for King Edward or for that $15,000,000.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SOME Washington critics assert that the Philippine war is demoralizing our soldiers. Is that pensionable? *The Philadelphia Ledger.*

SCHWAB has begun giving money to colleges. We may expect that it will be "Dr." Schwab before long.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

PERHAPS the Civic Federation might be able to settle the dispute between Panama and Nicaragua.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ILL health is trying to get the start of J. Pierpont Morgan. It will be interesting to watch the experiment.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

GENERAL ALGER has had to go to California for his health. He has probably laughed himself sick over the Miles case.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

WE are constrained to the conclusion that the symphony of the average political machine is built with but three notes—"dough," "see," and "me."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. MACARTHUR, of New York, says the millennium has begun. New Yorkers take a very hopeful view since closer communication with Chicago has been established.—*The Chicago News.*

THERE being no prospect of a termination of the contest between the meat trust and the people, why not submit the price of meat to arbitration?—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

IT is expected that the Filipinos will assist in the celebration of "the glorious Fourth" in Manila. They will certainly hear some surprising news when the Declaration of Independence is read to them.—*The New York World.*

SOME of the Pennsylvania Republicans are bold enough openly to oppose the gentleman selected by Mr. Quay for the gubernatorial nomination. They must be new people who have just moved in from other States.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

KITCHENER IS A BACHELOR—THIS WILL BE HIS NEXT BATTLE.
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

LETTERS AND ART.

ARE OUR BOOKS FOR GIRLS WORTH READING?

TO the recurrent discussion of educational methods for girls different from those applied in the education of boys, *The Saturday Review* (London, April 19) has a very interesting contribution, chiefly in the form of observations upon so-called "girls' books." *The Review* pronounces against them as lacking robust ideals and omitting a normal cultivation of hero worship. It lays down the principle that in its judgment dominates in a successful book for the young.

"Hero-worship is rooted in child-nature; girls and boys equally can not live without a hero, or at any rate can not live happily without one. With them it is just the reaching after the ideal, which in the child-mind neither disillusion nor degeneracy has had time to choke, and to the child-mind can appeal only in a concrete form. Therefore the hero is not a luxury but a necessity, and his influence is correspondingly deep on the child's career. Caterers for boys have long ago perceived this and have crowded their boys' books with valiant attractive lads, bold brave men, splendid performances, and astounding dangers. Even the bad people are filled in with a good firm brush; their faults are the faults of qualities. They are wicked but not miserably or morbidly wicked. And the effect of these books on boys is that of a nice-tasting tonic. That the good people and bad people alike are unlike human beings is no matter whatever. Children, unless poor little crammed precocities, are not introspective. They do not consciously consider themselves, and have no idea what their nature is like."

As for girls' books, the writer considers them "drivel" for the most part. He says:

"Of course it would not matter at all, if there were none but boys' books, for we agree absolutely with the Duchess of Sutherland that books for boys appeal to girls because they appeal to boys, and for no other reason.' That would be reason enough for anybody but a publisher; but he is nothing if not symmetrical; and as there are well-recognized 'boys' books' so there must be 'girls' books.' And so the stupid convention grows up Unfortunate authors are instructed to write for girls, which they naturally take to mean something the opposite of what they write for boys. Therefore all the strength and freshness that makes the boys' story go strong is scrupulously avoided and sentiment and drivel takes its place.'

All the best girls, we are told, have been brought up on boys' books and like them.

To all this Miss Frances H. Low, writing in the same journal (May 24), dissents, and points out that it is of a piece with what she conceives to be a radical defect in the present-day education of girls, in which the effort is made to fulfil the same methods and system with girls—tho very different results have to be looked for—as have been found advisable in the training of boys. The result is that "the middle-class young woman of eighteen or twenty years, after six or seven years' instruction, quits school without having learned one womanly craft of specific use to her sex (or even the principles of one)." Better educational effects, Miss Low thinks, can be reached by providing special courses of instruction for girls, and by providing a literature that is distinctively for them. She proceeds to give some characteristics which ought to belong to such books:

"Those of us who feel there is a whole wide width of heaven between this school system and true education for girls are aware that the alternative to tough-fibered 'boys' stories' in cheap, crude magazines is not to be found in the shape of feeble, insipid, false 'girls' tales,' but in beautiful simple fiction that is classical; fiction that is fragrant with tender love between budding girl and youth, that paints woman fair, modest, sagacious, as she might be and is and has been, and youth ardent and noble, as Scott has painted youth for us in his immortal gallery; that reveals to us how lovely domestic life may be if hearts are fresh, pure, and capable of admiring something else than money and expensive houses and dresses."

After the discussion has brought out other interesting correspondence, *The Saturday Review* closes it editorially as follows:

"We disqualified none but the professional 'books for girls,' while we pointed out that the immature powers of children made it impossible for them fully to appreciate most standard works. Of books that are now turned out for children's reading, we said and we say that only the boys' books are worth reading. These, of course, vary in quality. 'Stalky & Co.,' for instance, has no place amongst books for English boys: it would be unfortunate indeed if they had sunk to that level. But as a class these books for boys are not fairly described by our correspondent. For the most part they are vigorous and healthy. But it does not follow from boys' books now holding the children's field that a child's book could not be written, or has not been written, that is good for both girls and boys indifferently.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS,
Editor of *Out West*.

JAMES A GARLAND,
Managing Editor of *The New England Magazine*.

WARREN F. KELLOGG,
Publisher of *The New England Magazine*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XV. OUT WEST AND THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

That indeed is our main contention. There is no difference between boys and girls that requires or excuses discrimination between their books."

VICTOR MAUREL'S NEW DEPARTURE IN VOCAL SCIENCE.

MR. VICTOR MAUREL, the well-known opera-singer, has declared war against all the private and official schools of singing. He asserts that "the art of song is not only decaying, but on the eve of perishing." "Evolution is the essential condition of art and life; during the last thirty years it has affected music through Wagner and Berlioz, and as a consequence a modern school is rising against the classical school." For this reason Mr. Maurel thinks that the education of singers should be transformed. With this object in view, he intends to establish a singing-school which he is to call the "Petite Academie," in opposition to the "Academie Nationale de Musique," or grand opera, of Paris. Speaking on this subject to the musical critic of the *Figaro*, he said:

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VICTOR MAUREL.

"The science of the voice is the basis of the art of singing. The voice is an instrument, produced by certain organs and submitted to physical influences. I contend, first, that it is impossible to teach the art of singing without knowledge of vocal science; to use the instrument without having studied the modes of its functions. What should we think of a violin-maker who would persist in constructing violins without knowing the qualities of the wood he employs?

"To the empirical system of the professors, to what I will call *psittacism*, which consists in making the singers spin a series of sounds like parrots, it is time to substitute a positive science including the study of the organs. Being physical and psychological, this science, like all other sciences, will have its methods and laws and will be supported by facts. Unlike empiricism, the value of which lies only in practise, it will be independent of the teacher's whim and possess an intrinsic value of its own, based on anatomy, physiology, physics, etc."

The method is intended for the professors alone, not the scholars. Its characteristic points will include "absolute sureness of a scientific, rational, non-empirical teaching; scenic technic, or adaptation of song to the interpretation of personality, which is taught nowhere, not even at the Conservatory of Music in Paris; finally, the study of general principles intended to develop the mentality of the scholar and enable him to assimilate the details of his art." From a practical point of view, Mr. Maurel disclosed his program as follows:

"I will teach, first, what the art of song is, what constitutes a part, the history of music, and the distinctive characteristics of the various schools and of the great masters. I will speak, also, of the selected profession, of the ways to join it, of the dignity with which it should be practised. This is the intellectual and moral side of the teaching. A large library will complete the oral lessons. Vocal exercises will be taken then and lessons in graduations and 'nuance.' Specialists known for their science will at the same time give lectures on the practise of sound and the physiology of its producing organs. These special lessons will indicate the cause and the object of the efforts required from the scholars. At the completion of these exercises, the scholar will not yet be an artist; he will have to develop his critical sense and exercise his sensibility. I will show the profound differences existing between the modern lyric drama and the old opera. In the lyric drama the scholar has not only to sing, but to create personalities; he shall learn how to dress and make up; above everything he must be able to express profound sentiments, such as wrath, tenderness, passion, love, terror, irony, etc. The scholar will find that the power and the beauty of the voice are not sufficient; something else is wanted, and that is *sensibility*, which is art itself. Song is not the end, but the means to attain it. Song considered as an 'instrument de luxe' is useless to interpret the *chef-d'œuvres* which plunge down to the depths of the human heart itself."

As an adjunct to his teachings, Victor Maurel advocates dancing, fencing, gymnastics, and physical culture in general to develop the lungs. Theatrical performances will give a finishing touch to the musical education.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY IMPETUS.

IT can not be said that the South has in the past lacked appreciative interpreters who have been understood and received as contributors to our growing national literature. A somewhat recent development, however, is what might be called a Southern literary self-consciousness, exhibited in the tendency of Southern writers to write about the literary achievements and prospects of their own section. In *The South Atlantic Quarterly* (Durham, N. C., April), Prof. Henry N. Snyder discusses intelligently "The Reconstruction of Southern Literary Thought." A preliminary comment on the industrial and political reconstruction gives him text for observing that the reconstruction that has taken place in the methods and spirit of Southern literature since 1870 has been equally significant. He points out the provincial feeling from which he thinks the South is now emerging and notes the reasons for it:

"That really pathetic phrase, Southern literature, we are never allowed to forget. On the other hand, one never hears the books written by Longfellow, by Lowell, by Emerson, spoken of as *Northern* literature. Have they appropriated so much of the spirit of the nation as to give them the sole right to be called American writers? At any rate, something, either inherent or conventional, has saved them from the taint of provincialism implied in any other naming; while we always hear of *Southern* literature and *Southern* writers as if we had no share in the larger name, American.

"This localizing designation of literary effort in the South—at once a distinction and a reproach—came out of those well-known social, political, and economic conditions which, before the war, kept the South sensitive to repel outside influences and arrogant—this word is not too strong—to maintain the high value of whatever it regarded as sectionally its own. This spirit was applied to literature as it was applied to everything else, and the result

was the multiplying of books and periodicals under the emphatic and rather challenging title of 'Southern.' But the significant thing about this cry of the South for a literature which should be peculiarly its own—its own as distinguished from that produced elsewhere in the nation—is that the cry was the sign of the excessive intellectual loneliness and detachment forced upon the South by the very conditions of its life. It was a sign, too, of our failure to understand these conditions as related to literary production."

In this matter of a literary development of the South, Professor Snyder observes a change of attitude going on in the direction of breadth and cosmopolitanism in the intellectual life. He says:

"In this general movement in the South toward a livelier concern in all intellectual matters there are two important elements that have helped to make it so vital and so rich in fruit: the first is the wholesome and genuine interest which the Southern people themselves have been taking in their own life and history; and secondly, the interest which the outside world—a larger world whose influences and forces we are rapidly making our own—is displaying with reference to all matters pertaining to the South. This interest of our own is of a wholesome nature because it is felt that it is no longer necessary to be aggressively polemic when the word 'South' is mentioned; indeed, it is clear that the old idea that even Southern history must be always on the defensive, that it must carry 'a chip on its shoulder,' is fast vanishing; and as a matter of fact we now desire to know the truth for its own sake and for its lessons, however sharply our lingering sensitiveness may be pricked by it. Consequently, he who writes about the South now can be sure of not only a larger but a saner body of readers than ever before—a body of readers, if not keen to know the truth about themselves, certainly willing to hear it. It is important, moreover, to remember that such an attitude in the reading public is bound to have a saving effect upon the integrity of the product of the writer. A public that will not be misled nor beguiled even by the stupefying sweetness of patriotic sentimentality to which it has been so long used, is just the kind of public to quicken the energies of authorship, to stiffen its moral courage to say what it thinks, and to get out of its vision the squint of sectional bias. And it is only at the demand of such a public that what is really best in thought and literature can live a permanent life. . . . . .

"This wider and more critical public and the incentive of greater remuneration have not only stirred Southern writers to supply a demand, but have also essentially modified their methods and aims of work. This outside public has put upon the writer the compulsion of specific training and discipline. This necessarily has quickened his conscience as to the body as well as the spirit of his utterance. This new public, with the rewards that have come with it, has made it possible for the Southern writer to become a literary artist if he has the divine impulse in him. For example, whatever of failure one may attribute to the works of Mr. George W. Cable and of Mr. James Lane Allen as complete performances, one is perfectly sure that each of them has, by a vigorous process of self-discipline, steadily developed a certain artistic quality of his nature, till there is the finer flavor of what is mere literature upon all each has written. The new conditions we have been discussing have made it possible for each to be, not—as was almost always the case under the *Old Régime* that made of literature a mere accomplishment and no serious pursuit for men to live and die in—a doctor, or a preacher, or a lawyer with a taste for letters, but first of all a man of letters clinging to his art as the very staff of his life, as a jealous mistress brooking no rival."

The Author to the Reviewer.—An effort has been made by George Sands Goodwin to gather the opinions of some of the popular novelists on the art of book-reviewing as practised today in America. The result of his questioning is published in *The Critic* (June). Mr. Howells thinks that we get the fairest and most unbiased reviews of American books in English periodicals and of English books in American periodicals. Frank Norris jauntily answers that half the fun of writing books is in reading the reviews, but he thinks book-reviewing "should be a department by itself on the staff of any periodical or journal." Cyrus Townsend Brady tells of an historical error that crept by accident into the publisher's notice of one of his books, and over fifty journals used that notice, error and all. He wishes to see all reviews signed with the writer's name. Thomas Nelson Page thinks that there is very little real reviewing done nowadays. He is struck, on reading the "book notices" that pass for reviews, to find how many geniuses are constantly being discovered, and wonders what becomes of them all. Mark Twain writes: "I suppose I ought to take an interest in this subject, but really I don't."

A STATUE OF DAUDET.

"I BELONG to my own boat" (to my own time), said Alphonse Daudet some years before his death; "I love it, but the boats which are to come interest me as much as my own. For the same dangers threaten us all, and to each of our barques the current is adverse, and the sky traitorous, and for each the evening is so soon fallen." And the evening fell for him, but the glow of his fame remains. His statue has just been erected in the Champs-Elysées in Paris, and such immortality as the sculptor's art can give has been conferred on him. The orators, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue, said some penetrating things about the gifted writer, as reported in the Parisian press. M. Abel Hermant observed that "Daudet looked at souls from the same close viewpoint as that from which he would look at flowers in a garden." He said further:

THE STATUE OF DAUDET RECENTLY UNVEILED IN PARIS.

"As a child lying on its back in the grass sees above its eyes a thousand twigs crossing and recrossing each other, he saw souls in their complexity and in their intersections, in the countless fine network details which are their ultimate reality. No metaphysics, no psychological or moralistic divination, no technic or reasoning: he *saw*. His intuition was sure and sudden. . . . He seated himself at the very center of your being and,

lucidly, took the place of your own obscure conscience. . . . Not that he acted on his subjects by some mysterious magnetism, not that he fascinated you. he did not enter into your soul like a robber; you called him rather and effaced yourself before him willingly, joyfully. And when he used to say—'Give me one of your beautiful red flowers, one of your flowers of suffering, blooming and bleeding,' quickly you would give them all to him. And you felt that, like *le petit Chose*, he put your pain in his breast. . . . Like all that has life, this living intelligence was not the product of spontaneous generation. It had ancestors and a civil estate, a motherland. Daudet was not a child of chance, he was the issue of a race, and he was the flower of a race. . . . Gradually he fructified the gifts he had received from nature, passing from direct and fragmentary observation to the great syntheses."

"There are no sermons and no preachers," said M. Escudier, in Daudet's novels. He continues as follows:

"At first sight, it looks as if he was simply trying to make us laugh, but his irony is quite a surface affair. Underneath, it is indignation that burns and bursts out. It is not his way to attack bad passions and vices directly, but he applies himself, by the vehement opposition of their contraries, to provoke our anger and contempt. Never was there an author who put into pathetic action more personal emotion than Daudet, and, among his books, I know none which, more visibly than 'Sapho' and 'Jack,' reveal the man through the artist and writer. In short, this scoffer was nowise a skeptic. His irony, even in its most diverting form, hides a sensibility ever ready to be moved, and it is because he did not always know how to detach himself from his sentimental creations, and because he was too much bent on inspiring us with the love of good by the powerful antithesis of the consequences of evil, that he sometimes fell into exaggeration and *invraisemblance*. The beauty of his work suffers a little from this, but its morality and its social significance are enhanced proportionately thereby. The satirical work of Daudet is of that sort which acts strongly on the customs and manners of an epoch and transforms the present into the future."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE QUESTION OF "GREATNESS" IN LITERATURE.

BY what standards shall we estimate the supremely great in literature, and what terms are we to apply to the enormous masses of literature that lie below the line of greatness? W. P. Trent, professor of English literature in Columbia University, who sets himself to answer these questions in *The International Monthly* (May), admits that the task is a most difficult one. "It is hard to conceive of a rasher attempt, at least in the sphere of thought," he says, "than the one implied. . . . Yet it is obvious that if every man stood in awe of being deemed presumptuous and kept silence with regard to all vexed problems, few attempts would be made either to settle or to come nearer settling them." He continues:

"How do we as individuals use the term 'great' in literature? We use it loosely, but no more loosely than we do in other connections, and presumably we all use it mainly of things or persons that do something, not of things or persons that are on the whole quiescent, no matter how full they may be of potential energy. The great statesman, for example, is to each of us the man who accomplishes something in the sphere of politics, not the man who has merely the potentialities of success. And he must accomplish something which in our view is large, important, influential, comparatively permanent, more or less original, and unique, or we shall not call him great. Do we not apply the term in literature in some such way? The poem or the poet, the book or the writer, must actually do something with us, and that something must be large, important, influential, comparatively permanent, more or less original, and unique. Obviously there are two spheres in which this large, important something may be done—the sphere of our emotions and the sphere of our intelligence. One book stirs our feelings deeply and permanently; another opens out a range of new ideas which make an impression upon our lives; we call both these books great, and rightly."

That individual judgments and collective judgments are often widely at variance is obvious. Even the greatest critics have applied the same standards with totally different results. In spite of these facts, Professor Trent points out that "there is a small group of what are sometimes called world-writers—writers, chiefly poets, supremely great, who are read in nearly every land and have been so read almost since they wrote; who seem to be separated in point of genius by a wide chasm from all other authors." He says:

PROF. WILLIAM P. TRENT.

"They are very few in number; Homer, Sophocles, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe nearly exhaust the list. Molière, however, should be added because he represents the comedy of manners so marvelously, and we should doubtless include Cervantes and a few others. It is clear that the writers named are supreme in their excellence, and it is also obvious that they have no living peers. In fact, there are scarcely more than two recent authors known to us who seem possibly entitled to such a high rank, and they are Victor Hugo and Balzac, about whom the critics are still arguing *pro* and *con*."

Below these writers, yet far above the majority even of writers to whom the word "great" is freely applied, comes "a small group of writers of very eminent originality and power, of great reputation outside their own nationalities, but still not universal in their genius, nor so dazzling in their achievements as the supreme or world-writers." We quote again:

"Into it would seem to fall such poets as Pindar in Greek, Lucretius in Latin, Petrarch, Tasso, and Ariosto in Italian, Chaucer and Spenser in English, Schiller and Heine in German. It is not unlikely that some critics, desiring to give the French a place in the list, would insert the name of Victor Hugo; but as we have just seen, he is a candidate for higher honors, and personally I should unhesitatingly assign those same higher honors to Voltaire in his capacity of prose writer and poet combined. But whatever we may say of French poets, there are at least two French prose writers who seem very great—Rabelais and Montaigne—and to balance them we may name two very great British prose writers, Swift and Gibbon. But we must be tentative in our illustrations, for there is little unanimity among the critics, as may be seen by comparing the rank given Chaucer by Matthew Arnold and that given him by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton. Not a few of us would doubtless like to assert emphatically the supreme position of the author of 'The Canterbury Tales,' but, while his merits are being more and more acknowledged by foreign scholars, it may be questioned whether he has even yet attained a truly cosmopolitan fame."

Still another classification must be made of writers whom "one would never think of calling supreme, altho one would as little think of calling them minor." Of this grade Professor Trent says:

"No attempt at enumeration is here demanded, but we may be reasonably sure that both Catullus and Horace belong to the

Roman list and Leopardi to the Italian. In English we have in this class such poets as Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Dryden, probably Pope, and perhaps Gray, Burns, Coleridge, Keats, very probably Tennyson and Robert Browning, as well as Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley, unless the partizans of the last group succeed in elevating one or more of them into the class of the very great poets. . . . We need not add the names of many corresponding masters of prose. Those of Charles Lamb and Landor and Hawthorne will be sufficient."

"All that has been said," concludes the writer, "is intended to be suggestive merely. Even if the classification has been made on correct lines, it needs filling out and requires many qualifications. . . . And we must always remember that any scheme of classification is bad if it tends to make our judgments hard and fast, if it induces us to think that we can stick a pin through a writer and ticket him as an entomologist does an insect. But if we use such a scheme intelligently, it may prove useful, if only by stimulating us to candid objections, for candid objections imply honest thought, and honest thought on such a noble subject as literature can not but be beneficial."

MAETERLINCK'S NEW DRAMA, "MONNA VANNA."

FROM philosophy, natural science, and the contemplation of the mysteries of existence, Maurice Maeterlinck has turned to art again, to the drama, tho not to that poetic and symbolical form of it which marked the first period of his career as a playwright. A new work of his, a drama of human love and suffering, of disillusionment and emotional struggle, entitled "Monna Vanna," has recently been produced at Paris during a "Maeterlinck week," for the Belgian poet-philosopher visited the French capital to superintend the production of an opera based on his "Pelleas et Melissande" and of the new play just named.

In reviewing this drama, for whose plot Maeterlinck went back to the time of the Italian renaissance, Catulle Mendès writes in *La Journal:* "It is a very fine tragedy of love. There was reason for announcing that M. Maeterlinck had abandoned the mysteries—so alluring, withal—the shadows and the obscurities in which he formerly delighted. What was adolescent in his genius has developed into virile, firm, clear, rare talent, and, aside from certain chimerical thoughts almost superhuman, his new ideal is represented by palpitating humanity, which loves, suffers, and thinks."

The lesson of the drama, so far as one may be disengaged from the story, is said to be this—that sincerity, absolute trust, and faith are essential to love, and that distrust, jealousy, or the faintest suspicion destroys that sentiment. The plot, in brief, is thus summarized by M. Mendès:

"Toward the end of the fifteenth century, Florence, at war with Pisa, almost conquered and reduced her with the masterly aid of a mercenary soldier named Prinzevalle. Pisa is without provisions and ammunition, and must surrender at the next assault. The population is desperate, facing death from the enemy's sword or from starvation. The commander of the Pisanese troops, Guido Colonna, is conferring with his lieutenants and wondering why the final assault is delayed. Guido's father, Monco, a philosopher and somewhat pessimistic judge of men and things, returns from the enemy's camp at this moment, whither he had gone under a flag of truce. He brings amazing news. Prinzevalle is ready to spare the city and to betray his master, delivering arms and food to Pisa—but on one condition: Monna Vanna, Guido's beloved wife, the most beautiful and fascinating woman in Pisa, must come to Prinzevalle's tent, alone and at night, with nothing but a cloak to cover her nude body, and she must remain in the tent till dawn, obeying Prinzevalle's will.

"Guido is furious at this shameful, dishonorable suggestion. Never will he consent to this sacrifice, be the cost what it may. Moreover, Vanna, the virtuous and gentle and good, will scornfully repudiate the monstrous proposal; of this he is sure. But the old Marco thinks otherwise; Monna will consent, he says, for the sake of the city—the thousands of women and children who are threatened with death. Vanna is called and informed of the condition; she consents. She is ready to make the supreme sacrifice of her honor. She thinks the victorious mercenary captain old and ugly, but her husband tells her that, on the contrary, Prinzevalle is young, handsome, and brave. He suspects Vanna of knowing and loving Prinzevalle; she protests that she had never seen him. He is mad with rage, but had agreed to abide by Vanna's decision.

"She carries out her promise. At night she goes into the enemy's camp and enters Prinzevalle's tent. She is wounded by a shot intended for some one else just as she enters. Prinzevalle asks her a few questions; the answers are frank, simple, noble. She loves her husband profoundly; she deplores the sacrifice, but is resolved to submit to the tragic necessity. Prinzevalle, however, has already been conquered by her charm and nobility. He had known her when she was a child; was, in fact, her playmate, and had loved her ever since. She does not recognize him till he recalls the past to her and tells her his given name, Gianello. 'Would you have loved me,' he asks, 'had not fortune separated us?' 'To say that I should,' she answers, 'would be to confess that I love you now; but I love my husband.'

"He kisses her on the forehead; she returns the kiss, and she is free, while Pisa is spared. Prinzevalle follows her into the city. Her husband, anxious and distracted, meets her. She tells him the truth, but he does not believe her. She protests and asserts her innocence, but in vain. Prinzevalle is attacked and Guido plans terrible revenge. But he must know the truth, and promises to pardon Prinzevalle if Vanna will but confess.

"This distrust, this jealousy, these manifestations of lack of perfect faith and confidence, kill Vanna's love for her husband. She is now free; the real marriage tie is broken. She 'confesses'—accuses Prinzevalle of the outrage he has not committed and demands that she be allowed to determine his punishment. The people consent. Prinzevalle is placed in a dungeon to which Vanna alone is to have a key. She is to be his executioner. But old Marco is not deceived. He knows that Vanna now loves Prinzevalle. For Vanna a new dream has begun, and Guido has lost her forever."

Mendès and other critics find flaws in the development of the drama and object to certain episodes as too sensational and "theatrical." But they praise the beauty, sonority, and chaste simplicity of the style, the rare and original imagery, and the grandeur, boldness, and loftiness of the ideas of the "psychological" play. The ending, it is remarked, is too vague for the average theater-goer, tho sufficiently definite considered poetically.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ON the occasion of the recent visit of the Rochambeau party to St. Louis a memorial tablet was unveiled by Mark Twain "at the house where Eugene Field was born, 624 South Broadway." Eugene Field's brother, Mr. Roswell M. Field, now rises to remark that "Eugene Field was not born at the house at 624 South Broadway, or within a mile of that neighborhood!" Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "After recovering from the unpleasant shock that this information conveys to us, we must still maintain that the generally uplifting sentiments inspired by the unveiling do not necessarily lose their effect through a mistake of this sort. If the poet whom we love to honor was born even within a mile of the memorial of him that we have set up, there is virtue in it; and yet we can not refrain from a furtive smile at the thought that it is the most diverting joke Mark Twain was ever caught in, recalling in some degree his own account of his grief at the tomb of Adam."

A HIGH TENOR.

"I hear the lark a-singing in the deep and azure sky—
Why, it must have a tenor voice to sing so very high!"—*Harper's Magazine* (May).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO NATURE'S LAWS CHANGE?

THAT an eminent scientific man should make a statement so apparently subversive of the foundations of science as that the laws of nature are changeable is certainly noteworthy. This is what Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, did on May 10 last in a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, and now published in *Science* (June 13). Professor Langley's position is that there are no real natural laws; that what we call "laws of nature" are merely expressions to simplify the results of human observation; and as science progresses and viewpoints change, the so-called "laws" have to change too. He says:

"It is perhaps a hard saying to most that there are no such things as 'laws of nature'; but this is the theme on which I have to speak.

"These, then, are the laws of man's own mind, or the effects of his own mind, which he projects outside of himself and imagines to be due to some permanent and unalterable cause having an independent existence. . . . . .

"To decorate our own guesses at nature's meaning with the name 'laws of nature' is a presumption due to our own feeble human nature, which we can forgive for demanding something more permanent than itself, but which also leads us to have such an exalted conceit of our own opinions as to hide from ourselves that it is these very opinions which we call nature's laws.

"The history of the past shows that once most philosophers, even atheists, thus regarded 'the laws of nature,' not as their own interpretations of her, but as something external to themselves, as entities partaking the attributes of Deity—entities which they deified in print with capital letters—as we sometimes do still, tho these 'laws' now are shorn of 'the glories of their birth and state' which they once wore, and are not turning out to be 'substantial things.'

"But are there not really things (like the fact of gravitation, for instance) external to ourselves, which would exist whether we were here or not, and which are part of the order of nature? Apparently, yes,—but part of the *laws* of nature, no!

"The phrase even yet exercises a wide influence, tho it has seemed to me that a significant change is taking place in the leaders of common opinion with regard to the meaning that the words convey.

"The present generation has begun, if not to be modest or humble, to be somewhat less arrogant in the assumption of its knowledge. We are perhaps beginning to understand, not in a purely poetical sense, but in a very real one, that there may be all around us, in heaven and earth, things beyond measure, of which 'philosophy' not only knows nothing, but has not dreamed.

"As a consequence of this, there is growing to be an unspoken, rather than clearly formulated, admission that we know little of the order of nature, and nothing at all of the 'laws' of nature."

An interesting consequence of this changed feeling, Dr. Langley asserts, is that a scientific man may now be more ready than formerly to admit the possibility of a miracle. Hume's argument against miracles, he says, was and is absolutely conclusive when we grant his premises—the absoluteness of natural law. But there is much more mystery around us to-day than in Hume's time. It may be, of course, that there are even fewer believers in the miraculous now than there were then; but so far as the work of science goes, Dr. Langley asserts, belief should to-day be easier instead of more difficult. This is certainly provocative of thought.

The writer next proceeds to deduce a warning for the future. What happens, he says, when a miraculous or unnatural event happens? Why, the "laws of nature" are adjusted, and after being enlarged by a little patching, so as to take in the new fact, are found to be just as good as ever! He goes on:

"So it is always; when the miracle *has* happened, then and only then it becomes most clear that it was no miracle at all, and that no 'law of nature' has been broken.

"Applying the parable to ourselves then, how shall we deal with new 'facts' which are on trial, things perhaps not wholly demonstrated, yet partly plausible? During the very last generation hypnotism was such a violation of natural law. Now it is a part of it. What shall we say, again, about telepathy, which seemed so absurd to most of us a dozen years ago? I do not say there is such a thing now, but I would like to take the occasion to express my feeling that Sir William Crookes, as president of the British Association, took the right, as he took the courageous, course in speaking of it in the terms he did. I might cite other things, the objects of ridicule only a few years ago, of debate now, but which have not all found supporters who possess the courage of their convictions.

"The lesson for us in dealing with them is not that we should refuse to believe, on the one hand, and sneer at everything which is on its trial; for this, tho a very general and safe procedure, is not the one to be recommended to those of us who have some higher ideal than acquiescence with the current belief.

"The lesson for us is that we must not consider that anything is absolutely settled or true.

"This is not to say that we are to be blown about by every wind of scientific doctrine. It is to be understood as a practical rule of life that we must act with the majority where our faith does not compel us to do otherwise; but it seems to me that we must always keep ready for use somewhere—in the background of our mind possibly, but somewhere—the perhaps trite notion that we know nothing absolutely or in its essence; and remember that tho trite it is always true, and to be kept as a guide at every turning of the scientific road, when we can not tell what is coming next. . . . . .

"Let us repeat, and repeat once more, that tho nature be external to ourselves, the so-called 'laws of nature' are from within—laws of our own minds—and a simple product of our human nature. Let us agree that the scientific imagination can suggest questions to put to nature, but not her answers. Let us read Bacon again, and agree with him that we understand only what we have observed. Finally let us add that we never understand even that, in the fulness of its meaning, for remember that of all the so-called laws of nature the most constantly observed, and most intimately and personally known to us, are those of life and death—and how much do we know about the meaning of *them?*"

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES, AND SOLAR CHANGES.

AT least one scientist believes that the recent West Indian outburst is connected in some way with sunspot activity on the solar surface. Sir Norman Lockyer, whose life-long study of sunspots has led him to believe that they are closely connected with many terrestrial meteorological phenomena, has been comparing records of seismic disturbances for the last seventy years with recently compiled tables of solar activity, and he writes thus to *Nature* (London) of what he has discovered:

"I find beyond question that the most disastrous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes generally occur, like the rain pulses in India, round the dates of the sunspot *maximum* and *minimum*. More than this, the 35-year solar period established by Dr. Lockyer, which corresponds approximately with Bruckner's meteorological cycle, can also be obviously traced, so that, indeed, the intensification of the phenomena at the *minimum* of 1867 is now being repeated.

"In 1867, Mauna Loa, South America, Formosa, Vesuvius were among the regions involved; in the West Indies it was the turn of St. Thomas. Then many announcements of earthquakes in the present year before the catastrophe of St. Pierre will be in the recollection of everybody.

"In the *maximum* in 1871–72, to name only West Indian stations, Martinique first and then St. Vincent followed suit; in the next *maximum*, in 1883 came Krakatoa.

"At Tokyo, in a country where the most perfect seismological observatories exist, we find that at times near both sunspot *max-*

ima and *minima* the greatest number of disturbances have been recorded.

"Very fortunately, the magnificent work of the Indian Meteorological Department enables us to associate the solar changes with pressures in the tropics, and obviously these pressures have to be taken into account and carefully studied."

In conclusion, Sir Norman asks that meteorological observers in the West Indies and the surrounding regions will send him copies of their barometrical readings, showing the departures from the local averages for the two months preceding the eruption at St. Pierre. In this way he hopes that one or two years may be saved in getting at the facts regarding the possible connection of the eruptions with solar activity.

A DARING INVESTIGATION OF MONT PELÉE.

OF several daring ascents of Mont Pelée while still in activity, those made by President Angelo Heilprin of the Philadelphia Geographical Society are especially noteworthy, because Professor Heilprin is a trained scientific observer. The results of his investigation which have first been made known throw interesting light on the nature of the recent catastrophe in the West Indies, and show that many commonly received ideas about it have no foundation. Says *The Scientific American* (June 14):

"The first ascent of the mountain was made on May 31, and the second on June 1. On the first expedition, when the edge of the old crater was reached, the party was overtaken by a terrific thunder-storm. Clouds of rain and steam from the volcano so completely enveloped them that they were able to see only a few feet. Further progress was impossible, for on account of the electrical disturbances their compass refused to work, varying as much as twenty degrees to the eastward. With great difficulty they groped their way down the steep ridge, slipping at every step; for the rain-soaked ashes afforded a precarious footing and threatened to hurl them down the yawning gulfs at each side. The terrific detonations heard were supposed to be of volcanic and not electrical origin, for when the River Fallaise was reached it was found to be filled with steam and mud indicating a fresh volcanic disturbance. The party reached Acier, caked with mud and much disappointed. However, on the next morning, Professor Heilprin was ready for another encounter with Mont Pelée. We can not but admire the bravery and devotion of this man who, with his followers, twice climbed the angry volcano, and who once, by a sudden dash during a lift in the clouds of vapor, reached the very lip of the crater, from which point stones could be dropped into the white-hot mass, 200 feet below. Standing on the very brink of the crater, he was witness of a most awful, yet fascinating scene. As was to be expected, the principal output of the crater was steam, and but for a favorable shift in the vapor clouds the party could not have made the valuable observations that they did. So far as known, steam is always found in volcanoes, and seems to be the main cause of the eruption. Scientists divide volcanoes into two classes: the quiet, characterized by a flow of lava, and the explosive, characterized by the blowing out of fragments. Professor Heilprin states positively that no lava has flowed from the crater of Mont Pelée. One of the main characteristics of the explosive volcano is what is called the 'cinder-cone.' This is formed of material which is cast out and which drops back around the orifice from which it was thrown, forming a cone. Professor Heilprin, however, states that no such cone was found in this volcano. What was taken to be a cinder-cone proved to be but a pile of ejected rocks with no central vent. Of course, in the present condition of Mont Pelée, it is impossible to state absolutely that there is no cinder-cone, for it was possible to see down only about 200 feet, and it is believed that the crater is much deeper than this. In shape, the new crater appears like a great gash in the mountain, running north and south and expanding into a bowl. The fissure runs transversely to the old crater, and appears to have nearly rifted the mountain."

Another commonly received report that is shown to be unwarranted is that relating to the supposed lowering of the mountain. Statements have been made that the mountain is now reduced to one-third its original height. This is now shown to be utterly untrue, for from a number of observations taken with an aneroid barometer it was found that the height of the mountain had remained unaltered and that no important topographical changes had taken place. The writer goes on to say:

"The exaggerated reports may have had their origin in the fact that a dense cloud of steam normally covers the top of the mountain, which might lead to the supposition that the mountain was much reduced in height. From the investigations made, Professor Heilprin considers violent eruptions improbable. Mont Pelée has freed itself of interior pressure, and while small disturbances may continue to occur, they will probably decrease in frequency and power. However, no one can prophesy with certainty on subjects of this sort. Volcanic action is very little understood; new and unexpected phenomena are continually occurring. The explosion of flaming gases is unprecedented, so far as known, and was probably the main cause of the terrible loss of life. The electrical phenomena were also new, tho they probably did not play an important part in the destruction of the city. Specimens collected by Professor Heilprin show that the lightning bolts were small and very intense, penetrating the walls of the houses. No other volcano was ever so rapid in action, and never before has such a loss of life resulted directly from a volcanic eruption."

ELECTRICITY UP TO DATE.

A COMPREHENSIVE abstract of those views of electricity that are based on the very latest discovery and experiment may be found in an article published in the London *Electrician* (March 21). According to these views, electricity is a material substance, just as the earliest experimenters thought that it was; only, it is identical with ordinary matter, the electric unit, or "electron," being nothing but a tiny chip separated from an atom of any elementary substance. The writer goes on to say:

"The generation of 'electricity' consists in splitting off an electron from the atom. The electron then produces a stress in the ether similar to that due to a 'negatively' charged body. The remainder of the atom acts as a 'positively' charged body, tho we do not know as yet whether the positive charge is due to a special positive electron or not. If it is, we have not yet succeeded in isolating the positive electron, but it is supposed to be about ten times heavier than the negative electron. In any case we have here an elementary negative charge of about one-ten-billionth of the absolute unit and an elementary positive charge of the same amount. These elementary charges attract each other and repel similar charges. They can associate with clusters of neutral particles. A negative electron thus associated with ordinary matter becomes a 'negative ion,' and a positive electron becomes a 'positive ion.' Conduction consists in the wandering of positive ions down the potential gradient, and of negative ions up the potential gradient. This wandering can take place in metals. It then produces heat by collision with the molecules of the metal, and a magnetic field by the motion of the charges. In a liquid, the energy of motion is consumed in the splitting up or 'ionization' of neutral molecules. Every current of heat is associated with a transportation of ions, and here the whole field of thermo-electricity is entered. In the vacuum-tube, ions move with less restraint. Negative electrons are shot off from the cathode with the velocity of light, or something very nearly approaching it, and where they strike upon a solid they produce explosive ether-waves of remarkable penetrating power which are known as Roentgen rays. Where they hit gaseous particles they ionize them, and in doing so develop great heat and light, thus giving rise to the whole fascinating vista of vacuum discharges. Nor is their wonderful activity confined to the fields enumerated; for the whole phenomena of magnetism are based upon the electron. Whenever an atom has a high valency, such as iron, cobalt, or nickel, it appears that the free electrons which constitute these valencies revolve round the rest of the atom. These revolutions produce whirls in the ether which are known as magnetic displacements or stresses, or 'lines of force,' and

whenever a 'conductor, *i.e.*, a body containing freely movable ions (say one for every 5 000 neutral atoms) is moved through these whirls, the ions are set moving in opposite directions with a velocity of about one centimeter per second, and we have the whole phenomena of induced currents. The enormous rapidity of the magnetic revolutions may be judged from their probable period, which is about one-trillionth of a second. In the electric arc we have not only a great exchange of opposite ions, but a vivid ionization due to ultra-violet light, and Elster and Geitel have shown how this ionizing action of ultra-violet light may lead to the elucidation of all the problems of atmospheric electricity. The latest information, as recently supplied by us, goes to show that ionization is constantly going on wherever there is matter, and that some bodies have the faculty of projecting either negative electrons or positive ions with some force. These bodies, like radium, actinium, and polonium, are then said to be radioactive. Hurmuzescu has gone further, and proved that the electrons revolving in magnets often shoot off at a tangent and 'electrify' a liquid in which they are placed.

"All these manifold applications of the electron idea show that we have here one of the most fruitful conceptions of the human mind. We have at last discovered, and even isolated, what we may call the 'electric substance.' We can weigh it, and measure it, and produce it in any quantity. It may yet prove to be the 'protyle' of the philosophers—the fundamental and primordial substance of the universe. Whether it is that or not, we have now some definite and almost tangible nucleus round which to crystallize our thoughts. The 'electric charge' is now no longer a mere phantasm of the mathematician. It is a solid reality; as solid, at least, as a deal table. It remains . . . to remodel our text-books in accordance with the new truths, and to build up our whole electrical science upon the properties of the substance whose conquest has been so long and arduous a task."

GESTURE AND NATIONALITY.

IT is comparatively easy to tell a person of a Latin race from a Teuton by watching his gestures. A writer in *La Science Illustrée* (May 31), M. P. Fardeau, goes further, and asserts that every race has its own characteristic gestures, or at any rate its own system of gesture. M. Fardeau begins by quoting Diderot's assertion that all gesture is metaphoric, which he indorses as "an exact characterization of this translation of feeling into analogous movement." He goes on to say:

NEAPOLITAN NEWSBOY

"With primitive man gesture came before speech, and it must therefore have been very complex; it is still more in use among savages than with civilized peoples. We understand less and less the delicate art of pantomime, once so greatly appreciated. . . . .

"Gestures may be divided into two great groups:

"(1) Gestures of extension, which express force, joy, pleasure, pride, revolt, action by the affirmation of the personal element in the effort for life.

"(2) Gestures of flexion, expressing fatigue, grief, illness, humility, thought prayer, repose—the abasement of self with weakening of the effort for life.

"Certain gestures are absolutely identified with certain feelings. To shake one's fist is to threaten; to hold up one's finger is to warn. To indicate thought, we place the tips of the fingers on the forehead; to show concentrated attention, we apply the whole hand. . . . To rub the hands is everywhere a sign of joy and to clap them a sign of enthusiasm. It would be easy to multiply examples; affirmation, negation, repulsion, are all indicated by motions that every one understands.

'The influence of the brain over the gesture is well shown in the different professions. The soldier has an attitude of extension; the priest, one of flexion. . . . 'The sailor, the horseman, the dancer [says Mantegazza] can be easily recognized; the banker, the notary, the lawyer have also characteristic gestures, but in their cases diagnosis becomes uncertain.'

"It is the same, in quite as great a degree, with nationalities, in spite of the original diversity of the races that make them up. The mimetic character of each nation results at once from race, from history, and from climate.

NEAPOLITAN LEMON-SELLER

"The climate notably influences the number and mobility of the representative images, and the more numerous, rapid, and intense these are, the more so do the corresponding motions become. In warm countries, existence is easy and all active manifestations are greatly developed. In cold regions, on the other hand, where the sun is constantly veiled by clouds, the man is self-concentrated, sad, silent; for him life is a perpetual struggle.

"Mantegazza distinguishes in Europe an 'expansive' and a 'concentric' manner in gesture. The first is found among the Italians, the French, the Slavs; the second among the English, the Germans, the Scandinavians, and the Spaniards. . . . . .

"The physiognomy of the French, says Lavater, is open; it announces a thousand agreeable things at once. The Frenchman, he adds, does not know how to keep silent; when his mouth is shut his eyes and his facial muscles continue to speak. . . . The Frenchman expresses what he wants by his face and his gestures; thus he betrays himself at the first glance and can hide nothing. Mantegazza finds that our gesture is 'eccentric,' in the physiologic sense; that is, expansive, rapid, and gay. This statement requires qualification, for there are Frenchmen and Frenchmen; those of the North are sober in gesture, while those of the South, Provençals and Gascons, gesticulate with exuberance.

"The gesture of the Englishman is fierce and harsh; he speaks briefly, brusquely; he is cold, positive, forceful. His salutation is cold and accentuated, but his handshake is loyal. . . . The art of gesture, of pantomime, is nowhere so appreciated as in England. The English mimics are extraordinary. 'I must say,' says M. Eugene Nouton, in his book on comparative physiology, 'that no spectacle in the world has impressed me like their performances. . . . The genius of the English people was there—harsh, energetic, sharp, and cold as steel, somber as storm and death, profoundly human.'

"According to Mantegazza, the gesture of Germany is heavy, good-humored, and always ungraceful; many of the Slav peoples are unwilling to look one in the face, and they have a false gesture.

"The Spaniard and the Portuguese, altho dwelling in a Southern land, gesticulate little; their language is rhythmic, slow, solemn; they are grave . . . their salutation is a little theatrical.

Their faces remain almost always impassive, owing somewhat to Asiatic influence, but especially from a feeling that a hidalgo's dignity must not be compromised.

"The Italian is lively, mobile, intelligent, gay; his language is harmonious, sonorous, warm, and luminous like his country's sky. The salutation of the Italian is quick and full of feeling; his gesture colored and exaggerated. . . . . .

"In Naples gesture often takes the place of words, not only with lazzaroni, but even with princes. King Ferdinand, on his return to Naples after the revolt of 1821, addressed his subjects in gestures; he reproached them, admonished them, and finally pardoned them, sending them away satisfied without having articulated a single word. . . . . .

"Our two pictures, made from instantaneous photographs, are valuable documents for the study of Neapolitan gesture. The little newsboy is joyful. Doubtless a customer has beckoned to him . . . and the whole body of the boy is stretched out toward the purchaser. It is the extensive gesture in its whole intensity.

"Gesture in extension is also shown by the little lemon-seller, but it expresses revolt and not joy. He is asserting, not without anger, with voice and gesture, to a too miserly client, that for one sou he gives five and not six lemons, as the buyer doubtless wishes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIGH SPEEDS ON THE HIGHWAY.

THAT great speeds can be attained on an ordinary highway with moderate power has been shown by the so-called "Baker torpedo" automobile, which, altho it ended its career, in a public speed trial on Staten Island (May 31), with a tragedy, seems to have made good its inventor's claim that speed depends more on construction than power. At the time of the accident that put a sudden stop to the trials, its speed was estimated at 75 miles an hour, and it is said to have made 80 or 90 miles an hour in the West. Its inventor, in a statement issued before the trial, said that the practical feature of the race was to center the public attention to the fact that great results are secured from little power. He added:

"We availed ourselves of the opportunity offered in this speed contest, that we might publicly show in a practical way that our theory of electric automobile construction was based upon principles of applied science in which friction is dealt with and reduced to such a degree that our small power demonstrates results equal to or greater than the larger, cumbersome, and more expensive machines.

"This really is the whole secret of the fast mile. We care absolutely nothing for records or racing, excepting so far as it serves to demonstrate better design and practical and precise manufacture. . . . . .

"The racer, being impractical for daily service, becomes practical to prove the correctness of our regular designs, for, unlimited by any demands for comfort or curbed by regulations as to speed, we simply carry our lines to the extreme to secure abnormal results, or, in other words, we magnify our every-day theory of manufacture in a degree sufficiently important to attract unusual attention."

In this case, the whole machine, chauffeurs and all, was covered with a turtle- or torpedo-like casing, even the wheels being swathed in oil-silk to lessen air-resistance. In view of the accident with this machine in consequence of the giving way of one of the wheels, it has been resolved by the Automobile Club of America to discountenance road-racing in future; but records will doubtless continue to be broken on specially constructed tracks, and if the day ever comes, as Mr. H. G. Wells thinks it will, when special roads are constructed for fast motor use, we may see private vehicles running over them at higher speed than that of a fast express.

The Birth of a Crystal.—The formation of crystals has been studied by Messrs. Richards and Archibald at the Harvard Chemical Laboratory, by means of photography, a special form of microkinetograph being used, by which magnified pictures of successive phases of formation could be taken. The experimenters wished specially to test the theory that in the primary stage of a crystal it is a liquid globule. The investigators summarize their results as follows in *The Scientific American* supplement (No. 1,379):

"It has been found possible to take very frequent photomicrographs of crystals during their birth and growth. An enlargement of over 4,000 diameters was obtained, and both common and polarized light were used. Only substances with high melting-points were examined, and the crystallization was always from aqueous solution. No properly focused image on any of the plates seemed to be devoid of crystalline structure. The growth in diameter during the first second of the crystal's life was found to be vastly greater than during the subsequent period. Not the diameter itself, but a power of the diameter, was proportional to the time under the conditions used in our experiments. . . . We may conclude that whatever theoretical reason there may be for believing that crystals always develop from a transitory liquid phase, the present experimental evidence is inadequate to prove that these globules attain a size visible in the microscope, except in the case of substances which melt at temperatures not far from the temperature of crystallization."

The First Milliard of Minutes of the Christian Era.—The Parisian papers recently announced that one milliard (a thousand million) minutes since the birth of Christ had elapsed on April 14, 1902, at 10.40 A.M. M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, took exception to this statement and announced to the Astronomical Society of France that, according to his calculations, the milliard of minutes was attained April 18, 1902, at 6 10 P.M. The calculations of M. Flammarion were pushed to the thousandth of a second. Now comes the "Bureau of Longitudes" asserting that Flammarion made an error of nine days, sixteen hours, and thirty minutes. The calculations of the "Bureau of Longitudes" may be thus summarized:

"We follow the Gregorian calendar, which is thirteen days ahead of the Julian calendar of the Russians. In the Julian calendar we have a bissextile year every four years, or twenty-five bissextile years during a century. Until the end of 1900, the last year of the nineteenth century (for everybody except His Majesty the Kaiser of Germany), we have in the Julian calendar 475 bissextile years. Therefore we have 365 multiplied by 1900, plus 475, or 693,975 days, according to the Julian calendar and 693,962 days according to the Gregorian calendar until the end of the nineteenth century. Consequently, up to January 1, 1902, we count for the Christian era: 693,962 plus 365 = 694,327 days.

"One day being equal to 1,440 minutes, 999,830,880 minutes elapsed up to the beginning of the present year. To reach the milliard, we have to add 169,120 minutes, equivalent to 117 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes. January, Feburary, and March include 90 days, to which we shall add 27 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes of the month of April, which brings the milliard of minutes to April 28, at 40 minutes past 10 o'clock A.M."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE dignity of a cable despatch," says *The American Machinist*, "is given the announcement that an engineer of the Canary Islands has devised a method of extracting electricity from the atmosphere 'without the use of chemicals or a dynamo or any motive force.' Franklin did a thing very like this when he flew his kite but making practical use of atmospheric electricity is a different matter."

"A REMARKABLE phenomenon," remarks *Knowledge*, "was recently observed on the Californian coast. One day last July a streak of 'red water' was noticed some distance off the mouth of San Pedro harbor, which subsequently broke up into a number of patches, each of several acres in extent. In the course of a few days these patches reached the shore, when the red color was found to be due to the presence of countless myriads of animalcules belonging to the 'flagellate' group At night the sea was brilliantly phosphorescent over the red area. The most extraordinary fact connected with the visitation was the death of a large number of marine animals, including rays, sharks, and sea-cucumbers, which were apparently poisoned by the animalcules. The bodies of these creatures when cast upon the beach exhaled a most pestiferous odor. At least two hundred miles of coast came under the influence of the 'red water.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MORAL ASPECT OF AN ACT OF GOD.

UNDER the above caption the London *Spectator* (May 17) engages in the current discussion of the Martinique calamity in its relation to a divine Providence. Adverting to the question as to how far such disasters are to be considered acts of God, *The Spectator* reasons as follows:

"The consideration of instances shows that a disaster arising from a pure act of God is extraordinarily rare, and that as the standard of prudence rises, as the storehouses of experience expand, as the knowledge of the laws of nature increases, even these rare instances tend to disappear. Many accidents that formerly would have been attributed to the act of God would now rightly be referred to gross personal negligence. Surely, therefore, we may have faith enough in science at least to believe that the day will come when men will no longer be afflicted by the dread of sudden and irresistible acts of nature that can not be foreseen, or if foreseen can not be prevented or forestalled. Is it, for instance, too much to suppose, had there been in the town of St. Pierre a high standard of prudence, a large accumulation of experience, and an adequate and (quite attainable) knowledge of the laws of nature in their application to volcanic conditions, that this outburst could have been prophesied with certitude months ago, and the entire population removed to some safe place for temporary refuge?

"If this is true, the 'so-called act of God' takes on a new aspect. By means of such acts, through dread of such acts, the human race is compelled to develop to the utmost its highest intellectual and its deepest moral functions. We can imagine without irreverence the Creator saying to the created: 'I have given you inherent power to control and use all the forces of nature; if you do not choose to develop that power these forces will slay you.' It will scarcely be denied that it is in the contest with nature that the highest intellectual faculties of man have been developed. It is less obvious, though equally true, that it is in that same conflict that the deepest moral faculties have been also evolved. For nature has a way of creating new and subtle problems that require for solution not merely intellectual, but also extraordinary moral qualities. The laws of supply and demand, for instance, have created great cities and industrial districts which have in their rapid growth developed appalling social problems, such as overcrowding and chronic pauperism. These new problems involve the year-long misery, suffering, and degradation of vast multitudes, and not merely—for one may use such a word in such a comparison—the one great awful pang of an instantaneous 'act of God.' Such social problems are acts of God as truly as the volcanic upheavals in the West Indies, and indeed have more than once been accompanied by social volcanic horrors more fearful than those which we mourn to-day. To solve such problems, such acts of God, needs the highest human intelligence, the noblest human sympathy, love and self-sacrifice."

It is customary in reasoning upon great evils, indeed, all evils, to construct a logical dilemma, one horn of which excludes God's plenary power and the other of which impeaches His beneficence. Referring to this form of argument, *The Spectator* says:

"If the superbest manifestations of human nature are involved in the attainment of empire over the forces that are exhibited in the working of natural laws, then it would appear to be the mere negation of reason to say that because terrible pain and loss and vicarious suffering are involved in the conflict there can be no God, or that if there be one He is either not all-powerful or not wholly moral. It is not necessary to solve the mystery and apparent cruelty of vicarious suffering in order to justify the ways of God with man. It is by results that man is able to justify to himself the sufferings of this present world. He is appalled and horrified that the flowing fire of Mount Pelée should have fallen upon the just and upon the unjust; that innocent babes and saintly men and women should have been overwhelmed in the company of the sinners of the fated city. But with reflection the judgment modifies. We do not know, tho knowing human nature we may surmise, what acts of sublime heroism, what deeds of noble repentance, may have taken place in those dreadful minutes of destruction; but we do know that a disaster of this kind will set science to work to devise warnings and safeguards that will render life among volcanic ranges safer; and we do know that already the thrill of sympathy through the world is awakening self-sacrifice, and is drawing together in joint effort for the sufferers alien races long embittered by clashing ambitions and the sound of war. Thus, even applying the slight test of near results, we see, in this extreme case, that the passion for humanity need not hopelessly descend to the denial of God. If this is so, we may surely affirm the moral aspect of every act of God. In a word, we have no more cause to deny the existence of God because of a great and violent catastrophe than we have when a swollen stream drowns a home-going laborer on a dark night. The difference is not in kind but only in degree. Nor, again, if we can trust God's purpose in the smaller mutations of life, is there any sufficient reason to doubt it in the shock of earthquake? If we are to turn materialists, we must find a better reason than that conveyed when death is simultaneous, sudden, painful, terrific, and multitudinous."

THE HEART OF CHRISTIANITY?

ONE of the commonest attempts now being made by persons who are trying to readjust religious formulas is to condense into the simplest and briefest form possible the essentials of religious truth. In considering what is the essence of Christianity, William Hayes Ward, D.D., in *The Independent* (June 12), classifies religion as a section of ethics, and affirms that the contribution of Christianity to ethics consists of the answer it gives to the chief ethical question, viz., What is man's duty? Christianity's peculiar and essential feature is the doctrine of Love:

"Christianity first taught ethics its first principle of Love. In doing that it showed that righteousness, justice, common morals is not enough. Something more vital is needed, something more positive and forceful. Not to have done wrong is something, not to do to others what you would not have them do to you; but it has in it nothing really divine. To do justice is but the neutral level of morals, not bad and hardly good."

The pagan religions and Judaism failed to be truly missionary, and could not become universal because they never made the positive doctrine of love primary and central. Love, however, to be developed, must be practically applied, and hence a conversion is required by it to service and to evangelism. Dr. Ward proceeds to eliminate as essential various things that have at one time or other been required as integral to faith:

"Christianity must be a *spiritual* and not a formal, ceremonial religion. As it is not national, but individual, so it is not priestly, but spiritual. It accepts God as a spirit, who must therefore be worshiped in spirit and in truth. Christianity may use days, places, and rites, but they are no part of essential Christianity. Christianity finds use for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath is not a part of Christianity. Christianity honors the church, but can exist without the church. Christianity has two or more sacraments, but can dispense with all of them and still be good Christianity, for Christianity is not a body, but a spirit, and that spirit is love."

In a similar strain Dr. Ward rules out from among the essentials of faith the miraculous conception and other miracles:

"Christianity teaches biographical facts about Christ; but we must distinguish the important from the non-important. It is interesting, but not important, that he came as a child. Paul never speaks of the virgin-birth, perhaps never heard of it, as the Gospels had not been written in his time. Christ's miracles are interesting and throw much light on his character, but they have not the importance of his teachings and example. Those teachings would be equally valuable if Jesus had performed no miracles or had come to the earth as others come or had come full-grown. These biographical facts, however interesting and however important, are not essential to the substance of Christianity. Christ's command of love and his teaching that God is a loving Father is essential."

A person may be a Christian even tho unable to believe in a

future life and holding to the doctrine of annihilation; even tho this involves disbelief in the resurrection of Jesus:

"Christ's resurrection is of even more importance than his death, because on it is based a considerable part of our faith in the future life; and it was of even greater importance for this reason to the early church A belief in a future life, of blessedness for the good, and in which persistent wrong will suffer retribution, is of no little help, especially in beginning a life of self-sacrificing love; for in it self-love adds its aid to disinterested love. But a belief in the future life, and so in Christ's resurrection, is not absolutely essential to Christian character, which, as we have seen, is the really essential thing in Christianity; for only the life of love is essential. It was in a flash of excessive and mistaken oratorical fervor that Paul exclaimed, 'What advantageth it me if the dead rise not? Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.'"

BIBLICAL CRITICISM IN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

"IF the critical study of the Bible be accepted as inevitable and desirable, to what extent are the results of this to be introduced into our Sunday-schools at the present time?" This question receives the consideration of several representative men, known either as Biblical critics or prominent Sunday-school workers, who express their views in *The Biblical World* (May). A. E. Dunning, D.D., editor of *The Congregationalist* and one of the International Committee on the Sunday-school lessons, describes the situation as follows:

"A widening chasm divides the teaching of the Bible in schools and colleges from its teaching in many Sunday-schools. The accepted principles of the development of life and of the growth of literature, as taught in public schools, are being contradicted in Sunday-schools, in the effort to defend theories of the creation of the universe and of the composition of the Bible which are contrary to known laws of the evolution of nature and of literature. The consequences of such opposing teachings are not difficult to predict.

"The main conclusions of Biblical criticism are now accepted with practical unanimity by all scholars who have given attention to them. They have been reached by patient investigation, and have displaced traditional theories among educated people, just as the truths of geology and astronomy have supplanted the age-long imaginations of men concerning the structure of the earth and the laws of the universe, that the sun, moon, and stars revolved around the earth. These conclusions have entered into modern Biblical literature as an essential part of it. They are assumed in nearly all teachers' Bibles and recent commentaries, and in the majority of lesson helps. The last step, their acceptance in the popular mind, can be hindered only temporarily by unreasoning conservatism, ignorance, or prejudice.

"The Sunday-school is not the place to follow or to work out the processes by which these conclusions have been reached; still less the place to controvert them. But the results of criticism, so far as they correct false theories of the Bible and illumine its revealed truth, should be known and used by the teacher to increase the power of his teaching."

Prof. Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Theological Seminary (Presby.), regards the Sunday-school as really not a school, but a place for exerting religious personal influence; and while assuming that some results of Biblical criticism will inevitably be found there, he makes the following suggestions:

"In my judgment, the most profitable study of the Bible, for most Sunday-schools, is that which mainly confines itself to the contents and the practical bearings of those parts of the Scriptures which directly illustrate the problems of life and duty. Of all things, a Sunday-school should avoid neglecting the work which it can do well for the sake of attempting work that is beyond its reach."

Camden M. Cobern, D.D., of New York City (Methodist Episcopal), thinks that the results of modern criticism should be utilized in a greater degree in the Sunday-schools than at present. He writes:

"That the viewpoint of present-day evangelical scholarship with regard to most Biblical questions is different from that occupied twenty-five years ago is also evident, not only to ministers, but to most of the intelligent laymen connected with our Sunday-schools. Even those who are not academically trained, or well read theologically, are sure that something has happened. Many of these are eagerly inquisitive to know whether there is a new 'orthodoxy' which, while it takes account of all the valid results of modern criticism, yet finds itself able to hold to the great fundamental faiths of Christianity.

"Notwithstanding, then, the acknowledged delicacy of the situation, and admitting that it is better even yet to do or say nothing rather than to do or say the wrong thing, or the right thing in the wrong way, I am beginning to feel that there is a present need in Sunday-school work of a greater utilization of the results of modern Biblical criticism. . . . . .

"The main function of Biblical criticism in the Sunday school is to safeguard the scholars from false teaching, so that they will not have to unlearn in later years what they learn in Sunday-school, or else drift off into infidelity. My judgment would be that 90 per cent. of the prevailing intellectual skepticism has arisen because of childhood misconceptions as to what truths were fundamental to Christianity. These men have discovered the unreliability of certain things which they were taught to believe, and, supposing these beliefs to be essential to Christianity, they have given up all faith in the Christian system."

Amory H. Bradford, D.D., one of the editors of *The Outlook*, notes the inability of the average teacher to teach Biblical criticism, and goes on to say:

"But, usually, the work of interpreting the principles of criticism had better be left to the pulpit, and the Sunday-school confine itself to teaching the contents of the Bible, and to impressing such truths as may be essential to daily living. By this I do not mean that the new knowledge should be excluded, but only that for many years to come it will be impossible to secure persons able properly to teach or to apply it, simply because most teachers are themselves ignorant."

Milton S. Terry, D.D., of Garrett Biblical Institute (Methodist Episcopal), considers that the task of carrying on critical Biblical study is comparatively easy and one that ought to be undertaken. He says:

"Every such school is supposed to be primarily for the study of the Holy Scriptures, and why should they ignore or seek to avoid important questions about the original texts, the authorship and composition of the different books of the canon, and their probable chronological order? Much information on all these subjects may be acquired without a knowledge of the original languages of the Bible. A competent teacher could easily conduct a series of most helpful lessons in textual criticism, with a class of boys and girls twelve to fifteen years old, by means of the Authorized Version and the Revised Version of the New Testament, simply comparing a selection of passages (*e.g.*, Matt. vi. 13; xvii. 21; Mark ix. 29; xi. 26; Luke ix. 55; John v. 4; Acts viii. 37; 1 Tim. iii. 16; 1 John v. 7), and explaining why such changes have been made."

A warning against merely destructive criticism is sounded by H. Clay Trumbull, of *The Sunday-School Times*, who remarks that "a boy with a piece of smoked glass can see spots on the sun," while "it requires the ability of the scientist with the aid of the spectrum to show the beauty and separate colors of the sun's rays."

W. C. Bitting, D.D., of New York (Baptist), not only holds that Biblical criticism should have a place, but the supreme place in our Sunday-schools:

"In so far as Biblical criticism is a method of study, historical research, scientific investigation, rigidly loyal to facts, and relentless in rejecting fancies, the sincere effort to treat the Bible honestly, there is need for it in every school, and it should hold the supreme place. There is no remedy for the foolish religious fads that have sprung out of false methods of Bible study except such a process. For such grotesque distortions and caricatures of Christianity there is no preventive comparable to it. The wild 'isms' which reach our churches thrive because of the very methods of study which Biblical criticism corrects."

RECENT VIEWS OF ECCLESIASTICAL UNITY.

THE constant conflict in the Anglican communion between the "Romanizing" and the "Broad-Church" parties continues to elicit discussion of the possibility of reunion between the Roman Catholic and some portions of the Protestant Church. Two books on this subject have lately appeared, the first in England, a series of sermons preached mainly in Westminster Abbey by Rev. H. Hensley Henson, B.D., entitled "Godly Union and Concord"; the other in New York, entitled "England and the Holy See," by Spencer Jones, M.A. These volumes are reviewed by *The Catholic World* (June), which presents its own point of view on the question of reunion as follows:

"Souls instinctively drawn to faith and definite dogma are beating their way steadily toward the center of sound doctrine and firm discipline; those of the opposite sort are gathering together upon a platform bound to grow broader and broader until it is able to support all who are willing to be called religious men, and who yet disbelieve in the existence of a living, infallible teacher. Instead of one kind of reunion, there are two; for some men rally round the dogmatic principle; others about the rationalistic. By every rule of logic and every principle of consistency, both these reunions should inevitably be accomplished; and then, until faith has overcome, humanity will remain divided into these two hosts, the consistent followers of antagonistic standards—authority and private judgment. The pity is that, among those disposed to listen to a teacher, there should be more than a single camp."

The Catholic World, however, makes perfectly plain what basis of reunion it would propose:

"On what conditions will Christendom actually be united? No one has said; no one can say. An ideal is being sought for, and the conditions of attaining it have not yet been specified. Tho the proposal is as yet but a vague one; tho the outlook be hazy and indefined, as is often and truly charged; still, let us at least display some responsive enthusiasm in the presence of so splendid a vision as that of Christendom reunited. But again, let us always remember that enthusiasm is not a cover for compromise; for even supposing, *per impossible*, that the Church of Rome were to concede some vital points, her concession would necessarily be in vain; for the instant it was made reunion with Rome would lose its charm for England. Rome's peculiar and unique trait as distinguished from all other claimants is precisely her consistent and everlasting refusal to alter one iota of her teaching."

The advantages possible to Roman Catholics from a reunion with the Anglican communion in view of the growth of the American spirit are thus pointed out:

"For ourselves in the Western world a more than ordinary interest and importance attach to the subject of England's reunion with the Holy See. Whatever Mr. [Benjamin] Kidd's latest book may prove, at least it exhibits incontestable evidence of the impression America's prospects are making upon the world. Call them Anglo-Saxon, or what you will, the 'principles of Western civilization' have come to stay and to dominate. There is a reality underlying such phrases as 'the Americanization of the world.' Even were Great Britain's influence as a world-power to diminish, nevertheless the English-speaking races give unmistakable promise of playing a leading part in the future molding of humanity. What then? Why, it needs no prophet to suggest that the reunion of England—or even of the High-Church party—with the Holy See would go far toward evolving a condition of Catholicism possessed of 'Projected Efficiency'—nicely adjusted, that is to say, to the needs and aspirations of the coming age. Were England Catholic again as of old, and America as Catholic as there is hope of making her, then we would hear no more of the popular calumny that our church is a thing of the past and built in conformity to conditions that have disappeared forever. . . . . .

"It is the fair promise of the future, this dream of a Christendom reunited and rejuvenated, with strength renewed as the eagle's. And it is almost all we have to sustain us while we contemplate the present distressing accumulation of numbers and power by the church's enemies. What can be done to further the realization of the blessed vision? No one dare point out in detail. But this is certain: the first great need is readiness to concede all that principle will allow. The indefinite possibilities of adaptation, when things are viewed in this spirit, almost persuade us to delay and speculate on what might be done; but it is unsafe to wander in this maze without official guides. History, honestly studied, however, will throw a broad and searching light over the future by reflection from events and changes in the past. It will even encourage us to dream of wonder-working developments. But before beginning to dream, there is another detail to be attended to, namely, the creation of an atmosphere in which dreams will possess a strong likelihood of being reproduced by reality later on. We dare say the foremost advocates of reunion would regard it as an amply sufficient cause of thanksgiving and joy if they could hear it said by one and all: We promise that to promote reunion we will make every possible concession which is not repugnant to inviolable principles."

The same general subject is treated editorially in *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., May 24), in a review of one of the books already mentioned. Speaking of the proposition of unity on a Roman Catholic foundation, the editor says:

"The great fraternity of a common belief can not be obscured by dogmatic differences and ritual divergences. The Roman system can never, from our point of view, offer a basis for a restored Catholic Church; but that the individual Roman Catholic should be considered anything but a fellow Christian and fellow citizen is abhorrent to the temper of American civilization. Social isolation on account of belief can not flourish in this atmosphere. Absurd and foolish things have been said in polemical attacks on the Roman Church. On both sides there are too many bitter memories. Let them be used as the lessons of past experience, not as guides for the future. The history of the civilized world since the Reformation has proved conclusively that everywhere human nature is found at about the same standard, both in its excellencies and in its defects."

THE SHRINE OF POSITIVISM.

THE memory and singular personality of Auguste Comte are brought vividly to mind again by the monument which is soon to be dedicated to the renowned philosopher in Paris on the Place de Sorbonne. This monument, the work of the sculptor Injalbert, consists of a bust of the founder of Positivism accompanied by two allegorical figures; one representing a young woman holding a child in her arms, supposed to symbolize humanity rising higher with each generation; the other the figure of a young man in an attitude of meditation, symbolizing manual workers called to intellectual culture. In these two images, according to a French critic, is resumed the supreme thought of Auguste Comte, which is in brief as follows: "Humanity, enfranchised from all religions which in their time have helped to develop it, has no longer any other object of religious worship than itself. This is of itself its unique religion."

The apartment in which Auguste Comte died (September 5, 1857) in the Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, No. 10, where he had lived for sixteen years, has been preserved by his followers in the same condition as at the time of his death. It is the social center of Positivism. The following description of this apartment and of the ceremonial system of Comte's followers is found in a recent number of the *Magasin Pittoresque*, written by Felicien Pascal:

"This apartment is a veritable sanctuary where the profane are admitted only as an exceptional favor. In general, admission is reserved alone to members of the Positivist Society. The apartment consists of a salon, library, dining-room, and bedchamber. The whole furnished in simple style of the Louis Philippe period, for Comte was by no means a rich man. The bare, shining floors are devoid of either rugs or carpets, as these had not come into general use in the time of Auguste Comte. Upon the walls of the dining-room hang a few photographs,

among which is to be remarked the portrait of Danton, who is for the Positivists the great man of the Revolution, and that of the house in Montpellier where Comte was born, a very ordinary dwelling with a group of bushy trees separating the garden from the street.

"In the center of the salon stands a table which is of great importance to Positivism. It has a round top of gray marble supported by three mahogany legs. It must not be thought that this table serves for spiritual manifestations, for Positivists admit neither occult powers nor the survival of personality after death. But nevertheless this table must be considered the most precious object among the relics of Auguste Comte, for it was before this table that the great philosopher gave his lectures to the disciples that came to him, and it is around this same table that are administered the nine sacraments of the Positivist religion. In the salon, among other portraits is to be seen one of Comte himself, painted in such bituminous colors as to give him with his clean-shaved face quite an ecclesiastical aspect. On the opposite wall hangs the portrait of Clotilde de Vaux, whose intelligent and tender affection exalted so powerfully the great philosopher and inspired him with his personal theories concerning the relations of men and women and the social mission of woman.

"In the library the books of Auguste Comte are ranged in two high cases with glass doors which permit their ordinary bindings to be seen. There must be something over a hundred volumes, the number which, according to Comte, should suffice for the library of every faithful Positivist. Chairs are arranged in this room, one before the other, indicating the present use of the apartment as a lecture-room. From this one passes into the bedchamber where the philosopher died. His bedstead in plain mahogany, Empire style, is made up as if he were coming to occupy it again. Above the simple couch hangs a portrait of Comte, taken after his death. Upon the black marble mantle stands a vase of artificial flowers under a glass case. These flowers were the work of Clotilde de Vaux. A tea-pot in blue porcelain and the cup from which he last drank stand beside the superannuated bouquet. In a panel beside the bed are suspended the garments worn by the defunct. One can not help thinking that the preservation of the least objects which August Comte used by his pious disciples corresponds exactly with th Catholic veneration for the saints. It is not alone in the worship of the relics of its founder that the rites of Positivism consist. It also possesses nine sacraments, intended to remind man of his social functions in the principal events of his life, and these sacraments are conferred upon the Positivists of Paris around the gray marble table with the mahogany legs, which thus takes on the character of a veritable altar.

"The Presentation is the sacrament of the new-born child. It is administered by the presentation of the infant some time after its birth to the adepts. The Initiation is conferred at fourteen years. It marks the entrance of the adolescent into self-conscious life. The Admission is accorded at twenty-one years. It indicates a conscious and reflected participation in human life. The Destination, administered at twenty-eight years, consecrates the definite choice of a career in which one is to contribute to the universal life of humanity. Marriage is the foundation of the family. Altho there is no age indicated to receive it, it is preferred that it take place between the age of twenty-eight and forty-four years. Maturity is conferrred upon a man at forty-two years. It reminds him of the fulness of life upon which he has entered. At sixty-three years a man receives the sacrament of Retreat. Death confers upon him the sacrament of Transformation, and posterity the last and definitive sacrament of Incorporation of his memory and of his works, if he has accomplished any, into the common treasury of the ideas of humanity.

"Like Christianity, like Mohammedanism, like the Revolution, Positivism counts the years from an era peculiar to itself. It dates from 1789. Positivists are therefore at present in the one hundred and fourteenth year of the Great Crisis. They have likewise a calendar of their own.

"Each month is named after a distinguished man, beginning with Moses and including Homer, Aristotle, Archimedes, Cæsar, St. Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Shakespeare, Descartes, Frederick, and the French scientist Bichat—thirteen months in all, of twenty-eight days each. Each day is consecrated to one or more great men as in Catholicism to one or more saints.

"The Positivists recognize the authority of a director of Positivism. His rôle, while respecting the independence of thought allowed to each one of the faithful, is equal to that of the Pope in Catholicism. M. Pierre Lafitte is still invested with this authority, which M. Jeannolle will inherit when M. Lafitte shall have received the sacrament of the Transformation.

"Finally, there are dissenting disciples who reproach the faithful of the official church with giving too favorable an interpretation of the doctrines of Comte to revolutionary democracy. And among the adherents of the church of the Rue M. le Prince there are those who claim their independence of mind from the letter of his doctrine."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SCOTCH DECISION ON HIGHER CRITICISM.

ANOTHER significant indication of the increasing tolerance with which the higher criticism is regarded was found in connection with the proceedings of the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland, May 23, when that body declined by a decisive vote to take action upon Dr. George Adam Smith's recent work "Modern Criticism and the Teaching of the Old Testament." The motion for tolerance was presented by Principal Rainy, who argued it at length. It declares that while the members of the Assembly are not held as accepting or authorizing the critical theories set forth in Dr. Smith's book, "it is not the duty of the church to institute any process against Professor Smith." This motion, which was made the action of the Assembly, contains this declaration:

"The Assembly recognize that the discussions in regard to the origin and history of Biblical books, which for a number of years have exercised the minds of learned men, have tended to create perplexity and anxiety for many Christian people; yet, recalling the results of former discussions, the Assembly earnestly exhort their people not to be soon shaken in mind by what they hear of statements regarding the Bible, or regarding some parts of its contents. These will in due time be weighed, adjusted, and put in their proper place. Above all the fluctuations of human opinion, the Lord rules and overrules: and His word abides."

Dr. Rainy himself is the recognized leader of the United Free Church. In the course of his speech, an hour long, supporting Dr. Smith, recalling the time when people were troubled over the geological discoveries, he said, as reported in the London *Guardian* (May 28):

"New facts of science were then discovered and at first people were unable to assign them their proper place in relation to the story of Creation; but, when the facts were seen to be facts beyond dispute, it was not long ere the interpretation of Genesis i. was adjusted to the facts. So, he maintained, a certain amount of established fact had been recognized in speculations or criticisms by accredited scholars. If facts were facts, the ascertainment of them was pure gain; let them never be afraid of such."

The Congregationalist (June 14), remarking upon the addresses of Principal Rainy and Professor Orr, says:

"Both these Christian statesmen made it plain that the question was not what judgment should be pronounced on Professor Smith, but what was to be the attitude of the church on the modern movement which is called the higher criticism. It was well described as a movement of long growth, widely spread, in which the trend of opinion of devout Christian scholars is that facts have been made known as established which must be faced, and which require readjustment of views regarding the character and methods of the inspiration of the Bible. The vote of the Assembly not to institute any process against Professor Smith, 534 against 263, places this great conservative church in hearty support of full and free investigation into the history and character of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and is not less an affirmation of its confidence that these Scriptures contain the supreme revelation of God to men. It is twenty-four years since the trial for heresy of W. Robinson Smith in one of the two bodies now united in this Assembly, on charges similar to those against Prof. George Adam Smith. The vote now taken indicates the progress of the Protestant Church throughout the world during the last quarter of a century."

Zion's Herald (June 11) notes the same contrast between the present and the past, and acknowledges the gain to religious freedom from the change that has come throughout the religious world.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND'S ENEMIES ON THE BOER PEACE.

CONTINENTAL Europe comments in a most unamiable frame of mind upon the end of the war in South Africa. The German newspapers as a rule seem to be disconcerted. Ever since the Boer war began they have been denouncing Great

PEACE BE WITH YOU.

They fly to each other's arms and weep from pain and joy.

THE BOER: "I'd gladly embrace you, but you've shot off my arms."
THE BRITON: "I'd gladly be on a peace footing with you, but you've shot off my legs." —*Der Floh.*

Britain for it, and predicting that she would, or asserting that she should, go to pieces in the struggle so recently terminated. The London *Times*, through its Berlin correspondent, refers to the German expressions of opinion in the following severe terms:

"The value of German comments on the restoration of peace in South Africa is questionable, seeing that to a very great extent they represent the reflections of impotent malice, disappointment, or despairing resignation. Whoever during the last two and a half years has followed the attitude of German public opinion has enjoyed a unique opportunity of correcting false impressions regarding the distribution of the friends and foes of England on the continent of Europe. . . . The German Government originally set the tune to which public opinion danced. When the hopelessness and futility of the original policy stood revealed to the whole world, it was too late to call back the forces of hate and calumny which had been set in motion. Even the semi-official press could not be curbed."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which has been bitterly anti-British since the war began, says there may yet grow up a generation of Boers in South Africa that will reverse the fates of this war. Yet it thanks God the war is over. The equally anti-British *Hamburger Nachrichten* quotes English comments on the peace, and says they show how rejoiced the British are to get off so well and so easily. "The peril into which England was led and which she has overcome was a deadly peril." The same paper notes English tributes to the Boers, and says that these are inspired not by generosity toward a beaten foe but by Britain's shame at her own weakness. The Boers come inwardly strengthened out of the war, which can not be said of Great Britain. Thus the comment runs in the German press, the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) not sparing the British lion any more than the others. The terms of peace, oddly enough, are not deemed so favorable to the Boers. The *Rheinsch-Westfäliche Zeitung* says:

"England now rules the Boer republics and will thus have vast patronage to bestow. The railroads will all be constructed by England. German monopolies, like the noted dynamite concession, will be done away with. . . . In short another part of the globe is closed as a mart for German labor products."

French papers of the popular type indulge, as usual, in violent denunciation of everything British. The ministerial *Temps* (Paris), however, speaks in a dignified way, says it is glad the war is over, and attributes the peace to the King's coronation. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says the terms are not favorable to the Boers. The *Intransigéant* (Paris) attacks Great Britain as a foe to mankind, and it says that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is in the pay of King Edward, altho all this seems to have very little bearing on the peace. The *Matin* (Paris), which supported the Boers, says that Europe will breathe freely now that the nightmare of war is over. The *Echo de Paris* says:

"The Boers are not beaten. They are more powerful than they ever were. They have given a blow to the tradition of British power. The men called bandits by Chamberlain negotiated as equals with Kitchener and Milner."

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a Liberal and enlightened paper, which has denounced Great Britain throughout the war, now calls upon the continent of Europe to cease slandering the English. It says that the terms of peace are creditable to both sides and that the peace itself will be "lasting" if Great Britain acts in good faith. In Holland, press opinion favors the Boers to the last gasp. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says that Great Britain will yet reap what she has sown, while the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* says the Boers could never have accepted the published terms of peace. There must be secret terms about which the world knows nothing. In Spain all the papers, except dynastic sheets like the

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

JOHN BULL TO BOER: "No one will know who surrendered, but if you pretend that I licked you I'll give you anything you want." —*Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

Epoca (Madrid), insist that Britain is shamed before the world. The *Imparcial* (Madrid) says the Boers won. Salisbury and Chamberlain are the defeated party. As for the Nationalist papers in Ireland, they can not conceal their indignation at the turn of affairs. *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin) says:

"It is very interesting to note the frantic attempts of the Jingo newspapers to prove to the world, in face of the facts, that England has conquered the Boers. The compulsory payment of the war indemnity is one of the vital facts which they find most difficult to explain. Never before in the history of warfare was the conqueror compelled to pay to the conquered a war indemnity of £3,000,000, supplemented by a liberal loan without interest. This is indeed a decisive test which settles at once and without the possibility of doubt the vital question which side won and which side lost in the war that is just over. . . . The credit of the peace which has just concluded belongs to the King and Lord Kitchener. His Majesty's interposition was inspired by kindly humanity. Moreover, he naturally did not desire to have his coronation marred by the coincidence of 'Another Great Boer Victory.' Lord Kitchener knew that the war could be no longer maintained. Peace with ignominy is at least better than war with greater ignominy, which was the only alternative. But if the peace is to be maintained, the curb on the tongues of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner must not be relaxed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TROUBLES OF COUNT VON BÜLOW.

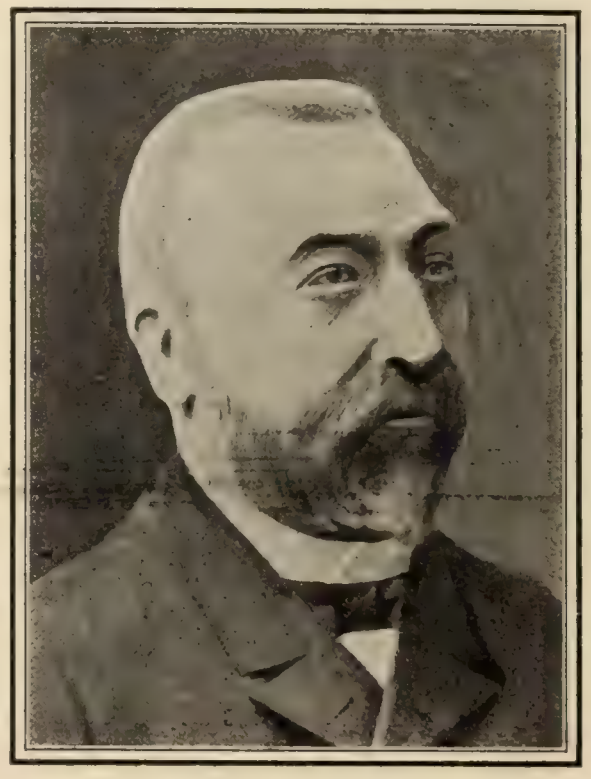
THE imperial German Chancellor, Count von Bülow, is in the midst of a series of complications that make his task of "assisting" Emperor William very difficult. The Agrarians are said to have cowed him on the tariff question. He has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by saying in effect that the Poles breed like rabbits and thus threaten to swamp the Germans, who breed like hares only. A short time ago he gave an interview to the Pairs *Figaro* in which he talked freely, if not sensationally, about the Triple Alliance and kindred topics. He said the Triple Alliance made for peace and did not menace France, and that Germany wants peace in the Far East and seeks only to build up her commerce there. He denied that Germany wants to form any sort of combination with the United States to protect mutual interests in the Orient or for any other purpose. These several utterances and acts have drawn down upon Count von Bülow a shower of press criticisms of bewildering variety and complexity. The *Temps* (Paris), speaking of his "strange weakness," says:

"Those who persist, in spite of one disappointment after another, in placing their faith in Count von Bülow, in seeing in him something more than an amiable skeptic, an idle do-nothing, at heart indifferent to great principles, ready to sacrifice everything in order to retain the good graces of the extreme Agrarians, and trembling at the frown of the country aristocracy—such observers maintain that it is wrong to judge a man out of his sphere, and that the real field for his capacity is that of diplomacy."

But it is in this very field, pursues this critic, that Count von Bülow shows his incompetence. Recent developments reveal that he is inferior to nearly all contemporary statesmen, and that "he has few faults left to commit." It must be admitted also that the Chancellor made, even in the opinion of his countrymen, what we Americans call "a break" when he compared Germans to hares and Poles to rabbits in breeding capacity. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, a Clerical paper, says that Count von Bülow has in this hideous figure of speech passed judgment upon his own policy, for he must mean that he wants to drown like young cats all new-born Polish children. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that there would have been a storm of indignation had Chamberlain talked like that in England. The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, an anti-Polish paper, condemns the "hares and rabbits" simile. Attention is called in the *National Zeitung* to Count von Bülow's fondness for figures of speech in all his public utterances. He lately compared himself to the shepherd Paris in classical mythology, who had to award the golden apple to one of the three goddesses who contended for it. English papers express the opinion that Emperor William can not stand Count von Bülow much longer unless he gets something done and makes less trouble.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

M. JUSTIN COMBES, the new prime minister in France, is a pronounced anti-Clerical. His name was practically unknown outside of his own country prior to the formation of the present ministry, nor did the great majority of Frenchmen know anything about him either. He was at one time minister of education and studied in early life for the priesthood, altho now so much opposed to the political policy of the Roman Catholic Church in France. He is about sixty-seven years old, practical, self-contained, and sagacious. The rest of the cabinet is made up of good material. M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General André, Minister of War, hold over from the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry. The impression in Europe is that there will now begin a brisk anti-Clerical campaign. To quote the London *Spectator*:



PREMIER COMBES,
Head of the New French Ministry.

"M. Combes, whom the church fears and detests, will carry out the law against associations till the monastic life becomes nearly impossible, and will endeavor so to 'laicise' education that the interference of a priest in a school of any kind shall deprive it of all claim to state help, even if it is not treated directly as an offense. They will, in short, commence a campaign against the church which will stop short only of complete disestablishment, a revolution of which they are a little afraid, because, tho it would relieve the treasury and impair the social position of the bishops—a subject of endless irritation—it might annoy the peasantry, who would have to pay for Clerical offices, which they have never paid for, and would deprive the state of all pretext, and indeed of all means, for restraining or punishing the more fanatical section of the clergy."

French Radical opinion certainly demands energetic action of the nature thus outlined. But the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which is often accused of Clerical sympathies, has another view:

"It appears that M. Combes is more concerned than was at first supposed in regard to the initiative of his ministry, and in particular more concerned with regard to the actual needs of the country. He is not quite so bent as his too assiduous friends thought upon a policy of combat and upon taking up his time with measures more sectarian than efficacious. Does M. Combes feel the need of ideas? Where will he get them? Radicalism is the domain of passions without ideas, the chosen field of phraseology and the demogog. It is a place of bitterness.

There is much ado without greatness. There is little thought. Will M. Combes have recourse to Socialist theories in the solution of the problems that will confront him? He has never shown much sympathy in that direction. The only thing left for him is to adopt some of the principles of the Moderate Republican policy."

It is noteworthy that the *Temps* (Paris), which is the organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was deemed extremely friendly to the former ministry, is expressing itself with great reserve on the subject of the Combes ministry. This is taken to mean that responsible parties are awaiting developments before committing themselves. The French press in general is taken aback at the manner in which political events have shaped themselves. The measure of the new premier has yet to be taken and the results of the pending anti-Clerical agitation have to be seen before anything definite can be said. Outside France editorial opinion is equally doubtful. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) says:

"What is going to happen? Perhaps the prevailing state of things is so firmly rooted that the new ministry can not ameliorate it. . . . The one consoling circumstance is that Waldeck-Rousseau would not have retired had there been any doubt of the safety of the republic."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON.

THE recent appointment of Michael Herbert as British ambassador in Washington has occasioned wide comment and discussion in the English press. The problem of Lord Pauncefote's successor had been taken up seriously by one or two organs of British opinion. It was agreed that the British embassy in Washington could not be regarded by His Majesty's Government as a mission in a foreign country in the sense in which the British embassy in Berlin, for instance, is so regarded. It was also agreed that the man appointed should be one whom the Americans knew and liked. Before the appointment of Mr. Herbert was announced, *The Spectator* (London) said:

"It is our deliberate and firm conviction that to this great post should be appointed, not a member of the regular diplomatic service, but a man outside who is a personage in English public life. The office is nominally that of an ambassador, but in reality it is something much more—something different in kind. Just as we can never consent to the notion of speaking of America as a foreign nation, or of Americans as foreigners—the British public long ago abandoned that idea, and when it thinks or speaks of foreigners never dreams of including any member of the English-speaking kin—so we can not regard the British embassy at Washington as an embassy in foreign parts, or the American embassy in London as a foreign embassy. Those embassies stand on a perfectly different footing from ordinary embassies, and their occupants must be selected on perfectly different lines and with perfectly different intentions. The Americans have discovered most successfully the right type of man to send to us as ambassador. The moment the American envoy lands at Southampton he becomes a great figure in English public life, and the President and the State Department are always careful to send us of their best, and to choose a man able to fill the part assigned by the opinion of the nation to the ambassador from the United States. We must reciprocate, and send an Englishman capable not merely of doing the regular work of an ambassador, but of standing out in American public life as a great personage and a typical representative of his country. He must, that is, be a man capable of putting what is best and most worthy in our public life in touch with what is best and most worthy in America. The fulfilling of those functions will not in the least interfere with his necessary and important official work. Instead, they will facilitate it. Americans are by nature impatient of the old diplomatic forms and punctilios."

LATEST PORTRAIT OF MICHAEL HERBERT.

All this was said in the course of an elaborate leading article before Mr. Herbert's appointment had been announced. When the Herbert appointment had become public, *The Spectator* printed this brief paragraph:

"It was announced on Thursday that Mr. Michael Herbert had been appointed to the British embassy at Washington. We stated last week our reasons for holding that in the exceptional case of Washington it would be better to appoint a distinguished Englishman rather than a regular diplomat. Granted, however, that the appointment was to fall to a diplomat, we feel sure that no better member of the service could have been appointed than Mr. Herbert. His career has been a most distinguished one, and he is said to be a *persona grata* at Washington, where he was stationed for several years. We trust that in executing his high duties Mr. Herbert will remember that he is something more than an ambassador or the conduit-pipe for communications between the Foreign Office and the State Department. He is something much more than the British counterpart of the foreign ambassadors."

But this is not so remarkable as a letter printed by *The Spectator* which throws a most significant light upon the work Mr. Herbert will be called upon to do in Washington. The writer says:

"Washington is, of all diplomatic centers, the one into which I would not introduce an outsider, however brilliant; to make a practise of such appointments would invite disaster. The 'machine'—the vast machine which carries forward eighty millions of those who speak our tongue—is really controlled by a small 'family group' of Senators. Half a dozen men in the Senate, very quiet men, men who would be the first to disclaim this influence—herein is the problem of a successful diplomacy. What chance has an 'outsider,' an admiral or a general, who comes to Washington late in life, to penetrate these recesses? Lord Pauncefote never did, but during his first four years he was admirably served by at least two young men who would probably not have made that patient study of Washington had they been assured in advance that the big house in Connecticut Avenue was never to receive them as ambassadors. They would have taken elsewhere their genius for diplomacy, that infinite capacity for taking pains. Nor again should the chief be a lawyer; true, Lord Pauncefote was a lawyer, but he always regarded that as a disability. The Senate is full of brilliant lawyers; I pity Mr. Secretary Hay if an English ambassador began to practise law on the foreign relations committee. An 'honest English gentleman,' if possible a rich man with the right kind of wife, but above and beyond all this, a man who knows his Senate! I do not know what word to apply to that formidable, almost impossible, body, the United States Senate."

In reply to this *The Spectator* editorially pooh-poohs the idea that any "British ambassador will ever really succeed in handling the Senate, or the inner Senate, be he never so dexterous at the game." Be this as it may, the London *Times*, regardless of Senates and inner Senates, and

taking its now usual pro-American tone, congratulates all concerned, thus:

"There is, indeed, no more important position in the diplomatic service at the present day than that of British ambassador at Washington, for there can be no more important task than that of drawing continually closer the manifold ties which should and do link together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on either side of the Atlantic. To that end it is essential that the representative of Great Britain in the United States should possess that sympathetic understanding of the American people and of the institutions of America which the distinguished representatives of the United States in Great Britain have for many years past possessed of the British people and of British institutions. It is because responsible Americans are satisfied that Mr. Herbert possesses in a high degree that invaluable qualification that they welcome his appointment with the cordiality to which the telegram of our Washington correspondent bears witness. In fact they not only welcome it, but we are told that they have done all in their power to let it be known that they desire it. His Majesty's Government would certainly have been, to say the least, ill-advised if in these circumstances they had allowed their choice to be fettered by any of the ordinary considerations with regard to seniority which are, unfortunately, too often allowed to prevail over the interests of the public service; and the diplomatic service may congratulate itself upon possessing amongst its relatively junior members a man of sufficiently brilliant qualifications to have rendered it unnecessary to look outside its ranks for a worthy successor to Lord Pauncefote."

As for Mr. Herbert personally, the statement is made by many papers and in many forms that he is a perfect gentleman. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says:

"Great Britain and America both like to send each other good representatives, and if in the United States they appreciate our ambassadors as much as we do theirs, there is no fear of our not getting on well together. Mr. Herbert, who is a brother of Lord Pembroke, married an American lady, and therefore anything like strained relations between the two countries ought naturally to be out of the question."

PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF EDWARD VII.

THE coronation has not been without its effect in attracting attention to the personality of Edward VII. The impression he has made upon the world is on the whole favorable. He is considered an upright, capable, and conscientious man who does what he can to make life happy for his people. But he has shown a dislike to being a mere figurehead, altho he is willing enough to be a constitutional monarch. The London correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York) throws much light on this side of his character:

"He is evidently determined to keep clearly before the popular mind the close connection between the crown and Parliament, and he is taking a much more active personal interest in the course of administration. He occupies himself a good deal with military matters. On several occasions recently Lord Roberts has been required to explain to the King, and this without the assistance of a cabinet minister, the scope and meaning of some of the pending changes in the organization of the forces. Some months ago, when certain new uniforms were required for the troops, specimens were submitted to the King before they were passed by the authorities at the War Office, and a couple of private soldiers, arrayed in the new equipment, were sent to Marlborough House for his Majesty's inspection. The episode would not have occasioned any remark in Berlin, but it is a distinct innovation in Great Britain. Again, his Majesty is known to have kept a pretty tight hand over high military appointments, and he has insisted that his veto in such matters shall not be, as it usually was during the later portion of his predecessor's reign, merely nominal."

The habit of asserting himself is said by this observer to be growing on Edward VII. To quote again the exact words of our authority:

"This new attitude on the part of the King is not at all unlikely to exhibit further interesting developments before long. It is due to several causes. Admiration of the German Kaiser

THE KING AND QUEEN IN CORONATION ROBES.

has something to do with it. Until recent years the uncle and the nephew were not particularly good friends; but there is no doubt that the older man has been fascinated by the brilliant versatility and the overpowering activity of the younger. Constitutional kingship in the Victorian sense seems a pale and shadowy affair when compared with the solid flesh-and-blood kind of sovereignty which the Hohenzollern dynasty is supposed to exercise. King Edward, like the Czar and most other European rulers, has been impressed by the Kaiser's example, and is not without the natural desire to demonstrate that he too can be a monarch who governs as well as reigns."

The Spectator (London) recently declared that the intervention of the King in political affairs was unconstitutional and not to be thought of. This opinion it expressed in reply to a plea by an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) for the King's intervention in the cabinet crisis. It was proposed that Edward VII. should use his personal influence to make Lord Rosebery Premier. The reception this proposal met with showed that the King could not go very far in his imitation of Emperor William. A comparison of King Edward with his mother, as the characters of both were brought out by the Boer war, is made as follows by the London *Times*:

"It is worth recalling now that, while she deplored the necessity of war, she never wavered to the end in her conviction that it must be fought through. It is to her, perhaps above all others, that we owe the calm dignity of temper with which the peoples of her empire have passed through the greatest ordeal they have been called upon to undergo since the downfall of Napoleon. Her son, King Edward, has inherited her spirit, and kept before her subjects the ideals she held up to them. They will show their gratitude, we may be sure, to him and to her in the august ceremonial now at hand, which he and they will rejoice to hold amidst the blessings of unbroken peace."

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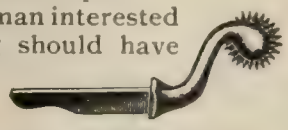

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"George Eliot."—Leslie Stephen. (The Macmillan Company.)

"A Vacation with Nature."—Frank DeWitt Talmage. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.00 net.)

"The Service."—Henry David Thoreau. Edited by F. B. Sanborn. (Charles E. Goodspeed, $2.50 net.)

"Prisoners of Russia."—Benjamin Howard. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40 net.)

"Standard First Reader."—Edited by Isaac K. Funk and Montrose J. Moses. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"Father Marquette."—Reuben G. Thevaites (D. Appleton & Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Way of Escape."—Graham Travers. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Savings and Savings Institutions."—James H. Hamilton. (The Macmillan Company, $2.25 net.)

"The Spenders."—Harry L. Wilson. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Lafitte of Louisiana."—Mary Devereux. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"Those Delightful Americans."—Mrs. Everard Cotes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Judith's Garden."—Mary E. Stone Bassett. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The White World."—Collected and arranged for the Arctic Club by Rudolf Kersting. (Lewis, Scribner & Co., $2.00 net.)

"Lennox and the Berkshire Highlands."—R. De Witt Mallary. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75 net.)

"A House of Days."—Christian Binkley. (A. M. Robertson, $1.25 net.)

"Anthology of Russian Literature."—Leo Wiener. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00 net.)

"Ode on the Day of the Coronation of King Edward VII."—William Watson. (John Lane.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Coronation Ode.

By BLISS CARMAN.

The Independent welcomes this poem as "a literary event of large present value and larger promise." In an editorial it says:

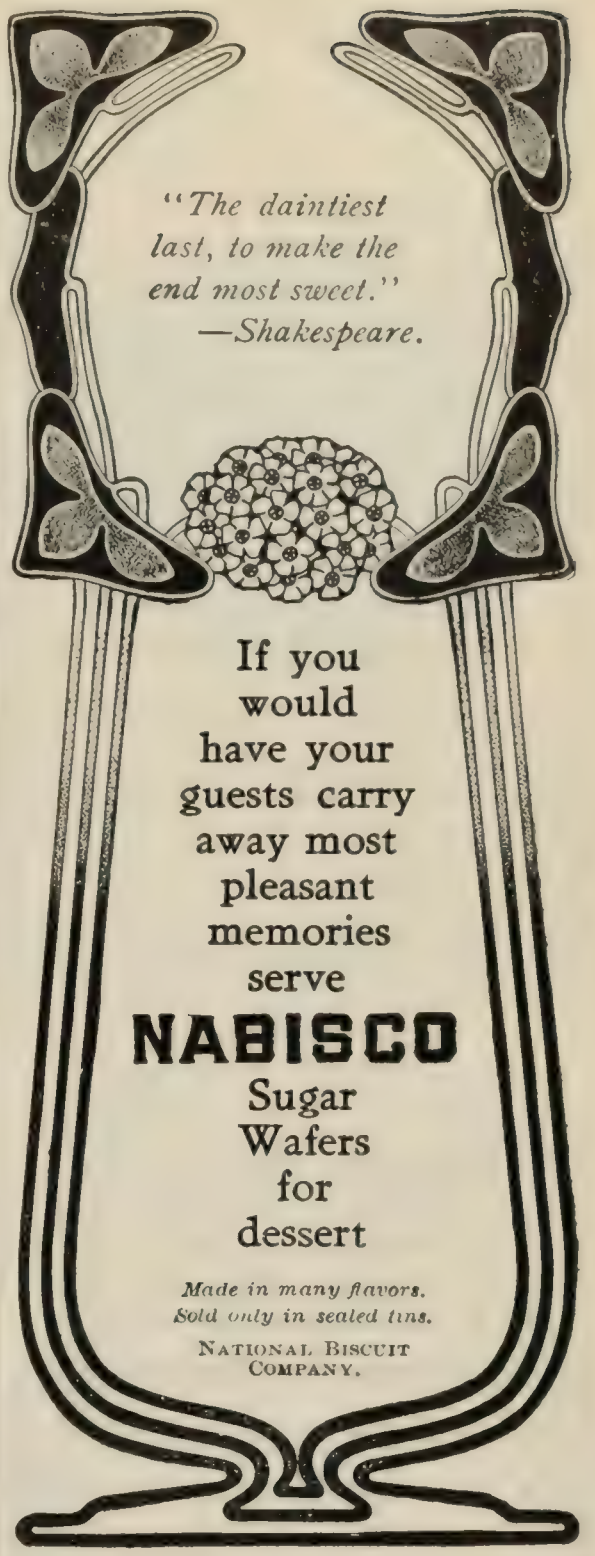
"We warrant that it [the 'Ode'] will be easily the finest poem which the occasion will produce. The lines that we have had from Kipling are not equal to it. The Poet-Laureate can not write such a poem. It expresses, in fine musical verse, without a bit of obsequious flattery, the welcome which the procession of the British peoples offer to their new King, and their worship of right more than glory, and their recognition of the task they have undertaken for the world."

There are joy-bells over England, there are flags
on London town;
There is bunting on the Channel, where the fleets
go up and down;
There are bonfires alight
In the pageant of the night;
There are bands that blare for splendor, and
guns that speak for might;
For another King in England is coming to the
crown.

* * * * *

What people are these passing to the sound of
pipe and drum;
In the garments of all nations, and singing as they
come?
By the color on the cheek,
By the accent when they speak,
They are foreign-born and alien, and their
homes are far to seek;
But they all come up to England, when England
calls them home.

And these who speak the English tongue not in
the English way,
With the careless mien and temper self-assured,
whose sons are they?



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By the larger, looser stride,
By the ampler ease and pride,
By the quicker catch at laughter and the outlook keener-eyed,
They were bred beneath the tent-cloth of a wider, whiter day.
[illegible] the tingling tidal tides of Fundy where the ships go far afield,
To Kamloops where the hills are set as at a council grand;
From the waving Northern light
At the edge of polar night,
Where underneath the burnished stars the bitter trail is bright,
To the inland seas that sparkle where goodly orchards stand;

By prairie, swale and barren, by jungle and lagoon,
Where endless palm-trees rustle and the creamy breakers croon,
By cañon, ford, and pass,
By desert and morass,
In snows like stinging lashes, on seas like burning glass,
By every land and water beneath the great lone moon;

Our fathers died for England at the outposts of the world;
Our mothers toiled for England where the settler's smoke upcurled;
By packet, steam, and rail,
By portage, trek, and trail,
They bore a thing called honor in hearts that did not quail,
Till the twelve great winds of heaven saw their scarlet sign unfurled.

* * * * *

O East they go and West they go, and never can they bide,
For the longing that is in them, and the whisper at their side!
They may 'stablish hearth and home,
But the sons will forth and roam,
As their fathers did before them, across the hollow foam,
Till strange lands lift to greet them at the edges of the tide.

They have visions of a country that sorrow never knew;
They have rumors of a region where the heart has naught to rue;
And never will they rest
Till they reach the fabled West,
That is charted, dim but certain, in the Volume of the Breast,
And forever they are dreamers who make the dream come true.

In the North they are far forward, in the South they have begun,
The English of three continents who take their rule from none,
But follow on the gleam
Of an ancient, splendid dream,
That has manhood for its fabric, perfection for its theme—
With freedom for its morning-star, and knowledge for its sun.

And slowly, very slowly, the gorgeous dream grows bright,
Where rise the four democracies of Anglo-Saxon might;
The Republic, fair, alone;
The Commonwealth new-grown;
The proud, reserved Dominion with a story of her own;
And One that shall emerge at length from travail, war and blight.

O doubt not, wrong, oppression, and violence, and tears,
The ignorance and anguish and folly of the years,
Must pass and leave a mind
More sane, a soul more kind,
And the slow ages shall evolve a loftier mankind,
When over lust and carnage the great white peace appears.

For surely, very surely, will come the Prince of Peace
To still the shrieking shrapnel and bid the Maxims cease—
Not as invaders come
With gun-wheel and with drum,
But with the tranquil joyance of lovers going home
Through the scented summer twilight, when the spirit has release.

By sea and plain and mountain will spread the larger creed—
The love that knows no border, the bond that knows no breed;
For the little word of right
Must grow with truth and might,
Till monster-hearted Mammon and his sycophants take flight,
And vex the world no longer with rapine and with greed.

O England, little mother by the sleepless Northern tide,
Having bred so many nations to devotion, trust, and pride.
Very tenderly we turn
With welling hearts that yearn
Still to love you and defend you,—let the sons of men discern
Wherein your right and title, might and majesty reside.

O Sir, no empty rumor comes up the earth to-day
From the kindred and the peoples and the tribes a world away;
For they know the Law will hold
And be equal as of old,
With conscience never questioned and justice never sold,
And beneath the form and letter the spirit will have play.

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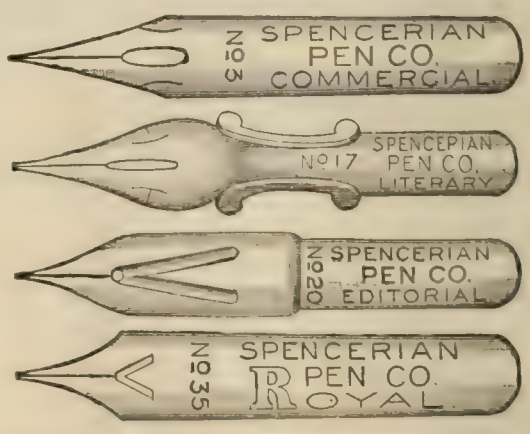

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When you hear the princely concourse take up
the word and sing,
And the Abbey of our fathers with acclamations
ring,
Know well that, true and free,
By the changeless hearts decree,
On all the winds of heaven and the currents of
the sea
From the verges of the Empire will come, "God
save the King!"

—In *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), May 31, 1902.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

S. S. S.—

Marconi brought his "Wireless" here and sent
Some cabalistic dots across the Sea.
These, we are told, were S's. Surely he
From out the alphabet chose well. They meant
A rise in wireless stock, those letters. See,
Two dashes make them dollars instantly.

$. $. $.

—FLORENCE KIMBALL RUSSEL, in *Life*.

Corrected Proverbs.

When in Rome do [as] the Romans [do].*

Too many cooks spoil the [broth] policeman.

Necessity is the mother of [invention] thieves.

Those who live by the [sword] pen die by the [sword] pen.

There is nothing we forget sooner than past [misfortunes] favors.

A friend in need is [a] no friend [indeed] of mine.

To withhold truth is [to bury gold] sometimes the best policy.

Small profits are [a trifle] sweet-er than none at all.

Man proposes and [God disposes] woman sues him for breach of promise.

He that can not find wherewith to employ himself, let him [buy a ship or marry a wife] advertise in the papers.—JOHN ELIOT, in *Smart Set*.

* [ ] indicate words to be omitted.

Play up, Vigilants.—

Stand up, ye spellers, now, and spell—
Spell plenakistoscope and knell;
Or, take some simple word as chilly,
Or gauger, or the garden lily.
To spell such words as syllogism,
And lachrymose and synchronism,
Apocrypha and celadine,
Jepnine and homœopathy,
Paralysis and chloroform,
Rhinoceros and pachyderm,
Metampsychosis, gherkins, basque,
Is certainly not an easy task.
Allopathy and rheumatism,
And cataclysm and beleaguer,
Twelfth, eighteenth, rendezvous, intriguer,
And host of other words, all found
On English and on classic ground;
Thermopylæ, jalap, Havana,
Cinquefoil and ipecacuanha,
Are words some first-rate spellers miss
In dictionary lands like this.—*Tit-Bits*.

Try It.—A beginner in newspaper work in a Southern town who occasionally "sent stuff" to one of the New York dailies picked up last summer what seemed to him a "big story." Hurrying to the telegraph-office he "queried" the telegraph editor: "Column story on so and so. Shall I send?"

The reply was brief and prompt, but to the enthusiast unsatisfactory. "Send 600 words," was all it said.

"Can't be told in less than 1,200," he wired back. Before long the reply came:

"Story of creation of world told in 600. Try it."
—New York *Evening Post*.

His Orders.—During the war of the rebellion the captain of a Maryland regiment soon to go into action was giving instructions as to conduct under certain conditions. "We are expected to hold this position as long as possible," he explained, "altho we are to retreat if the advance of the enemy is not checked. But stand firm," he went on, "until you see the whites of their eyes—and," he added, "as I am a little lame, I think I'll start now."—Philadelphia *Times*.

Willie's Morning in History I.—

9.07-9.08, Read the *Crimson*.
9.08-9.10, Took notes.
9.10-9.16, Wrote "Willie" eight times in notebook.
9.16-9.25, Drew pictures of the lecturer.
9.25-9.29, Examined scar on thumb.
9.29-9.36, Matched pennies.
9.36, Dropped a penny on floor.
9.36-9.37, Shuffled feet with the crowd.
7.37-9.39, Squirmed.
9.39-10.00, Slept.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

A Few "Tit-Bits."—

"I am a stranger here, sir. Can you direct me to a first-rate church?"

"Oh, yes. Right round the corner."

"What sort of a preacher have they?"

"A very good man."

"Interesting?"

"Intensely so."

"Eloquent?"

"Very."

"The best preacher in town, I suppose?"

"Unquestionably."

"What's the preacher's name?"

"Ah, my friend, that is a question which modesty forbids me to answer."

Two commercial travelers were comparing notes. "I have been out three weeks," said the first, "and have only got four orders."

"That beats me," said the other; "I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home."

GUEST (impatiently): "I say, waiter, how long have you been employed here?"

WAITER: "'Bout a week, sir."

GUEST: "Oh, is that all? Then I must have given my order to some other waiter."

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Make any difference in the cost o' 'em?" inquired the customer, cautiously.

"No."

"Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said he, greatly relieved.

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Suggestions for a Popular Song.—*Submitted in competition.* (Looking out subscribers.)

[illegible]
So trim and sweet,
[illegible] a time,
[illegible]
[illegible] rain,
And never mind the rime:
A [illegible] came nigh,
With loving eye,
And fondly did he greet her.
The youth, mind you, had
Walked eleven miles to see her,
And never mind the meter!

CHORUS:

Pretty Maggie O'Rafferty,
Ever so tender and true,
Poor young Patsy McCafferty
Is having a fit about you;
He's coming, I ween, and likewise I trow,
To ask you, forsooth, to marry him now,
And I've gone and rimed two of the lines, anyhow,
Pretty Ma-ag-gie O'Ra-af-ferty!

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Shakespeare Shown Up.—The following is a criticism of "Hamlet" by a genius in New South Wales:

"There is too much chinning in the piece. The author is behind the times, and appears to forget that what we want nowadays is hair-raising situations and detectives. In the hands of a skilful playwright a detective would have been put upon the track of Hamlet's uncle, and the old man would have been hunted down in a manner that would have excited the audience out of their number elevens. The moral of the piece is not good. The scene where Hamlet cheeks his mother is a very bad example to the rising generation, and it is not improved when the dreary old ghost comes in and blows him up. Our advice to the author is a little more action, a little more fine sentiment, and a fair share of variety business in his next piece. In the specialty arts of the play-scene he entirely missed his opportunities."—*Tit-Bits.*

Ping Pong.—*The Critic* for May gives the following by Mr. Burges Johnson; it is his idea of an up-to-date Tennysonian "Bugle Song":

Grim portent falls o'er dining-halls,
Excited hearts full high are beating;
O quick! Snatch off the table-cloth
Before the folks have done their eating.
Ping, Father, Ping! Set the wild echoes ringing!
And Pong, Mother! Answer echoes, Ponging, Panging, Pinging!

O hark, O hear! How sharp and clear!
As Grand-dad pings across the table!
O faint and far the echoes are,—
With Jenkins ponging in the stable.
Ping! 'Tis the cook and eke the housemaid flinging
Care to to the winds and Ponging, Panging, Pinging!

O Love, it palls,—this chasing balls
That hide themselves in dusty places,—
While one, alas, flew in the gas,
And three knocked over valued vases.
Ping! Is it true that angels, no more singing,
With harps for bats, go Ponging, Panging, Pinging?

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Coming Events.

July 1.—Convention of the Geological Society of America, Pittsburg, Pa.

Convention of the National Walther League at Fort Wayne, Ind.

July 1-3.—Convention of the American Institute of Instruction at Boston.

July 1-4.—Convention of the National Music Teachers' Association at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

July 2.—Convention of the National Boot and Shoemakers at Buffalo.

July 4-6.—National Gideon convention at Davenport, Iowa.

July 5.—Convention of the National Turn Teachers' Association at Detroit, Mich.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

June 16.—Renewed activities on the part of the Venezuelan revolutionists is reported. The city of La Guayra is attacked.

June 22.—The Venezuelan troops recapture the town of Aqua Dulce.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 16.—King Edward's condition is much improved.

June 17.—Mr. Conger, the United States minister, becomes the dean of the diplomatic corps at Peking.

June 18.—Admiral Crowinshield censures Captain Dayton, of the *Chicago*, for not looking after the interests of the ship's officers who were arrested in Venice, and treated with "revolting indignities" in jail.

June 19.—King Albert of Saxony dies in the royal castle near Dresden.

It is reported that up to date 18,500 Boers have surrendered.

June 20.—Ambassador White is instructed to officially represent the United States at the funeral of King Albert of Saxony.

June 21.—The English polo team beat the American in the last of the series by a score of 7 to 1.

June 22.—Lord Milner is sworn in as governor of the Transvaal at Pretoria.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 16.—*Senate:* Senators Cullom, of Illinois, and Kittredge, of South Dakota, speak for the Panama route. The London Dock Charges bill is passed.

House: Appropriation made of $25,000 for a memorial in Washington to Lincoln; $100,000 for a monument to the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution, and $10,000 for a monu-

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ment at Fredericksburg, Va., to General Hugh Mercer.

June 17.—*Senate:* Debate on Isthmian Canal bill continued. Senators Perkins of California; Stewart, of Nevada, and Morgan, of Alabama, speak in support of the Nicaragua route, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, supports the Panama route.

House: Bill amending the present bankruptcy law is passed.

June 18.—*Senate:* Debate on Isthmian Canal continued. Senators Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Hanna, of Ohio, speak for the Panama route, Senator Pettus, of Alabama, for the Nicaragua route. Nomination of Captain Charles E. Clark, to be rear-admiral, is confirmed.

House: The General Deficiency Appropriation bill is passed.

June 19.—*Senate:* The Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill is adopted by a vote of 42 to 34, and then passed by a vote of 67 to 6.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is begun.

June 20.—*Senate:* Conference report on Military Academy Appropriation bill is agreed to. Nomination of Captain Crozier to be chief of ordnance is confirmed.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. Isthmian Canal bill is sent to conference. The House sends back the Army Appropriation bill.

June 21.—*House:* Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill continues. Conference reports on the Military Academy and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills are adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 16.—Señor Quesada, the Cuban minister, is received by President Roosevelt.

The President nominates Captain Charles E. Clark, formerly commander of the *Oregon*, to be made rear-admiral.

June 17.—The cruisers *Cincinnati* and *Topeka* are ordered to La Guayra, to protect American interests threatened by the revolutionists in Venezuela.

June 18.—The President signs the Irrigation bill.

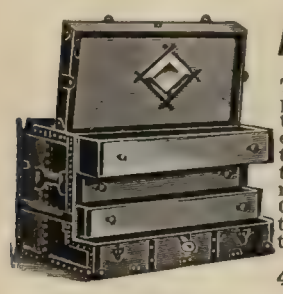
President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, calls for a convention at Indianapolis on July 17 to decide upon a national strike.

June 19.—The Italian Ambassador in Washington expresses to the State Department the annoyance felt by his Government over the publication of Admiral Crowninshield's review of case of the *Chicago* officers.

Secretary Root states the cost of the Philippine war up-to-dute to be $170,326,586.

Secretary Moody expresses regret to the Italian Ambassador that the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the *Chicago's* officers had been made public.

June 22.—President Mitchell gives the mine workers' side of the controversy and makes a strong plea for arbitration.



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CHESS.

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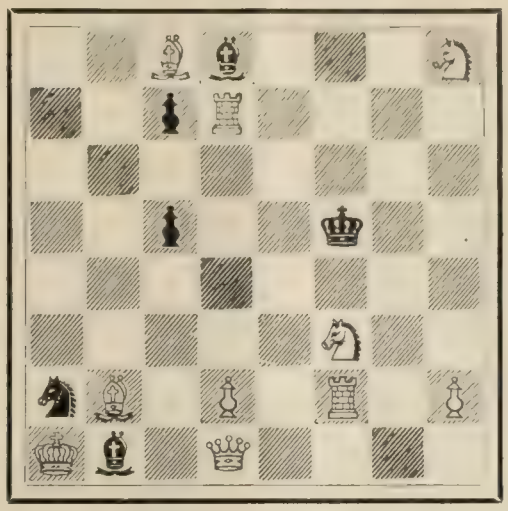
Problem 681.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

First Prize, *Kingston Society* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

2 B b 3 S; 2 p R 4; 8; 2 p 2 k 2; 8; 5 S 2, s B 1 P 1 R 1 P; K b 1 Q 4.

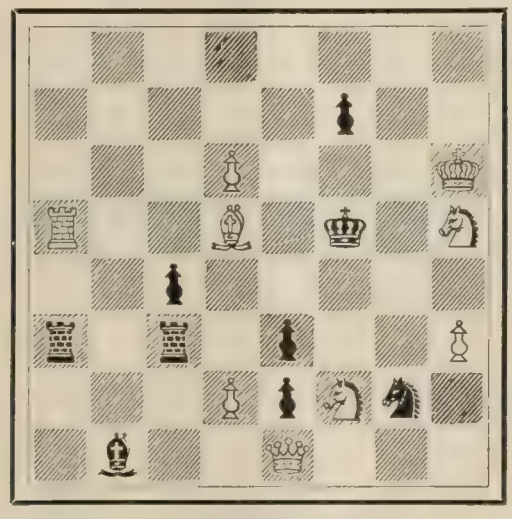
White mates in two moves.

Problem 682.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to Gen. F. S. Ferguson,

By DR. W. R. INGE DALTON.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 5 p 2; 3 P 3 K; R 2 B 1 k 1 S; 2 p 5; r 1 r 1 p 2 P; 3 P p S s 1; 1 b 2 Q 3.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 675: Key-move, Q—R 6.

No. 676.

1. R—R 4 / P—R 8(Q)	2. B—Kt 3 / Q x B	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / P—R 8 (Kt)	2. Q x P / Kt x B	3. Q x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—Kt 6	3. Kt—R 2, mate
1. ..... / P—R 8 (B)!	2. R—R 5!! / P x R (must)	3. Kt—R 2, mate

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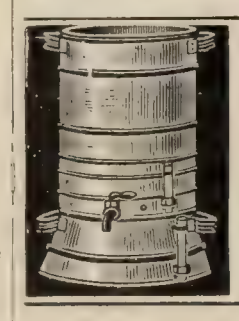

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[illegible] Times-Picayune, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; R. O'C., San Francisco; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. L. R. Wilder, Brooklyn; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. I. Beem, Ashton, Neb.; Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass.

Comments (675): "Extremely common; has nothing to stamp it as worthy of THE LITERARY DIGEST"; "Beautiful, proud-looking, well-done" A K.; "Without a blemish"—F. S. F.; "Very good"—J. G. L.; "The key would be hard to find did not Black's compulsory one move give the clue"—W. R. C.; "A successful syndicate"—J. H. S.; "A distant key-move, but very effective"—H. W. F., "Very fine"—J. H. L.

676: "Ingenious"—M. W. H.; "One of the brightest little gems I have seen for a long time. It will fool many, I'll wager"—M. M.; "A difficult problem, that for some time refused to reveal its secret"—A K.; "Very clever"—A. C. W.

Mr. Hamilton is to be congratulated in composing a problem that caught more expert solvers than any other problem ever published in THE LITERARY DIGEST. The moves relied upon to solve 676: Q—R 3, Q—R 4, or Q—Q 7 will not do, on account of 1 ..... / P—R 8 (B). Now, any move of White results in a stale-mate, or 2 Kt—K 3 / P—B 8 (Kt) ch.

In addition to those reported, G. D., got 674; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md., 673; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 669.

Chess by Wireless Telegraphy.

The first game by wireless telegraphy, in mid-ocean, was played on Tuesday, June 10, between the Cunard steamer *Campania* and the American liner *Philadelphia*. The steamers were about seventy miles apart. The game, after 2 hours 45 minutes, was stopped by business calls. Here is the game:

PHILADELPHIA. *White.*	CAMPANIA. *Black.*	PHILADELPHIA. *White.*	CAMPANIA. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 3	12 B—B 6	B x B
2 P—K B 4	P—Q Kt 3	13 P x B	Kt—Q B 4
3 Q Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 3	14 Q—K 3	B x Kt ch
4 B—B 4	P—K 3	15 Q x B	Q x P ch
5 P—Q 4	Q B—Kt 2	16 K—Q 2	Q—Q 4 ch
6 P—Q 5	P—K 4	17 K-Q B sq	P—K B 3
7 K Kt—B 3	K B—Kt 2	18 R-K sq ch	Kt—K 3
8 Q—Q 3	K P x P	19 Q—K 3	K—B 2
9 B x P	Kt—Q 2	20 Q—Kt 3	Q x Q
10 B-Q Kt 5	Q—K 2	21 R P x Q	Kt—K 2
11 B—K Kt 3	P—Q R 3		

Campania seems to have the better of the game, altho the *Philadelphia* players claim a Draw.

IN our next issue we begin publishing the Tourney Problems. Persons intending to compete in the Solving Tourney must send full solution of problems. It often happens that the Key-move is easily found, while the variations, or some of them, are very difficult.

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A Morphy Muzio.

In the following Brilliant Mr. Morphy gave Moncure D. Conway the odds of Q R

(Remove White's Q R.)

MORPHY. *White.*	CONWAY. *Black.*	MORPHY. *White.*	CONWAY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	7 Castles	Kt—K 2
2 P—K B 4	P x P	8 Q B x P	B x B
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	9 B x P ch	K x B
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5	10 Q x B ch	K—Kt 2
5 P—Q 4	P x Kt	11 Mate in two moves.	
6 Q x P	B—R 3		

A Charming Charousek.

The following game from the Charousek manuscript was played in Nuremberg, in 1896. It is specially interesting from the fact that both contestants played *sans vour*.

King's Gambit Declined.

WINAWER. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*	WINAWER. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Q x B	Kt x Kt
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	14 B x B	Q Kt x P
3 Kt—K B 3	Q P x P	15 Q x Q	K R x Q
4 Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	16 Castles	Kt—Kt 6
5 P—Q 4	P x P *e.p.*	17 R—B 5	R—Q 4
6 B x P	B—Q B 4	18 R x Kt	R x Kt
7 Q—K 2	Castles	(Kt 3)	
8 Kt-Q B 3	Kt—B 3	19 R—Kt 4	Kt—K 7 ch
9 P—K R 3	Kt—Q 5	20 K—B 2	R x B
10 Q—Q sq	B—B 4	21 K x Kt	R x P ch
11 Kt—K 2	Kt—R 4	22 K—Q 3	R x Q Kt P
12 B—K 3	B x B	Resigns.	

The New York-Pennsylvania Correspondence Match.

The latest score shows 294 games finished: New York 138, Pennsylvania 156.

Chess-Nuts.

The Reading Observer, England, announces a Coronation Problem competition. Problems to be emblematical of the Coronation.

MRS. W. J. BAIRD has published a book, "Seven Hundred Chess-Problems."

A CHESS-CLUB has been organized in Constantinople, called "Echiquier Orientale."

THE only paper in Mexico publishing Chess-matters is the *Seminario Illustrado*. The Chess-editor is the well-known problematist, Manuel de La Torre.

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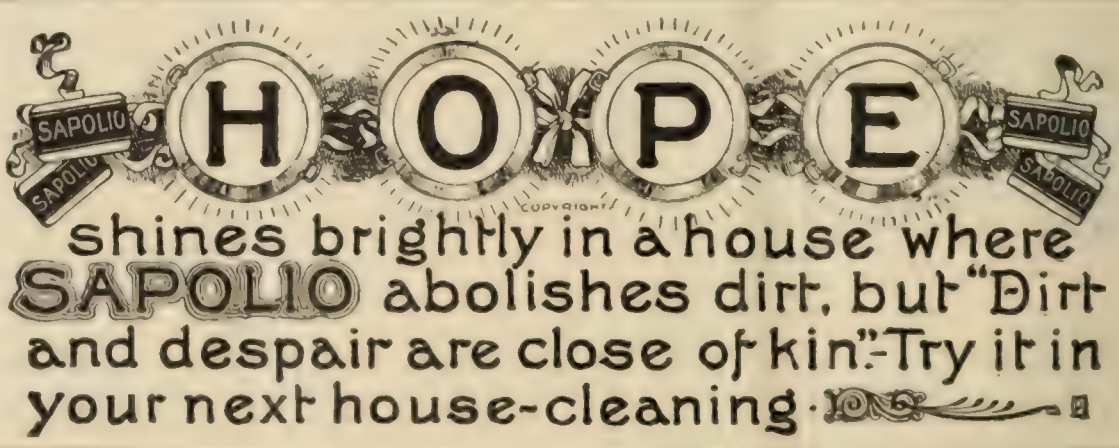

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